REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR

1914-15.

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INTRODUCTION.

The report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1914–15 follows the same lines as the reports of previous years. The standing information contained in the red letter chapters of the report for 1911–12 is only referred to in the present report. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been mentioned, and wherever the information given in Part I does not refer to the official year 1914–15, the period to which it relates is given in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The well-being of the Indian peoples is largely determined by the nature of the season and in the year now under review that was not altogether favourable. The rainfall was ill-distributed and somewhat untimely and there were serious floods in the Kistna and Tinnevelly districts. But in 1914–15 the effect of the war was perhaps even more potent than that of the season. It is seen chiefly in the figures for sea-borne trade. The foreign imports from August 1914 to March 1915 were 37 per cent less than those in the same period of the previous year, while the exports declined by 34 per cent. The industrial development noted in recent years also received a check. The large weaving and spinning factories employed fewer hands and the expansion of the rice-hulling, cotton-ginning and pumping industries was less rapid. The co-operative credit movement was hampered by the difficulty in recovering outstandings. Progress in municipal sanitation was delayed owing to the non-receipt of stores from England. Even agriculture was affected, for the enemy countries were in normal times large buyers of the three chief commercial products—cotton, groundnuts and coconut—and the dislocation in the prices of these commodities deprived the agricultural classes of a considerable income. The Government revenue naturally suffered. The floods already mentioned led to increased remissions of land revenue. The decrease in imports resulted in a reduced customs revenue. There was diminished business activity and the revenue from stamps and registration fell in consequence. The earnings of railways declined considerably. The receipts of the Forest Department were less as there was a smaller demand for certain kinds of forest produce, while the normal growth of excise revenue exhibited every year was arrested by the general shrinkage of incomes. On the other hand expenditure increased owing to larger outlay on repairs to irrigation works, the recall of officers on leave, the opening of additional courts of law and the employment of additional establishments in them. The total result was that the provincial expenditure of the year exceeded the provincial revenue by Rs. 65½ lakhs. On the whole, however, the Presidency came through a difficult year satisfactorily. The attitude of the people has generally been excellent. There was little unwarranted excitement and the prices of the staple food grains did not rise. The Presidency too was quick to assert its confidence in the cause of the Empire and its desire to help the fighting forces at the front. At the outbreak of war many of its Chiefs and Notables laid their resources at the disposal of His Majesty. Public bodies and associations united in offering their services. Large subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian and other relief funds. At the instance of General.

His Excellency the Governor, the Madras War Fund was instituted. Under its auspices 338 trained horses were purchased in India and safely landed at Southampton, 30 motor-cyclists were sent to the front as despatch riders and the hospital ship "Madras" was equipped and maintained. A Ladies' Depot presided over by Her Excellency Lady Pentland provided comforts of all kinds for the troops in the field. Up till 30th June 1915 the subscriptions to the Madras War Fund totalled Rs. 27 lakhs, exclusive of Rs. 69,000, the monthly income of the hospital ship.

Changes in the Administration.
Personnel.

2. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., continued as Governor throughout the year. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., proceeded on three months' leave on medical certificate on the 11th April 1914, from which date the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew, C.S.I., was appointed a temporary Member of Council. The latter was subsequently appointed a permanent Member consequent on the retirement of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., from the 9th July 1914. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., acted as Member in the interval between Sir John Atkinson's retirement and Sir Harold Stuart's return from leave.

Secretariat.

To cope with the increasing work in the Secretariat a fourth Civil Secretary and Under Secretary to Government were appointed with effect from the 21st August 1914.

His Excellency the Governor's tours.

3. During the year 1914–15 His Excellency Lord Pentland made four tours, viz., sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth. On his sixth tour which commenced on the 29th June 1914, His Excellency visited Anantapur, Gooty, Bellary and Hospet and on his return to Ootacamund from the latter place stopped for a few hours at Penukonda. While at Anantapur His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board, inspected the local institutions of importance and laid the foundation stones of a gosha ward for the Municipal Hospital and of the new building for the Municipal High School. At Gooty His Excellency was presented with an address by the Taluk Board, and he also visited the hospital and the London Mission institutions. From Gooty His Excellency proceeded to Bellary, where he received addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board and also a deputation from the local People's Association. Besides, His Excellency visited various public and private institutions of importance. The next camp was at Hospet, where His Excellency was presented with an address by the Municipal Council. From Hospet His Excellency visited the famous ruins of Vijianagar at Hampi. The next (seventh) tour which lasted from 15th October to 13th November 1914 was to Malabar, Tinnevelly, the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, and South Canara. Calicut, which had already been visited in April 1913, was excepted from this second visit to Malabar district, and Palghat and Tellicherry were the camps. At Palghat His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Council and inspected several local institutions. Kollengode was visited from Palghat by motor, where the Venganad people and the Nambudris presented His Excellency with addresses. At Tellicherry His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce, and also deputations from the latter body and from the Mappillas of Cannanore and Tellicherry. Cannanore

was visited from Tellicherry by motor. Among other institutions at Cannanore His Excellency inspected the Central Jail and the Municipal Hospital, and presided over the prize distribution ceremony at the Municipal High School. Taliparamba Agricultural Farm was also visited. In the Tinnevelly district His Excellency stayed for a few days at Kuttalam and then proceeded to Ambāsamudram, where he opened the new high school buildings, laid the foundation stone of a hostel connected with the school and presented the sanad of "Rao Bahadur" to Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. During his sojourn in Travancore and Cochin His Excellency was the guest of the rulers of the States, exchanged State visits with them and attended State banquets. At Trivandrum His Excellency held a levée, inspected the Nayar Brigade lines at Pangode and visited all the chief institutions. From Trivandrum His Excellency visited Cape Comorin by motor. At Cochin His Excellency visited the Jews' synagogues and other public institutions. British Cochin was also visited, where His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Council. South Canara district was next visited. At Mangalore His Excellency received addresses and deputations from local bodies, and besides inspecting several municipal and public institutions distributed prizes at the local Government College and cut the first sod of the Urwa town extension. Mudabidri, Malpe and Udipi were also visited, and His Excellency returned to Madras on the 13th November 1914 via Mercara and Seringapatam. The next tour which began on 25th November 1914 was in Gōdāvari and Kistna districts. In the Gōdāvari district, Cocanada and Rajahmundry were the camps. At Cocanada His Excellency received addresses and deputations, inspected several institutions of interest and distributed prizes to the students of the Pithāpuram Raja's College. Pithāpuram was informally visited from Cocanada. At Rajahmundry His Excellency received an address from the Municipal Council and presented the sanad of "Khan Sahib" to Khaja Ahmad-ul-lah Khan Bahadur and among other institutions visited the Arts College and the Central Jail. The famous Gōdāvari gorge was visited from Rajahmundry by boat. In the Kistna district, Ellore, Masulipatam and Bezwada were the camps, where, besides visiting various institutions, His Excellency received addresses and deputations from local bodies. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 12th December. The last tour during 1914-15 was to South and North Arcot districts. Leaving Madras on the 16th February 1915 His Excellency after visiting the Gingee Fort proceeded to Cuddalore, where he received addresses from the local bodies, opened George V Coronation Ward and laid the foundation stone of the Pentland Ward of the Municipal Hospital, received deputations from the inhabitants of Tirukkōyilūr and from the Tindivanam Muhammadan Association, and visited several institutions of interest. Motor excursions were made to the agricultural farm at Pallavarayanattam, Nellikuppam Sugar Factory and Pondicherry. Chidambaram was next visited, where His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council and the Taluk Board, opened the water-works and visited the Pachaiyappa's High School and the Temple. From Chidambaram His Excellency proceeded to Vellore halting for a few hours at Tiruvannāmalai *en route*, where he received an address from the

Municipal Council, laid the foundation stone of the Danish Mission School and visited the temple. At Vellore His Excellency received addresses from the Vellore Municipal Council, North Arcot District Board, Walajapet Municipal Council, North Arcot District Association and the Muhammadans of North Arcot, and also a deputation from the members of the Arcot American Mission. He opened the new blocks of the Municipal Hospital and the Town Hall, and went over the Voorhees' College, Mahant's High School, the Fort and the Police School, Central Jail, Mary Taber Schell Hospital and the two Arabic colleges. Arcot, Rānipēttai and Walajapet were also visited by motor. From Vellore His Excellency proceeded to Tiruppattūr and Vāniyambādi, where he received addresses from local bodies. At Vāniyambādi His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the hostel of the Madrasa-i-Islamiah and returned to Madras on the 3rd March 1915. As in 1913–14, His Excellency, besides according interviews to a number of gentlemen, held informal conferences with the revenue and educational officers of each of the districts in which he toured.

Travancore. (M.E. 1089.)* *Part II, paras. 11 to 28.*

4. There are no outstanding events of general or political importance to record. The season was on the whole not quite so favourable to agriculture as in 1088, but there was no marked variation in the prices of food grains and the wages of labour. The volume of external trade increased by nearly Rs. 100 lakhs. Exports continued largely to exceed imports. The total revenue and expenditure of the State both increased, but in the year 1089 the expenditure exceeded the revenue. This deficit reduced the Darbar balance from Rs. 78 lakhs to Rs. 76 lakhs. The Legislative Council passed eleven new regulations, the most noticeable being those to regulate labour in factories and to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative societies. On the whole, there was a decrease in crime and also in the volume of civil litigation. The number of births rose, while the number of deaths fell. The increased attendance at schools was accompanied by a rise in the expenditure on education.

Cochin. (M.E. 1089.)* *Part II, paras. 29 to 54.*

5. The most important political event was the announcement made by His Highness the Raja on 8th December 1913 of his desire to retire into private life. The abdication itself however did not take place during the year. Three new regulations were passed, the most important being that organizing village panchayats. The first co-operative credit society was registered during the latter half of the year; and a full-time officer was appointed to foster the co-operative credit movement. There was no remarkable change in the total receipts and expenditure. At the end of the year the State had a surplus of Rs. 12 lakhs against Rs. 9 lakhs at the end of 1088. There was an increase in the number of grave crimes. The percentage of convictions to cases charged by the police and the percentage of property recovered still remain higher than in Madras and Travancore. Civil litigation also increased. The reorganization of the sanitary department, sanctioned in 1088, resulted in several important sanitary works being taken on hand. As in Travancore, the number of births registered increased, while the number of deaths decreased considerably. The growth and yield of rubber plants on the estates were very satisfactory.

* 16th August 1913 to 15th August 1914.

Reg: No. 1686

Helio-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras.

6. His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkōttai in October 1914, spent over four months there and left for Australia in the last week of February 1915. Although the revenues of the State rose in the year under review, they fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 2·18 lakhs. For by order of the Raja the State treasury contributed Rs. 2,31,500 to various war funds. As the result of a public address given by His Highness on 23rd November the people of the State also subscribed Rs. 79,000, which was remitted to the Imperial Indian Relief fund. The season was on the whole favourable and the outturn of wet and dry crops was fair. Considerable progress was made with the repairs and improvements to the irrigation sources. Expenditure on the extensive road system of the State also increased. The Legislative Advisory Council held two meetings and passed four regulations. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts and of the Police was satisfactory. Statistics show a slight decrease in civil litigation and a slight increase in crime, but the variations from the normal are not striking. The affairs of the capital town were conducted smoothly by the Municipal Council, which is composed of officials and non-officials, some elected and some nominated. For some years past the filtering system of the town's water-supply has been unsatisfactory. Fasli 1324 saw the purchase of a Jewell filter which is expected to solve the problem. Like the Presidency in general, Pudukkōttai suffered from unusually severe outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The Town hospital and the rural dispensaries did useful work in combating these diseases. One Veterinary Assistant and two Agricultural Instructors were at work in the State throughout the fasli. Judged by the increasing numbers of State aided and unaided schools, education is making good progress. The State College, which educates students up to the standard of the University Senior Intermediate examination, continued to prosper. The co-operative credit movement has made more rapid strides in Pudukkōttai than in the other States, for in 1914–15 fourteen societies were transacting business.

Pudukkottai. (Fasli 1324.)* *Part II, paras. 55 to 65.*

7. This State did not have a very prosperous year. Rain was generally deficient and untimely, the cotton crop being particularly affected. A sharp attack of cholera necessitated the adoption of special measures which succeeded in stamping out the disease after it had prevailed for one week. There was also a heavy mortality among cattle owing to an outbreak of rinderpest. The State's expenditure exceeded its receipts, the Nawab's generous contributions to the War funds increasing the expenditure, while the poor prices for cotton and groundnuts made it difficult for the ryots to pay their land taxes. The enterprising work of fostering sericulture and weaving industries was carried on in spite of the difficulties caused by scarcity of water, the dearness of dyes, and the lack of a market for carpets. Education continued to increase in popularity, 2 more State schools being added to the existing 26. The absence of the Police Inspector at the Vellore Training School apparently led to a serious decline in the efficiency of the Police.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 66 to 71.*

8. The only event of administrative importance was the retirement with effect from the 4th September 1914 of Diwan Bahadur T. Kodandarama Nayudu Garu who had been Diwan of the State since 1897. As in

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 72 to 77.*

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* 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.

Banganapalle the rainfall was untimely and inadequate, and the crops suffered in consequence. In spite of the closure of the manganese mines in August on the outbreak of war the condition of the labouring classes remained good, as they obtained employment on agriculture and in the neighbouring British taluks. The prices of the staple food grains too did not rise. Both revenue and expenditure decreased, the fall in the case of the former being due to the effects of the war and the closure of the manganese mines. The general health of the public was only fair; there was one fatal case of plague, while cholera and small-pox were much in evidence. Unlike Travancore and Cochin, Sandur showed a decrease in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths as compared with the last year. The work of improving sanitation and water-supply was continued. Two new schools for boys were opened during the year and the attendance in all schools increased.

Condition of the people. (Fasli 1324.)* *Part II. para. 78.*

9. The season was not altogether favourable, there being too much rain in some parts of the Presidency and too little in others. But the prices of the staple food grains fell, and though the agricultural classes suffered from the dislocation in the market for cotton, groundnut and coconut palm products and from the general tightness of money caused by the war, they stood the strain of this difficult year surprisingly well and furnished additional proof of the increased staying power they now possess. For a time there was some anxiety about the position of the weavers and of the classes who prepare coir on the West Coast, but affairs soon improved. Public health was not so good as in the previous year and the mortality among cattle also increased.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land revenue. (Fasli 1323.)† *Part II. paras. 80 to 91.*

10. The current demand on account of peshkash was a little more than that of the previous year, the increase being due to the inclusion in the current demand of Rs. 5,015 due from the Arni Jaghir which was ordered to be collected in July. Quit-rent on shrotriyam villages showed a slight decline. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by Rs. 3·72 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the introduction of resettlement rates in some of the taluks of Ganjām and North Arcot districts. The revenue derived from water-rate and second crop charges however decreased by Rs. 2·76 lakhs due to the unfavourable character of the season. Season remissions showed an increase of Rs. 7·32 lakhs. The total demand under Land revenue and cesses fell to Rs. 746·74 lakhs of which Rs. 98·8 per cent was collected within the fasli. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 9·27 lakhs, 87·4 per cent was collected within the fasli and 2·7 per cent was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both arrears and current was Rs. 9·50 lakhs which was considerably reduced by subsequent collections. Coercive processes were again sparingly used in the collection of revenue and the proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number

* 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915. † 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

of pattadars was only 0·4 per thousand. The advances made during the fasli under the two Loans Acts decreased by Rs. ·12 lakh. The charges of District Administration excluding the cost of village establishment were 8·2 per cent of the Land revenue and cesses realized. Including village service charges, the total charges amounted to 17·5 per cent which is slightly in excess of the previous year.

Surveys. *Part II, paras. 92 to 94.*

11. All the six parties at work at the close of the preceding year continued their operations, while two Town Survey detachments were newly organized in the year. Two of the six parties were engaged on estate surveys during the year as against only one in previous years. The rest were employed mostly on revision surveys and resurveys in Government tracts in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura though some extents of proprietary estates were dealt with in Trichinopoly, Madura and Rāmnād. The total outturn of the year comprised the cadastral survey of six square miles and the resurvey and revision survey of 1,433 square miles of Government lands, besides the cadastral survey of 618·2 square miles of proprietary estates, the block survey of 306 square miles of whole inam villages and the special cadastral survey of 1·47 square miles of municipal areas. Street surveys in 49 unions were also completed. The Central Office issued prints of 2,212 square miles of village maps and proofs for about 500 square miles. Revised maps and reprints of eleven taluks, etc., were also passed through the press and five new taluk maps were compiled. A committee was appointed by Government in November 1914 to investigate the working of the Survey and Land Records Departments and to submit proposals for rendering the procedure adopted by these departments simpler, cheaper and more efficient. The committee closed its work about the middle of April 1915 and the report submitted by it was under the consideration of the Board of Revenue at the close of the period under review.

Settlements. *Part II, paras. 95 to 102.*

12. All the five Settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations during the year under report. In the Ganjām district, the introduction of the new rates of assessment was completed in respect of the settled villages of the Goomsur taluk and was in progress in the unsettled villages of that taluk and in the Chokkappād khandam. The block classification and demarcation of twelve whole inam villages of the Karakavalasa estate in the Chicacole taluk as well as of all the whole inam villages in the Vizagapatam district were also completed during the year. The diglott registers of 62 villages of the Aska taluk and of 263 settled villages of the Goomsur taluk of the Ganjām district and those of the remaining four whole inam villages of the Nellore district were prepared and submitted to the Board. The new rates of assessment were introduced into the taluks of Arkōnam, Wallaja, Vellore, Gudiyāttam and North Cheyyar and in 80 out of the 160 villages of the Pōlūr taluk of the North Arcot district and the preparation of diglott registers in respect of the first five taluks commenced. In the Anantapur district the work of introducing resettlement was completed in the Kadiri taluk and the diglott registers of 129 out of 132 villages of that taluk were prepared. In Chittoor, the diglott registers of all the villages of the Vayalpad taluk and of twelve villages of the Madanapalle taluk were submitted

to the Board. Resettlement operations were in full swing in the taluks of Chittoor and Chendragiri and by the end of the year the final resettlement accounts of 81 out of 142 villages of the Chittoor taluk and of 40 out of 60 villages of the Chendragiri taluk had been supplied to the Revenue Department for jamabandi. Diglott registers were prepared for all except fourteen villages of the Coimbatore district and six villages of the Karur taluk in the Trichinopoly district. The original settlement of the Pachchamalai hill villages in the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district was completed during the year and a report embodying the financial results thereof submitted to Government. In the South Arcot district, revision of adangals was completed by the Special Revenue staff in all the villages of the Cuddalore taluk and in 176 out of 279 villages of the Villupuram taluk and arrangements were made for the collection of statistics necessary for the preparation of a scheme for the resettlement of the district. A scheme for the resettlement of the non-Periyār tract of the Madura district with the exception of the Kodaikānal division was prepared and submitted for the orders of Government. Revision of adangals was completed in the Periyakulam and Dindigul taluks and commenced in Nilakkōttai and Madura taluks.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 103 to 106.*

13. Land Records staffs were employed throughout the year in all the districts of the Presidency except Rāmnād where a staff was appointed towards the close of the year. The establishments in Guntūr, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and South Arcot were employed partly in connection with revision of adangals or supplemental sub-division work and partly in attending to regular maintenance or operations preliminary thereto. The Land Records Tahsildar of Madura was engaged in supervising maintenance work in the municipal towns of the district and in the Saptur estate and in training revenue subordinates. In four taluks of the Trichinopoly district and in the five southern taluks of Salem, the Land Records Inspectors were employed on current sub-division work. The establishments in Ganjām and Tinnevelly were engaged in attending partly to current maintenance and partly to the operations preliminary thereto. In the remaining districts, work was largely confined to current maintenance. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates in chain survey were held in 21 districts and schools for the training of karnams in 20 districts.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1323.)* *Part II, para. 107.*

14. Owing to the unfavourable character of the south-west monsoon, the area left fallow within patta holdings in fasli 1323 showed an increase of 10 per cent. There was, however, an increase of 172,000 acres in the total extent of ryotwari holdings.

Court of Wards. (Fasli 1323.)* *Part II, paras. 109 to 120.*

15. At the beginning of the year there were 20 estates under the Court's management, mostly owing to the minority of the wards. During the year, two, Jarada and A. Subrahmanya Sastri's estate, were handed over to their proprietors in an improved condition on the wards' attaining majority. A third estate, Talavankottai, which had been under the charge of the Court of Wards for a little over two years, was handed over to the Receiver appointed by the Sub-Court, Tuticorin, as the minor's title was disputed. On account of the litigation in which this estate had been involved, nothing could be done in the way of its improvement. The

* 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

Berikai estate in Salem district and Madukkur in the Tanjore district were taken under management in the course of the year. At the end of the fasli there were thus 19 estates under the Court's management. The total current revenue amounted to nearly twenty lakhs and of this 84 per cent was collected during the year. Of the arrears due from previous years, less than half was collected or adjusted and the balance still appearing in the accounts as recoverable amounts to Rs. 4·24 lakhs. The normal receipts (excluding debts recovered, proceeds of property sold, amounts borrowed, etc.) amounted to Rs. 26·49 lakhs, and the net ordinary charges to Rs. 20·85 lakhs. The total expenditure on public works—irrigation works, buildings, roads and similar improvements—only amounted to 16·2 per cent of the ordinary charges. In the previous year the percentage had been 28·09. Ten of the estates had surplus balances of over Rs. 20,000. In three of them the balance was over Rs. 6 lakhs. The bulk of the surplus was invested in Government securities, some being however retained to meet the cost of survey and the preparation of record-of-rights and to purchase additional landed property. The outstanding debts due to the estates at the end of the year amounted to nearly Rs. 3 lakhs, while there were liabilities to the extent of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs. Most of this latter sum is due from six estates. No home-farm was maintained in any of the estates and there was therefore no opportunity for effecting any agricultural improvements. The college at Newington continued to be managed efficiently. Ten wards, together with four other minors of the landholding class, were in residence there and made satisfactory progress in their education.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. (Fasli 1323.)*

Part II, paras. 121 to 124.

16. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, whole inamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwar pattadars. The last class predominates largely and contributes about 78 per cent of the land revenue. The number of holdings increased by 4 per cent. Tenants in zamindaris and whole inam villages constitute the rent-paying classes. The relations between landlords and tenants were, with a few exceptions, fairly satisfactory.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of legislation.

Part II, paras. 126 to 128

17. Eighteen meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and six Acts were passed, viz.—the Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Act of 1914, the Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act of 1914, the Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Act of 1914, the Madras Deputy Collectors Act of 1914, the Madras Decentralization Act of 1914, and the Madras Abkāri (Amendment) Act of 1915. Leave was granted for the introduction of a Government measure to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885, and of three private Bills, one of which was for declaring the validity of post-puberty marriages among Hindu women and the other two for dealing with the tenure of property according to the Hindu Law. A Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act of 1905, which

* 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

was referred to a Select Committee, was still before the Council at the end of the year.

Police (1914.) *Part II, paras. 129 to 141.*

18. There was a slight increase in the sanctioned strength of the force. Recruitment, however, continued to be difficult. The cost of the department rose by over Rs. 3 lakhs, due principally to the expenditure on criminal settlements. Conduct continued to improve, for the number of departmental and judicial punishments both decreased, while the number of promotions and the amount of monetary rewards increased. The larger numbers of village officers and private individuals who received rewards also points to an increased co-operation between them and the police. On the whole there was a slight fall in crime, perhaps owing to the fact that food grains were cheaper than in the preceding year. Grave crimes, except murder and dacoity, showed a decided decrease, chiefly due to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act. There were two serious riots, one at Gudur (Kurnool district) and the other at Pattu (Chingleput district). Both of these were the result of ill-feeling between Muhammadans and Hindus. The percentage of detection showed a slight, though welcome, improvement, but the proportion of lost property recovered remained at about the same low figure as in previous years. There was no noticeable change in the percentage of successful prosecutions, except in prosecutions for false complaints, where the percentage rose from 30 to 38. A smaller number of persons were put up under the security sections and the number bound over was also less. On the other hand, there was a decided improvement in surveillance of registered bad characters, only 8·5 per cent being out of view as against 10·2 per cent in the previous year. Further progress was made in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, six new tribes or gangs being brought under its operation. The existing settlements continued their good work, while an industrial home for the children of members of criminal tribes was started at Perambur under the management of the Salvation Army. By the end of the year, the re-allocation of circles had been completed in all but three districts and the number of circles remaining to be formed was only five. The public peace was generally well maintained and there were no prosecutions for sedition.

Criminal Justice. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 142 to 149.* State of Crime.

19. The decline in crime deduced from the Police statistics is confirmed by the figures furnished by the criminal courts, but it was by no means universal. While the total number of original criminal cases decreased by nearly 18,000 and the number of cases under the Penal Code by over 3,000, certain districts report an increase of crime. In South Canara, for instance, murders were more numerous, in Salem robberies and dacoities, and in Tanjore thefts. In Ganjām there was an outbreak of agrarian crime which took the form of the seizure by the Khonds of lands which they or their ancestors had long ago sold to Uriya sowcars. This outbreak was however taken in hand before it had time to reach any serious proportions. Various reasons are given for the decrease in the number of cases in other districts—more active co-operation between the village officers and the regular police, the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and the security sections and the abolition of the plague passport system. But judging from the large decreases under the heads of criminal force, assault, criminal breach of trust and trespass, the conclusion seems to be justified that the war and its consequent depression of trade have compelled the

people of Madras, like other citizens of the Empire, to economise on some of their more expensive recreations.

20. The number of Honorary Magistrates and Bench Courts increased. So also did the number of village magistrates who exercised jurisdiction. More cases were instituted before the latter, perhaps showing an increased desire for cheap and speedy justice. On the other hand, the number of cases instituted before the stipendiary Magistrates and before Presidency Magistrates decreased considerably. A slightly larger number of cases were committed to the Sessions Courts and to the High Court. The total percentage of convictions in cases under the Penal Code remained about the same, viz., 39. Appeals from second and third class Magistrates to first-class Magistrates were not quite so numerous. The appellants were successful in 33 per cent of the cases, as in the previous year. The number of appeals to Sessions Courts against the decisions of first-class Magistrates and the percentage of their success remained practically stationary, while the number of appeals to the High Court decreased slightly. From the reports of the Sessions Judges the jury system was by no means an unqualified success. 12·6 per cent of the cases for disposal under the Penal Code were summarily dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 11 per cent in 1913. Greater use was also made of the provisions of section 250 by which the accused is awarded compensation for a frivolous and vexatious complaint. The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, also rose considerably. The increase in the number of whippings inflicted continued ; but there was little reduction in the number of sentences of imprisonment for periods of 15 days and under.

Working of the Courts.

21. There was a substantial increase in the total accommodation available in jails and a slight decrease in the daily average jail population. The number of civil prisoners has leapt up, evidently owing to the war. The number of juvenile offenders fell considerably, the decrease in the number of girls admitted being particularly noticeable and gratifying. The training of adolescent prisoners in the Tanjore jail on the lines of the Borstal system continues to be successful. As most of the boys belonged to the agricultural classes, who do not take readily to a trade, an agricultural instructor has lately been added to the staff. Prison discipline has improved, the number of offences committed and punishments awarded declining considerably. There were only eight instances of whippings. With a view to the separation of habitual prisoners from the rest of the jail population, the Salem Central Jail has been set apart for the confinement of the more pronounced type of habituals and orders have been issued for the segregation of other habituals in the close prisons of other central jails. The rate per thousand of daily sick remained the same as in last year, but the mortality increased. Nevertheless it still compares very favourably with the general death-rate of the Presidency. The many changes in the personnel of the Medical Staff, due to the war, may have contributed to the increased death-rate in 1914. The total expenditure and the average cost of maintenance per head have risen. This is partly due to the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to prisoners who declare themselves to be rice-eaters. The dietary charges are nearly Rs. 5 per head more

Prisons. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 150 to 156.*

than they were in 1912, when the mixed diet system was in force. The rise in the proportion of prisoners who gained weight may have some connection with the increased dietary charges.

Civil Justice. (1914.) *Part II, para 157 to 178.*

22. The war and the consequent tightness of money during its early stages have had their natural effect on litigation. People have been loath to launch out on purely speculative suits or on suits relating solely to land, while they have shown an increased desire to realize their monetary dues. That this is so seems to be proved by the fact that the number of ordinary suits has decreased, while the number of small cause suits has increased. The proportion of suits for money or movable property to suits for immovable property has also risen. The fall in the average value of each suit also shows that the petty money-lender has been more active in recovering his outstandings. Apart from the effects of the war, the chief feature of the year's work is perhaps the increasing delay in disposing of suits. The average duration of a contested suit rose in Revenue Courts, Agency Courts, District Munsifs' Courts and District and Subordinate Judges' Courts alike, it being most marked in the Courts of District Munsifs, where the figure changed from 270 days to 345. The High Court alone diminished the average duration in an original suit before it. The duration of appeals increased in all the courts, notably in the High Court. In spite of the retention of all the temporary District Munsifs and the creation of nine new additional Munsifs, the increase in disposals was not great. District Judges, for instance, only disposed of 335 ordinary original suits after trial, their time being fully occupied with criminal cases, civil appeals and land acquisition work. The execution of decrees continued to be unsatisfactory, over 75 per cent being wholly infructuous. The increase in the number of insolvency petitions was maintained. The total number of suits tried by village courts increased, but some districts showed a marked decline. It is impossible to make any general statement as to their increasing popularity.

Registration. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 179 to 182.*

23. There was an increase in the number of offices and of Sub-Registrars. In the early part of the year registrations continued the advance noticed in 1912 and 1913, but after July the war led to a marked decline. The result was that the year as a whole showed a decrease. The income fell, while the expenditure rose owing to the outlay on buildings and the increased establishment.

Registered Companies. *Part II, para. 183.*

24. The year witnessed the first workings of the Madras Companies Act, which came into force on 1st April 1914. The total number of registered companies fell from 472 to 406. The number newly registered was very much less than in the previous year. The reasons are many and various—the stricter supervision exercised under the new Act, the trade depression and monetary scarcity due to the war, the influence of the bank failures in North India and the extension of the co-operative credit system, which is driving out the nidhi. Similarly the number of companies which ceased to exist is larger than in last year. Some of the nidhis expired by lapse of time, the war may have accounted for the downfall of other companies, but there is no doubt that many of these companies which came to an untimely end were from the first radically unsound. Naturally the Act had no tendency to prolong the existence of such concerns.

Notaries Public. *Part II, para. 184.*

25. The number of Notary Public stations remained the same, while the number of registering offices fell by two. Transactions were confined to 21 stations against 27 in 1913–14. There was a considerable decrease in the number of bills of exchange and promissory notes dealt with. The war reduced operations in some districts but led to an increase of work in others. The fees realized exceeded the expenditure.

Co-operative Societies.* *Part II, paras. 185 to 190.*

26. Judged by the number of societies and by the aggregate amount of the financial transactions for which they were responsible, there was a continued expansion of the co-operative movement during the year 1914-15. The number of societies of all kinds, the total membership, the working capital, the paid-up share capital, the reserve funds and the net profits all showed substantial increases. Agricultural societies on the basis of unlimited liability formed a large proportion of the new societies. The percentage of loans for unproductive purposes fell, both in agricultural and non-agricultural societies. The tendency in agricultural societies to lend on the mortgage of immovable property rather than on personal security was less marked. The only discouraging feature of the year's working is to be found in the percentage of collection to demand. This improved in the case of the central societies, was only slightly worse in the case of non-agricultural societies, but was very poor in the case of agricultural societies. The effects of the war undoubtedly retarded progress in this respect. The prices of groundnut and cotton fell considerably and, as members of co-operative societies are in the habit of repaying their loans from the proceeds of these crops, collection was very difficult in districts where groundnut and cotton were the agricultural staples.

Local Board administration. *Part II, paras. 191 to 201.*

27. The number and maximum strength of district boards remained the same as in the previous year, while the proportion of the elected members to the total strength rose slightly. The number and maximum strength of taluk boards underwent no change. The number of union panchayats increased by four. The system of appointing members to taluk boards by election, which was introduced in 1909–10 and expanded in 1911–12, continued to be in force. The percentage of official to non-official members on those boards was slightly in excess of that in the preceding year. Three taluk boards, those of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore, continued to elect their own presidents ; no extension of the principle of elective presidents which is still on its trial was made during the year. The system of appointing non-official presidents of taluk boards, which was first introduced in 1912–13 in respect of nine taluk boards, and extended in 1913–14 to ten more taluk boards, was applied to the Peddāpuram Taluk Board in 1914–15. The total income of local boards excluding the transactions under debt-heads decreased slightly and their expenditure slightly exceeded the receipts. Of this expenditure, 57·9 per cent was upon public works and 45·6 per cent of that was spent on repairs to communications. The outlay on education was about 13·8 per cent of the total expenditure. The number of medical institutions advanced by five, the number of patients treated also increasing. The outlay on these institutions was 6·1 per cent of the total expenditure of local boards. The profits derived by the Tanjore

* 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.

and Kistna District Boards from their railways amounted to 6·7 and 10·1 per cent, respectively, on the total capital outlay.

Municipal administration—Mufassal. *Part II, paras. 202 to 209.*

28. The visit of Professor Geddes of Edinburgh is perhaps the most outstanding feature of the year's municipal administration. His lecture and exhibitions gave an impetus to town-planning and improvement schemes, and two officers of the Indian Civil Service were successively placed on special duty to advise municipal councils on these matters. Another noteworthy feature is the increased financial independence of municipalities. Their receipts were nearly Rs. 2 lakhs less than those of the previous year, but the decrease occurred mainly under grants and contributions from Government and loans and was partly counter-balanced by a general increase of income from tolls and taxes. The incidence of municipal taxation rose from Rs. 1–8–1 per head to Rs. 1–9–8. The total charges were nearly Rs. 5 lakhs more than those of 1913–14 but were nevertheless nearly Rs. 5 lakhs less than the total receipts. The balance at the credit of mufassal municipalities was therefore Rs. 45·35 lakhs as against Rs. 40·63 at the end of the previous year. Over one-third of the expenditure was, as usual, devoted to public works, the outlay from municipal funds on the construction and maintenance of roads being 86·5 per cent of the net income from tolls. The educational charges formed 10 per cent of the receipts from general taxation against 6 per cent in the previous year. The expenditure on medical relief and sanitation also increased. Excluding amounts covered by the sinking fund, the public debt outstanding against municipalities at the end of the year was over a third of the annual revenue but less than the total municipal balance. About 4·4 per cent of the total debt is covered by the sinking fund. The only important change in the constitution of the councils was the introduction of the elective system into the Nandyal Municipal Council. The proportion of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians was slightly less than in 1913–14. The drafting of a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act by a special officer was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Municipal administration—City of Madras. *Part II, paras. 210 to 220.*

29. The receipts of the Corporation of Madras showed a marked advance, an increase of Rs. 1·82 lakhs occurring under rates and taxes. Grants were received from Government for improvement of water-supply, anti-malarial operations, acquisition of land for a new sewage farm and construction of model milch cow-houses. The expenditure fell short of the previous year by Rs. 8·38 lakhs, the decrease occurring under works executed from capital account. This was due chiefly to non-receipt of pipes for special water-supply and drainage works owing to the war. A sum of nearly two lakhs of rupees was spent on relief of congestion. The number of miles of road reformed was considerably less than in the previous year owing to failure in supply of road metal. A number of roads were however widened, dangerous corners rounded off and blind lanes opened. The new water-supply works and the Tondiarpet drainage works were completed and opened during the year. The provision of model milch cow-houses was in progress. Four new model elementary schools were constructed and sites for six more schools were acquired. The anti-malarial operations were pushed on vigorously. Electric lighting was extended and an agreement was arrived at with the Madras Electric

Supply Corporation in regard to laying mains for street lighting. In spite of the city's immunity from plague, the death-rate rose to the high figure of 46·6 per mille.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 221.*

30. Naturally the year has been a most active one. The strength of the Volunteer Corps increased considerably and the number of non-efficients diminished. Portions of six corps were mobilised for actual military duty. The Madras Artillery Volunteers, the Madras Volunteer Guards and the Malabar Volunteer Rifles were still on garrison duty at the end of the year. The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers sent a machine gun to East Africa; of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, 12 went direct to the front as motor cyclists and 25 in other capacities, while 36 members have joined the Indian Army Reserve of officers. Four officers from the 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, resigned their commissions and proceeded on field service as motor despatch riders.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 222 to 226.*

31. Owing to the war conditions prevailing during the last eight months of 1914–15, the year has been so abnormal that comparisons with previous years do not lead to any conclusion as to the progress of the chief port. At the same time it is of interest to note that the gross receipts, though 2½ lakhs of rupees less than in the previous year, were only a few thousand rupees below those of 1912–13, and that the value of the trade of the port of Madras was approximately the same as in 1911–12. The chief falling off, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, was in the imports of coal, food grains, piece-goods and sugar and in the exports of cotton, whilst there was an increase in the imports of mineral oils and railway material. Groundnut exports kept up to the level of the previous year, short shipments to Europe being compensated for by heavier shipments to Calcutta. The gross expenditure and the actual working expenses bore a greater percentage to the gross receipts. But in spite of the disappointing character of the year's traffic and earnings, good progress was made with a number of works designed for the improvement of the harbour. The chief of these were the provision of a powerful mooring and unmooring tug, the construction of a large area of new shedding, the shifting of the coalyard from the north beach to the south sand accretion, the opening of a new road giving access to the sea beach for the general public, the diversion outside the harbour of the town sewage that used to flow into the harbour whenever there was heavy rain, and the remodelling of the railway lines in the yard. At the minor ports also, trade declined. Fewer vessels entered, and there was a corresponding decrease in Port and Coast Light dues. The number of passengers who left these ports was also smaller than in 1913–14. Dredging operations continued at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. The number of shipping casualties was 26, including 7 steamers captured and sunk by the German cruiser "Emden." On 22nd September the "Emden" bombarded Madras. Reported loss of life at sea numbered eight. During the year the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, was introduced into the port of Cochin.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 227 to 229.*

32. The number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes during the year 1914 was not so large as in the previous year. Cattle mortality due to wild beasts also decreased but there was a slight increase in the mortality due to snakes. A smaller number of wild animals and snakes were killed

during the year. Nearly Rs. 55,000 were spent on the destruction of wild animals and the removal of rank undergrowth in and around villages.

Arms, explosives and sulphur. (1914.)
Part II, paras. 230 and 231.

33. The decline in the number of licences under the Arms Act noticed since 1911 continued during the year under review. The process of substituting licences in Form XVIII (i.e., possession of arms for the destruction of wild animals) for those in Form XVI (i.e., possession of arms for sport, protection or display) was not carried out so extensively as in 1913. As in former years the largest number of weapons licensed were single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns. There was a large increase in the number of licences under the Explosives Act, due to the issue of a large number of licences for the possession of explosives for well-sinking. The number of sulphur licences and the quantity of sulphur covered by them both rose. Prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts were fewer in number, but the percentage of convictions obtained was larger than in the previous year.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.
Part II, paras. 232 to 242.

34. The year has been one of undoubted progress both in the district and at the College. The most notable events were the admission of twice the usual number of students to the Agricultural College as a result of the introduction of the revised course of studies, the holding of an Agricultural and Trade Conference in Madras in December 1914 and the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction for the reorganization of the Agricultural Department. This last provides for seven deputy director's divisions in the Presidency, more agricultural stations, a trained district staff in every district, the co-ordination of the prospects of assistants in the scientific sections at the College with those of the members of the executive staff and a general improvement in the pay and prospects of most of the subordinate officers in the service. All the ten agricultural stations were at work, and in the districts the activities of the department were chiefly directed towards the establishment on a much larger area than in the previous year of better strains of cotton especially in the Tinnevelly district, the reduction in the rate of seed used for paddy transplantation, the extension of the practice of green manuring rice lands, the use of phosphatic fertilizers for paddy, the spread of better varieties of sugarcane, the use of improved mills for crushing the canes and the combating of certain diseases, chiefly those affecting the palmyras in Kistna and Gōdāvari and the coconut palms in Malabar. The campaign against the last mentioned disease was practically brought to a close. At the farms and in the laboratories, enquiries were continued to elucidate the manurial requirements of paddy soils, the inheritance of characteristics in paddy and cotton, the life histories of several fungi and insects, the comparative values of very many different crops, and the effect of different fertilizers. The soil survey of the delta portion of the Guntūr district was also completed during the year under report. Five co-operative agricultural associations were formed for the joint purchase of manure, etc., which is an advance upon the number recorded for the previous year. The work on sugarcane breeding continued and the analysis of the Madras

seedlings compared very favourably in respect of sucrose contents with some of the best varieties of imported canes.

Civil Veterinary Department. *Part II, paras. 243 to 248.*

35. The work done by the Veterinary Department is increasing rapidly. The number of cases treated by the touring staff rose by 75 per cent in the year under report. There was also an increase in the number of castrations performed and a large increase in the number of inoculations against rinderpest. To cope with the additional work thirteen assistants were added to the staff, and the number of annual admissions to the Veterinary College was raised from 20 to 30. New hospitals were opened at Cuddalore, Calicut and Coonoor, and dispensaries at Guntūr, Rānipēttai, Adōni and Srīvilliputtūr. In spite of the preventive measures taken by the department the ravages of rinderpest proved exceptionally severe, there being over 23,000 deaths against 9,000 in the previous year. The deaths from anthrax also showed a considerable increase.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1324.)* *Part II, paras. 250 and 251.*

36. The total rainfall during the south-west monsoon was above the average in the majority of districts : in July and August unusually heavy floods in the Kistna brought about the collapse of the head sluice at the Bezwada anicut and caused damage to the canal and river banks and to crops in parts of the Guntūr district. In July, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal breached resulting in shortage of water to crops in parts of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The north-east monsoon rains were insufficient in the Circars, Nellore, Chittoor and the Deccan districts. In Tinnevelly there was very heavy rain in December and the Tambraparni rose in high floods and caused breaches to several irrigation sources and damage to crops. The area under cultivation exceeded the normal extent by 2·76 per cent. The areas under paddy, gingelly, groundnut and tobacco showed an increase, while those under cholam, cumbu, ragi, castor, sugarcane, cotton and indigo decreased. The outturn of crops was below the normal except in the case of paddy in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 252 and 253.* Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

37. For horticulture in the Nilgiris the rainfall was good and well distributed and the weather conditions on the whole favourable. Fruit-growing in Coonoor, Burliar and Kullar met with a certain degree of success, but experiments in growing potatoes imported from England were somewhat of a failure. A number of new flowering plants were imported from England and plots of sisal hemp were made at Kullar. The work of keeping the gardens and parks in good order was continued and considerable improvements were carried out in the garden and open spaces at Ootacamund.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras. (1914.)

38. A few new plants were introduced into the gardens during the year. A large amount of work was done for Government and the work of supplying botanical specimens to schools and colleges continued to increase.

Government Cinchona Plantations. *Part II, paras. 254 and 255.*

39. The season was favourable and the young plants prospered. There was a reduction in the area under cultivation, as the area uprooted and abandoned exceeded that newly cultivated. The bark crop for the year was somewhat less than that for 1913–14 owing to the smaller area uprooted. Local purchases also decreased, while no Java bark was bought. On the other hand, the quantity of bark worked up and the amount of quinine sulphate obtained were larger than in the previous year, and there

* 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.

was an improvement in the percentage of quinine sulphate extracted from the bark. The cost of manufacture was reduced by improvements in the manufacturing processes and by the higher quinine content of the locally-purchased bark. The stock of quinine sulphate at the end of the year was considerably reduced, but the stock of bark slightly increased. The issues from the factory and the sales at post offices were larger than those of the previous year. The plantations and factory continue to be worked at a profit to Government.

Fisheries. *Part II, paras. 256 to 260.*

40. On the West Coast the season was extremely unfavourable and the experiments already initiated in improved methods of curing fish and of extracting fish oil were considerably hampered. The heavy rains also damaged the new fish farm at Tuticorin and impeded the stocking of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. But in spite of these accidents, the department did much useful work during the year. On the West Coast the manufacture of canned goods was carried on with increasing success. The oil chemist devised methods of manufacturing oil soaps which yielded a good profit. Inland, the work of stocking tanks and wells with mosquito larvicidal fish continued. The first pearl fishery in Palk's Bay was held at Tondi in August and September 1914, while the chank fisheries, with the exception of that at Tuticorin, were more profitable than in previous years.

Forests. (Fasli 1324.)* *Part II, paras. 261 to 277.*

Administration.

41. Considerable progress was made with the classification of forests on the lines laid down by the Forest Committee and with the formation of panchayats for grazing forests of Class V. Classification of forests was completed except in three revenue districts. Even in these three districts however, the areas of forests of three classes were determined. The results obtained so far seem to indicate that at least one-tenth of the total forest area will eventually pass from the control of the Forest Department. Progress in the formation of panchayats must necessarily be slow, as care has to be taken in the initial selections made in each district so that failures, which would discourage the people from taking up fresh areas, may be avoided as far as possible. During the year 84 panchayats were actually working, the area of forest in their charge being 56 square miles. In addition 30 panchayats, which are to commence working in 1915–16, were formed. The panchayats are reported to have worked successfully.

Working plans.

The position in regard to working plans is unsatisfactory. Many of those previously sanctioned are now either unworkable or out of date, while there is still a large area of forests for which no working plans have as yet been attempted. During fasli 1324 the outturn of working plans was only moderate, as District Forest officers had to attend to their preparation in addition to their other duties. In the Southern Circle alone was there a special Working Plans Officer. He was engaged on plans for the sandal forests of the Chitteris and Javadis and revealed the enormous potential value of these forests.

Protection.

42. The total number of forest offences increased. They are most numerous in the Southern and Central circles, especially in the districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Guntūr, Nellore, the two Vellores and Chingleput. The scattered nature and small area of the forests in most of these districts and their proximity to villages account for the undue prevalence of forest crime there. The measures already taken to

* 1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.

reduce the number of forest offences are the disafforestation of useless reserves and the transfer of grazing forests to panchayat management. These innovations which were commenced at the beginning of 1914 in consequence of the Forest Committee's Report are being steadily introduced but will take a long time to carry through to completion and will affect reserves of minor importance only. In the matter of fire protection, the results show an appreciable improvement over the previous year. The success in North and South Vellore and North Salem deserves special notice, as it is attributed to the co-operation of Malayalis who live on the Javadi and Chitteri hills.

43. Reproduction from seed is reported to be good everywhere in specially protected areas: sandal especially is spreading rapidly in this way. Following the policy recommended by the Inspector-General of Forests in 1913, expenditure on artificial reproduction is being steadily reduced. In fasli 1324 it was less than one-third of what it had been in the previous year. Moreover, a large proportion of the sum expended in fasli 1324 was spent on teak plantations in West Kurnool, mainly with the object of finding employment for the Chenchus and thus keeping them from crime. Part of the expenditure may therefore properly be regarded as made in the interests of law and order and not of the forests. Further progress was made during the year in the direction of replacing departmental by private agency in the felling and distribution of fuel. The departmental hay-making operations were abandoned. Sylviculture and exploitation.

44. As compared with the previous year the total gross revenue fell, while the expenditure rose. The net surplus was thus Rs. 1·27 lakhs less than in fasli 1323. The war accounted for the decreased receipts from minor forest produce, owing to the partial suspension of Tangedu bark lease amounts in Bellary and Anantapur, from mica leases in Nellore, and from sales of sandalwood in the Southern Circle. The increase in expenditure was mainly under establishments. The expenditure on communications and buildings was less than in the previous year. Two temporary Engineers were engaged for the investigation and execution of forest roads, one on the Mount Stuart ghat road and Teppadi tram trace and the other on the survey of a road from Alangayam to Patrakad in the Javadi hills. Finance.

45. The output of all minerals, except gold in Anantapur, decreased. This is due partly to the smaller demand for export and partly to the fact that several of the mining firms were German and had to cease operations on the outbreak of war. The condition of the employees was generally good. Five persons were killed and eleven seriously injured through accidents. **Mines. (1914.)** *Part II, paras. 278 and 279.*

46. The industries which have developed most largely in recent years are the pumping of water for irrigation purposes, rice-hulling and the ginning of cotton. In the year now under review these industries still progressed, though at a less rapid pace. The curtailment of credit made it very difficult to find capital either for the purchase of plant or for the materials necessary to carry on industry. The largest factory industry is spinning and weaving. In 1914 the sixteen large factories employed a smaller daily average of workers, as some of the mills were closed temporarily while the prices for cotton goods ruled **Manufactures.** *Part II, paras. 280 to 282.*

low. The important leather industry was also considerably affected by the war. The closure of the German market and the temporary prohibition of export caused a heavy fall in values, which led to the shutting down of several of the smaller factories. When the prohibition of export was removed and the great demand came from England for hides for army purposes, prices rose considerably and the larger tanneries were very busy. Some of the small oil-mills on the West Coast had also to suspend work owing to the depression in trade, while the dyers at Madura suffered severely from the almost complete stoppage of the supply of dyestuffs. The Indian Factories Act continued to work smoothly; the number of registered factories and of operatives in them both rose. The health of the employees was good. Sanitation improved and there was a decrease in the number of accidents. The year only witnessed two short strikes, both of which were amicably settled. While the financial stringency stopped industrial enterprise and thus curtailed the labours of some branches in the Government Department of Industries, it threw heavy work on other branches. The Tinctorial Expert was engaged in the important question of finding a substitute for German dyes. His investigation led him to the conclusion that the supply of indigenous dyeing materials was too small to meet more than a fraction of the normal demand. Experiments were conducted in the manufacture of pencils and glass, and an exhibition was held of German and Austrian goods and the Indian manufactures which could replace them.

Sea-borne trade.
Part II, paras. 283 to 303.

47. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was nearly Rs. 4,868 lakhs showing a decline of Rs. 948 lakhs or more than 16 per cent as compared with the total trade of the previous year. The war with Germany and Austria which broke out in August 1914 stopped the considerable trade with those countries. There was further a complete stoppage of trade with Belgium and a large diminution of that with France. Since November trade with Turkey also ceased. Moreover, exports to allied and neutral countries also suffered, due in the case of the former to smaller demand and in the latter to the restrictions which it was found necessary to place on the export of certain articles, either on account of direct military requirements, or the necessity of preventing supplies reaching the enemy. There was also a serious shortage in tonnage arising in part from the taking up of vessels for military transport purposes and in part from the increased demand elsewhere; freight rates were in consequence higher and in addition war risks had to be paid. The net result is that foreign trade declined by Rs. 848 lakhs or 19 per cent and coasting trade by Rs. 100 lakhs or 7 per cent. Under foreign

Imports.

trade imports fell by Rs. 390·32 lakhs or 23 per cent and exports by Rs. 457·91 lakhs or 17 per cent. The decrease in imports was due to smaller receipt of cotton manufactures, metals, cotton twist and yarn, machinery, railway materials, glass and glassware, hardware, gold and silver thread, spices, dyeing materials, motor vehicles and sugar. The total value of imports of cotton goods representing 34 per cent of the total foreign imports declined by Rs. 171·97 lakhs or 29 per cent. There were large stocks at the beginning of the year, and the imports during the first four months of the year up to the outbreak of war exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1913–14. There was practically no buying after

the end of July and deliveries from stocks were much reduced, but the orders of the older contracts continued to arrive till October when there was a big drop. The outbreak of war also considerably affected the imports of metals, which fell by Rs. 76·26 lakhs or 40 per cent. Iron and steel declined by 47 per cent and copper by 24 per cent. Imports of machinery had a set back by Rs. 21·14 lakhs or 28 per cent and those of railway materials by Rs. 19·62 lakhs or 16 per cent. The stoppage of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary curtailed the imports of dyes and glassware by 52 and 61 per cent respectively, Germany being the chief source of supply for dyes and Austria-Hungary and Germany for glassware. On the other hand imports of mineral oils increased by 76 per cent owing to considerable speculation in anticipation of shortage of supplies of kerosene oil owing to the war. Exports of country produce declined by Rs. 424·27 lakhs or 17 per cent and those of foreign merchandise by Rs. 5·47 lakhs or 27 per cent. The decline in the former case was due to smaller shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw and tanned skins and raw jute, partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of tanned hides, grain and pulse and rubber. Exports of seeds dropped by Rs. 203·17 lakhs or 38 per cent. The war seriously affected the trade in groundnuts which declined by Rs. 156·74 lakhs or 45 per cent, but the shipments were diverted to Bengal owing to the high price of mustard and rape seed oil there. The exports of copra which were mainly destined to Germany in previous years declined by Rs. 32·49 lakhs or 21 per cent. Exports of raw cotton declined by Rs. 82·23 lakhs or 27 per cent, the war creating such a slump in values that some of the old stocks had not been disposed of by the end of the year under report. Exports of raw skins declined by Rs. 8·87 lakhs or 34 per cent and those of tanned skins by Rs. 33·83 lakhs or 15 per cent due to lower prices ruling in the London market caused by the absence of demand from the continent. A fall in demand and low values on the continent and the reopening of the Chittivalsa factory caused a decline in the shipment of raw jute from Rs. 77·70 lakhs to Rs. 14·23 lakhs. On the other hand exports of tanned hides improved by Rs. 56·63 lakhs or 46 per cent on account of the abnormal rise in prices consequent on the enormous orders placed by the British and French Governments for leather accoutrements. Smaller supplies of rice to Ceylon from Bengal and Burma induced larger shipments of rice from this Presidency. The increase in the case of exports of rubber by Rs. 11·67 lakhs was owing to the larger number of rubber trees coming into bearing. Exports.

48. The trade with the United Kingdom represented 46·76 per cent of the total trade as compared with 42·53 per cent in the previous year and showed a decline of Rs. 201·03 lakhs or 11 per cent, while the trade with the British Empire representing 71 per cent of the aggregate trade fell by 8 per cent. The trade with the continent of Europe showed a decline of Rs. 508·41 lakhs or 43 per cent which was more marked under Germany, France, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, the percentage of decrease in these cases respectively being 58, 34, 57 and 30. The decline in the trade with Japan, Java and China brought about a net decrease of Rs. 63·77 lakhs or 25 per cent in the trade with Asiatic ports. The trade with Africa receded by Rs. 8·35 lakhs or 69 per cent and that with America by Rs. 3·01 lakhs or 3 per cent. Distribution of trade.

Coasting trade.

49. The total value of coasting trade declined by Rs. 100 lakhs or 7 per cent. There was a decrease of Rs. 102·8 lakhs or 12 per cent under imports and an increase of Rs. 2·9 lakhs or 0·5 per cent under exports. Imports of private merchandise fell by Rs. 103·71 lakhs or 12 per cent as there were reduced imports of grain and pulse, raw cotton, and gunny bags, while exports increased by Rs. 4·82 lakhs or 0·9 per cent in consequence of larger shipments of groundnuts to Bengal, partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of coconut oil, fresh vegetables, spices and groundnut oil.

Shipping.

50. The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered and cleared was 3,628 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,970,198 compared with 3,287 of 4,367,054 tons in 1913–14. The average tonnage per vessel for the year was 819 or 510 tons less than the previous year. The number of vessels (excluding native crafts) under British flag which entered and cleared was 2,631 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,516,273 against 1,997 of 3,435,639 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels under foreign colours was 138 with a tonnage of 406,369 against 283 of 867,989 tons. The number of vessels in the coasting trade declined from 31,423 to 27,670 and their tonnage from 14,155,974 to 9,990,745.

Public Works—General.
Part II, paras. 304 and 307.

51. An officer of the Indian Civil Service was on special duty in the Public Works Secretariat for a period of six months with a view to expedite the several schemes under consideration in connection with District Board Railways. Some redistribution of territorial charges was effected, the chief among which was the formation of a special division for the execution and maintenance of Public Works, including District Board works, in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district. The permanent strength of the Engineer establishment was slightly increased, and an Assistant to the Consulting Architect and a Superintendent of Government Gardens in the Madras City were appointed during the year. The Upper Subordinate establishment was increased to provide for the recruitment of certain subordinate staff for the Department of Industries. The estimated total cost of major works under execution was slightly less than that in the previous year, but there was an increase in the total expenditure on the works in progress. The outlay on police buildings was the heaviest among major works, no less than 334 buildings being either completed or in progress during the year. Several sanitary works were delayed through non-receipt of stores from England. The total value of the outturn at the Madras and Bezwada Workshops was less than that of the previous year, while that at Dowlaishweram showed an increase.

Railways.
Part II, paras. 308 to 311.

52. During the year under review the Nīdamangalam-Mannārgudi railway, and the extension of the main line from Dhanushkodi Jetty to Dhanushkodi Point on the Rameswaram island, aggregating 10·15 miles, were opened for traffic. The Madras and Southern Mahratta, the South Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies continued to share the management of the greater portion of the railways. The Tirutturaippūndi-Vedāranniyam, Guntūr-Tenali, Tenali-Repalle, Podanur-Pollachi and Quilon-Trivandrum railways were under construction. The total mileage of these lines is 122·93. Surveys were completed for about 150 miles of new lines, and were in progress for five new lines. The question of

extending the main line to Ceylon over Adam's bridge was under investigation by the Railway Company. The total cost was not compatible with the benefits expected and it is not proposed to take any further action at present. There were two cases of collision which were not very serious, and four cases of damage by floods, rainfall and cyclonic storm. The draft model agreement was still under consideration, the Railway Board having considered further revision necessary. The revised form was referred to the several district boards and the railway companies for acceptance. Four more district boards decided to levy railway cess during the year making a total of 16 district boards which have imposed the tax. The Tanjore and Kistna District Board railways worked at a net profit of 6·17 and 10·13 per cent respectively.

Tramways. *Part II, para. 312.*

53. The Madras Electric Tramways continued to be the only tramway system in the Presidency. The car mileage decreased, but the number of passengers carried was larger.

Canals. *Part II, paras. 313 and 314.*

54. As compared with the previous year, the total ton mileage and the number of passengers carried on canals fell considerably, while the value of goods carried increased.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 315 to 329.*

55. The outlay incurred on irrigation works in the Presidency again increased by Rs. 10 lakhs. The total area irrigated during the year under all classes of irrigation works was over seven million acres showing an increase of about 36,000 acres over the previous year; but the revenue realized decreased by about Rs. 14,000 due to the grant of heavy remissions under the Rushikulya system, the Kistna delta system and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. **Major protective works.** The expenditure on Class I. Major protective works—Capital account continued to be incurred mainly on the Mopad project in the Nellore district, the Bhavanasi project in the Guntūr district and the Venkatapuram project in the Kurnool district. The Rushikulya is the only system in operation at present under this head. It worked at a loss of Rs. 35,812 during the year. **Major productive works.** The expenditure on Major productive works—Capital account was incurred chiefly on the Nagavalli river system, the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Toludur project and the Periyār system. The area charged as irrigated under this class of works was about three and a half million acres and the revenue yielded by them gave a return of 5·86 per cent on the capital outlay, or 9·27 per cent if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which has failed to prove productive be excluded. **Minor works.** The total area irrigated under "Minor works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept" was 359,000 acres and the net revenue derived therefrom gave a return of 2·06 per cent on the capital outlay. Under the Tank Restoration Scheme the average area of cultivation of all works to be investigated is about 2·25 millions of acres and up to the end of the year under review works supplying 51·13 per cent of the area had been investigated. **Investigation of projects.** The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6·65 lakhs. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project were under revision.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General Revenue and Expenditure. *Part II, paras. 330 to 332.*

56. The gross revenue of the Presidency, both Imperial and Provincial, fell from Rs. 1,880½ lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 1,871 lakhs, while the gross expenditure charged to Revenue rose from Rs. 908¾ lakhs to Rs. 920½ lakhs. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 950½ lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 21¼ lakhs. The normal growth of the revenue under Stamps, Excise, Customs and Registration received a serious check owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914. The depression in trade caused by the war also led to a serious decline in the earnings of the South Indian Railway.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 333 to 346.* Land Revenue.

57. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 677¼ lakhs and were less than those of 1913-14 by Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The fall was due to (i) depression in trade and financial stringency owing to the war, (ii) increase in remissions owing to heavy floods and the failure of a canal and (iii) the unfavourable character of the season. The fall would have been greater but for the fact that large amounts were realized by sale of river accretions and reclamations and Government lands, by the collection of suspended revenue in previous years and the introduction of resettlement rates in certain taluks. Canal revenue contributed Rs. 2·22 lakhs against Rs. 2·33 lakhs in 1913-14. The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 88¼ lakhs, being Rs. 3 lakhs less than that of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller imports of cotton goods, manufactured articles, metals (excluding silver), liquors and sugar and was partly counterbalanced by larger receipts under silver and petroleum, especially the latter. The imports of petroleum were exceptionally high in consequence of speculation in anticipation of a shortage of stocks. The Customs expenditure amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs as in the previous year. Salt revenue came to Rs. 117 lakhs and was more than that of 1913-14 by Rs. 5½ lakhs chiefly owing to the sales by auction of Government salt in the several factories having fetched larger prices on account of low stock. There were also larger realizations of excise duty on local manufactures. The charges were Rs. 14¼ lakhs against Rs. 14¾ lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly under "Purchase of salt (Manufacturer's share)" and "Conveying and storing salt" due to smaller outturn in the Government factories. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 81¼ lakhs of maunds against an average annual outturn of 110 lakhs of maunds in the previous five years. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 123¼ lakhs of maunds against 118½ lakhs of maunds in the previous year. Stamp revenue fell from Rs. 141¾ lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 139 lakhs in the year under report owing to slackness of trade on account of the war. The charges amounted to Rs. 4¼ lakhs and were less than those of the previous year by one-eighth of a lakh. The cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department was Rs. 4 lakhs, being Rs. ·07 lakh less than the figure for 1913-14. The total realizations of Opium revenue by the Excise Department during the year rose to Rs. 20¼ lakhs against Rs. 19¾ lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to larger issues of opium to Native States and other Governments. Excise revenue came to Rs. 346 lakhs, exceeding that of 1913-14 by only half a lakh. The normal growth of revenue exhibited every year was arrested considerably by the war and resulted in a large decline under excise duty

(Margin notes: Canal revenue. Customs. Salt. Stamp. Opium. Excise.)

37

on country spirits and under tree tax. The decline in the revenue would have been greater but for larger realizations of rentals from shops owing to keener competition before the declaration of war and increased receipts from opium, ganja, etc. The charges were Rs. 18¼ lakhs. Income-tax receipts amounted to Rs. 40¼ lakhs against Rs. 37½ lakhs in the previous year. As the tax is assessed on the income of the previous year, the effect of the war was not reflected in the receipts of the year. Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 323 lakhs and was less than that of 1913-14 by Rs. 10¾ lakhs, mainly on account of a fall in the net traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 67¾ lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by one-fifth of a lakh. This deficit was made up of decreases and increases under a number of heads, the most important decrease being under "Construction of Protective Railways" due largely to the absence of outlay on the Dharmapuri-Hosur Extension. The total expenditure on capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation works not charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 56½ lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 40 lakhs. This is made up of a decrease of Rs. 44 lakhs in the expenditure on the South Indian Railway system and an increase of Rs. 4 lakhs under Irrigation works, chiefly under Toludur project and Kistna delta system on account of the reconstruction of the Bezwada head works damaged by floods.

Income-tax.

Other Imperial revenue and expenditure.

Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue.

Provincial Revenues.

Part II, paras. 347 to 354.

58. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 175½ lakhs on 1st April 1914 and closed with a balance of Rs. 110 lakhs on 31st March 1915. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 65½ lakhs, which was the result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 757¼ lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 822¾ lakhs. The charges under Land Revenue were Rs. 125½ lakhs and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 21½ lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to the changes ordered by the Government of India in the rate of adjustment of charges between this head and Law and Justice and to the transfer of charges on account of the pay of revenue talaiyaris from this head to "20. Police." The total receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 39½ lakhs and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 2½ lakhs due mainly to short collection and bad prices of sandalwood, poor demand for barks and fall of revenue from mica leases consequent on the war. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 28½ lakhs against Rs. 29¼ lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the curtailment of departmental operations. The receipts under Registration were Rs. 22½ lakhs, falling short of the figure for 1913-14 by one lakh of rupees, while the charges remained practically the same. The receipts under the other Provincial heads came to Rs. 54 lakhs and were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 3½ lakhs. This improvement is made up of increases under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Jails and Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers partly counterbalanced by decreases under Miscellaneous. The expenditure under other Provincial heads was Rs. 644½ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 34½ lakhs. The increase was the net result of an increase of Rs. 53¼ lakhs under 14 heads and a decrease of Rs. 18½ lakhs under 8 other heads, the largest increases being one of Rs. 17 lakhs under "20. Police," mainly the result of the transfer

Land Revenue.

Forest.

Registration.

Other Provincial receipts and expenditure.

of the charges on account of the pay of revenue talaiyaris from land revenue to this head as mentioned already, and another of Rs. 13 lakhs under Law and Justice due mainly to the change in the method of adjustment of charges between this head and Land Revenue also referred to above.

Local funds. *Part II, paras. 355 to 369.*

59. The receipts and charges of Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884 exclusive of debt transactions were Rs. 195¼ lakhs and Rs. 196¼ lakhs, respectively, giving a deficit of a little less than one lakh against a surplus of Rs. 35 lakhs in the previous year. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions were Rs. 14¼ lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs respectively. The Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund ceased to exist from 1st April 1912 and the balance at credit of the fund was transferred to general revenues during the year under report.

Port and Marine funds. *Part II, para. 360.*

60. The Madras Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 19,529 on 1st April 1914 and closed with a balance of Rs. 33,414 at the end of the year. The income of the fund amounted to Rs. 1,03,938 and the expenditure to Rs. 90,053. The Minor Ports Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,53,207 and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,06,921. The receipts and charges of the fund were Rs. 6,24,882 and Rs. 6,71,168 respectively. The total security balance of these funds stood at Rs. 14,66,000 on the 31st March 1915. The income and expenditure of the Pilotage Funds amounted to Rs. 16,071 and Rs. 14,881 respectively. The total invested balance of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 1,70,900. The receipts and charges for the Landing and Shipping Funds came to Rs. 5,89,807 and Rs. 5,11,364 respectively. The total invested balance at credit of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 3,89,400. The Madras Coast Lights Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 74,565 and closed with a balance of Rs. 65,712, the invested balance of the fund being Rs. 1,00,000 on the 31st March 1915.

Municipal revenues. *Part II, para. 370.*

61. While the receipts of mufassal municipalities fell by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, their charges rose by nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. The receipts, however, continued to exceed the expenditure and the balance at the credit of mufassal municipalities increased by about Rs. 5 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 44·18 lakhs and Rs. 43·21 lakhs respectively and the balance at its credit at the end of the year was Rs. 18·50 lakhs.

The working of the Abkāri Department. *Part II, paras. 371 to 377.*

62. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the year's excise administration is the general decrease in consumption. This extended to all articles alike—country-liquor, toddy, foreign liquor, opium and hemp drugs. It occurred during the latter half of the year, after the outbreak of war. Though the enhanced ganja duty may have contributed to the decreased consumption of drugs, the decrease in the other articles is an interesting instance of trade depression leading directly to economy in luxuries. The year also witnessed a further extension of the system of consulting local opinion in excise matters. Advisory committees were introduced into 96 unions. Local Boards and other public bodies were throughout consulted regarding the number and location of existing or newly proposed shops.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 379 to 385.*

63. The year cannot be said to have been particularly healthy. While the birth-rate rose from 32·2 per mille to 33·5, the death-rate showed a larger increase from 21·4 per mille to 25·0. Malabar rejoiced in the highest birth-rate (40·0), the lowest (23·1) being in Rāmnād. Male births exceeded female in all districts except Anantapur. All the districts except Bellary, Kurnool and Madras recorded more births than deaths. Curiously enough, the birth-rate in the 311 unions and 1,933 villages in which the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899 was in force was less than that in non-compulsory areas. Death-rate varied from 38·1 per mille in Bellary to 17·2 per mille in Rāmnād. The prominent position occupied by Rāmnād can only point to defective registration there. Its inhabitants can lay no claim to be either healthier or less prolific than the people of other districts. The high death-rate is due to the increased virulence of cholera. It prevailed in all the districts of the Presidency except the Nilgiris, and never left eleven districts. Kurnool district and Cochin town were hit most severely. Fevers too continued to claim many lives, the death-rate under this head being particularly high in Vizagapatam district (19·0) and in Kurnool town (18·2). The mortality from plague decreased, but that from small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa, and respiratory diseases increased. The infantile death-rate also showed a distressing increase, it being particularly high in Bellary. Nearly one-half of the total number of deaths were classified under the elastic term "all other causes."

Emigration and Immigration. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 386 and 387.*

64. Regulated emigration was confined to Fiji and British Guiana as in the previous year. In August and September, 120 persons were registered for Trinidad but were not embarked, as the steamers chartered were utilized by Government for the transport of troops. The number of passengers proceeding to and returning from the Straits Settlements and Burma showed a marked decline which is largely accounted for by the irregularity of steamer services owing to the war. The decrease in the number of passengers to Ceylon is due to the prevalence of plague in the island for some time.

Medical relief. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 388 to 391.*

65. There was a slight increase in the total number of medical institutions during the year and medical relief was afforded to an increasing number of patients. The percentage of deaths among in-patients rose from 4·58 to 5·03, the greatest mortality occurring among cases of cholera, dysentery, diseases of the digestive system (including diarrhœa), pneumonia, tubercle, diseases of the circulatory system and injuries (general and local). The most common diseases treated were malaria, ulcers and skin diseases, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye and the ear and respiratory affections other than tuberculosis. As usual nearly 4 per cent of those seeking relief required operation, and though there was a reduction in serious operations (such as amputations, abdominal sections, etc.), due to the strain put upon the Civil Medical Department by the war, yet the outturn of surgical work showed an increase of 2 per cent on the total of the previous year. Of the operations performed 96 per cent were successful. By means of "Itinerating Dispensaries" sanctioned during the year relief was afforded for the first time to 16,858 patients in the malarial tracts of Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Vizagapatam and

Chittoor districts. The system of appointing young medical graduates as House Physicians and House Surgeons was also brought into force during the year. There were 16 of these officers in the Madras City Hospitals, and 9 in mufassal hospitals at the end of 1914.

Medical College and Schools.
Part II, paras. 392 to 395.

66. There were many changes among the staff of the Medical College, Madras, owing to the reversion of Indian Medical Service officers to military duty. The total number of students in the Medical College and Schools increased slightly, the increase being distributed more or less evenly between the college and the three medical schools. But the number of new admissions fell, chiefly owing to the temporary suspension of the post-graduate course for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The results of the final University examination for 1914–15 were better than those for the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase in the admissions to the Chemist and Druggist class. There were fewer women students, but Government towards the end of the year offered additional inducements which it is hoped will be an incentive to the spread of higher medical education among women.

The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.*
Part II, para. 396.

67. There was a slight fall in the total number of patients treated compared with the last two years. The number of deaths from hydrophobia was 21 and of these eight who died more than 15 days after the completion of treatment were classed as failures. Of the total number of persons treated three were bitten by man and 21 by animals other than the dog. It is possible that the reduction in the incidence of rabies may be due to municipalities paying greater attention to the matter of dealing with dogs, but the statistics available do not enable one to draw any definite conclusion.

Lunatic Asylums. (1914.)
Part II, para. 397.

68. The growth in the asylum population continued; 15 of the admissions were voluntary under Act IV of 1912. The commonest form of insanity was as usual mania. The general health of the inmates improved, the daily average sick being 90 as compared with 115, but the death-rate remained extremely high, being no less than 10·42 per cent.

Sanitation. (1914.)
Part II, paras. 398 to 400.

69. The year's work in sanitation presents no outstanding features. Provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 29·75 lakhs were distributed to local bodies for expenditure on sanitary works. In municipalities, little progress was made in improving drainage, sewage farming and rubbish and night-soil conservancy. The quantity and quality of the conservancy plant remained inadequate in most municipalities. But the numbers of public latrines of approved pattern and of private latrines both increased, and three more towns—Berhampur, Negapatam and Vizianagram—were provided with a pipe water-supply. In rural sanitation, however, the improvement noticed in 1913 was continued, the number of rural towns and villages conserved increasing still further. Considerable activity was also shown in submitting proposals for improving and constructing wells of standard design. Two thousand five hundred sets of semi-rotary pumps and 50 sets of Kite motion railway pattern pumps were obtained and distributed to District Boards. Many minor sanitary works were carried out. The Public Works Department was engaged in the construction of water-works at Masulipatam, Erode, Ellore and Chidambaram and in improving the existing water-works at Dindigul, Nellore and Madura. The Sanitary

* 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1915.

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Engineer was in charge of the execution of the Gudur water-works, improvements to the Kurnool water-works and boring operations at Cochin, while many important schemes were under investigation by him and his staff.

70. As already remarked, the mortality from small-pox increased. This occurred in spite of an increase in the total number of vaccinations performed. The only remarkable feature of the year's working was the higher rate of success secured during the hot months, but it is possible that this is due to unreliable returns from the vaccinators. **Vaccination.** *Part II, para. 401.*

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

71. Pending consideration of a larger scheme for the reorganization of the inspecting staff, the retention for another year from 1st November 1914 of the 48 temporary sub-assistant inspectors already entertained was sanctioned by Government. Certain changes were made in the Educational Rules chiefly with regard to the selection at the Director's discretion of subjects for the courses laid down for trained teachers' certificates of the secondary and elementary grades. Inspectors and Inspectresses have been empowered to sanction building and furniture grants up to higher limits than before. No change of importance was made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools during the year. At the beginning of the year the control of industrial education was transferred to the Director of Industries. **General administrative changes.** *Part II, paras. 403 and 404.*

72. Public institutions had a further accession both to their number and strength, the percentages of increase being 3 and 5 respectively. The percentages of male and female scholars to the respective population of school age rose from 39·0 and 8·8 to 40·8 and 9·4 respectively. The total expenditure on education increased during the year from Rs. 180 lakhs to Rs. 193·5 lakhs. Imperial recurring and non-recurring grants to the extent of Rs. 34 lakhs were available, out of which nearly Rs. 30 lakhs were spent during the year. Grants-in-aid were paid to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs which is nearly the same amount as in the previous year. **General statistics and finance.** *Part II, paras. 405 and 406.*

73. Certain additional regulations were passed during the year in connection with the admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificate to University courses of study and an amendment to the transitory regulation relating to the continuance of the B.A. examination under the old by-laws for the years 1915 and 1916 was also sanctioned. Arrangements were made for courses of special University lectures being delivered during the year. The Government College for Women, Madras, and the Madanapalle High School were affiliated in Group III of the intermediate courses and further affiliation was granted in Group III of the same courses to the Central College, Bangalore. The affiliation of the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, as a first-grade college in Group V of the B.A. degree course was also sanctioned. The number of Arts colleges increased by one in consequence of the opening in July 1914 of the Madras College for Women and their strength also increased considerably. The three Government professional colleges continued to maintain their usefulness and efficiency during the year. **University and Collegiate education.** *Part II, paras. 407 to 409.*

Secondary education (Boys). *Part II, para. 410.*

74. Public secondary schools showed a slight increase both in their number and strength. Non-recurring grants-in-aid to the extent of about Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were sanctioned on account of buildings, hostels and playgrounds. The recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 80,000 sanctioned for the improvement of secondary education was fully spent during the year.

Elementary education (Boys). *Part II, para. 411.*

75. Public elementary schools for boys further increased both in number and strength, the increase being shared by all the three grades of elementary schools. The proportion of male pupils in public elementary schools to the male population of school age rose from 31 per cent to nearly 33 per cent. During the year nearly 600 buildings were constructed for the use of public elementary schools. As in previous years a large portion of the Imperial grants was spent on the improvement of elementary education.

Special education. *Part II, paras. 412 to 414.*

76. The number of training schools and the number of teachers under training showed an increase. The six Government temporary lower elementary training schools were placed on a permanent footing with a revised scale of staff. The number and strength of schools for special education fell during the year, the decrease, which was nominal, being due mainly to the transfer of industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries.

Female education. *Part II, para. 415.*

77. The number of schools intended for non-European girls increased by 72 and their strength by about 10,000, while the number of girls under instruction, including those in schools not solely intended for them, increased by 18,500. There was a further advance in the number of Brahman girls receiving secondary education as well as in the number of Muhammadan girls. During the year a College for Women was opened in Madras with a lady Principal. It is virtually a residential college with a hostel attached to it.

European education. *Part II, para. 416.*

78. The total number of European Schools remained the same as in last year, while the numbers receiving instruction fell slightly. Recurring grants were provided from Imperial funds for the education of the domiciled community. The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. The results of the Middle School examination were an improvement on those of the previous year.

Reformatory School, Chingleput. (1914.) *Part II, para. 422.*

79. The average strength of the school rose from 240 to 247. Of the 15 new admissions 8 belonged to criminal classes. The school suffered severely from an outbreak of malaria which interfered considerably with the school work. The general conduct was good all through the year. Seventy-four per cent of the pupils discharged during the year obtained employment and 52 per cent of them were following the trade taught them in the school. The results of the Government technical examinations as well as those conducted at the school were on the whole very satisfactory.

Government examinations. *Part II, para. 423.*

80. There was an increase in the numbers of candidates for all three grades of the technical examinations as also in the numbers and percentages of subject-passes in the case of the intermediate and elementary grades. At the special test examinations, the number of examinees was almost the same as in the previous year, but there was a fall in the percentage of passes. The receipts exceeded the expenditure.

81. There was no perceptible change in the strength of either branch of the school. The results obtained at the High and Middle School examinations by the girls' branch were creditable, while those of the boys' branch were not so satisfactory. The health of the children was better than in previous years. **Lawrence Memorial School. (1914.)** *Part II. paras. 424 and 425.*

82. The fall in the total strength and average attendance noticed in recent years continued. The results of the Government technical examinations were satisfactory, the percentage of passed to examined being 75 against 63 in the preceding year. A satisfactory feature of the year was that nearly 40 per cent of the pupils were from the hereditary artisan caste. **School of Arts.** *Part II. para. 426.*

83. The daily average number of readers in the Connemara Public Library was 56. Four hundred and sixty-four standard works were added and a consolidated subject-index was published in the year. The number of new manuscripts received in the Oriental Manuscripts Library was not so large as in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the rejection of duplicates and triplicates. There was also a decrease in the number of visitors and in the number of manuscripts consulted. **Libraries.** *Part II. para. 428.*

84. There was a considerable increase in the number of newspapers published. The circulation of most of them also increased, as a consequence of the demand for war news. The tone of the press in regard to the war was on the whole thoroughly loyal, while its attitude towards questions of local administration was in most cases more restrained. **Periodicals. (1914.)** *Part II. para. 429.*

85. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was a record, the chief increase being in vernacular publications. As usual religion attracted the largest number of authors. Several works dealing with the war have been published in the vernacular languages. **Registration of books. (1914.)** *Part II. para. 430.*

86. With the completion of the new extension to the Archæological Section, an extensive rearrangement of the exhibits has been effected, with the result that the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain antiquities, which had formerly been arranged promiscuously in the old gallery, have now been separated and grouped together. The completion of the extension to the Economic Gallery led to a corresponding rearrangement in this section. Considerable accessions have as usual been made to the different sections of the Museum. The demonstrations to pupils of high schools in Madras City and to teachers in Madras schools which commenced in the previous year were continued. The Marine Aquarium attracted a large number of visitors. The special rate charged on Wednesdays was discontinued from October. **Government Museum and Marine Aquarium.** *Part II. paras. 431 to 435.*

87. There was no change during the year in the number of observatories under the control of the Meteorologist. It has been decided to close the observatory at Dodabetta on the Nilgiris and to open another at Koraput in the Vizagapatam district. **Meteorology.** *Part II. para. 436.*

88. At Madras Observatory observations were, as usual, mainly confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service and this work was efficiently performed throughout the year. The Kodaikānal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar work but complete meteorological, magnetical and seismometric records are also maintained while other astronomical observations are made when matters of special interest are involved. **Astronomy. (1914.)** *Part II. para. 437.*

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology. *Part II, para. 438.*

89. The only excavation work undertaken during the year was the examination of certain ancient tombs in the Kurnool district in connection with which some interesting discoveries were made. A sum of Rs. 32,863 was spent on conservation works, the bulk of it being devoted to the continuation of the repairs to the ruins at Hampi and the monuments at Mahabalipuram. A printed list of the large stock of drawings in the Superintendent's office was published during the year and many new photographs were added to the existing collection.

Epigraphy. *Part II, para. 439.*

90. The chief feature of the year's work is a large increase in the number of stone inscriptions deciphered. The most noticeable discovery was that of an Asōka edict in the Nizam's Dominions. It mentions the great Buddhist king both by his usual title Devanampiya as well as by his proper name Asōka.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 441 and 442.*

91. There were in all 281 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras at the close of the year. The Bishop of Madras ordained three Indian and one European deacons and three European priests during the year, while seven Indian priests were ordained by the Bishop of Dornakal on behalf of the Bishop of Madras. Nine clergymen were licensed to officiate in the Diocese of Madras. The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of four chaplains as in the previous year.

Stationery. *Part II, para. 443.*

92. There was a decrease of Rs. 2 lakhs in the value of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year, the balance on the 1st April 1913 having been unusually large. The value of stores received during the year rose slightly, while the value of stores issued showed a decrease of Rs. 1·7 lakhs. This decrease is mainly due to the non-supply to the Superintendent, Government Press, of articles due on his annual indent. The supply is now, under the orders of Government, made in monthly instalments.

Government Press, Madras. *Part II, paras. 444 to 447.*

93. There was a fall both in the receipts and in the expenditure of the Government Press, due, in the former case, to smaller sale-proceeds of old plant and stores and to adjustments on account of chargeable work and in the latter, to a decrease in the amount spent on the purchase of plant. The general expenses, however, increased. The standard pages set up decreased but the impressions were the highest on record, the number printed being more than 34,000,000 above the output of 1913–14. The cost per standard page was higher at the Central and Ootacamund presses and lower at the Mount Road and Penitentiary branches, while the cost per 1,000 impressions was lower in all four presses.

Chemical Examiner's Department. (1914.) *Part II, paras. 448 to 451.*

94. The amount of work done by the Chemical Examiner during the year as compared with that of the previous year shows a slight increase both in the number of cases and articles examined. The percentage of detection rose slightly in cases of suspected human poisoning and fell in cases of suspected animal poisoning. Arsenic was again the favourite poison. The number of analyses undertaken for private parties was considerably greater than in the previous year.

95. Excluding dispensaries there were 3,007 charitable institutions in the Presidency against 3,177 in the previous year with an aggregate income of over Rs. 15 lakhs. About two-thirds of these were maintained entirely by the general public and the remainder were supported or aided by Government or local bodies. The majority of these institutions were intended for the accommodation of travellers who were also in many cases provided with food. Four hundred and nineteen were maintained for the relief of paupers. The daily average number of persons in receipt of relief was about one in every thousand of the population, while over ten millions were aided at all the institutions during the year.

Charitable institutions. *Part II, paras. 452 to 454.*

96. There was a decrease in the percentage of Government appointments held by Muhammadans during the year and in the actual number of Muhammadans in Government employ. While the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency according to the census of 1911 was 6·6, the percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans was 13·78. They thus hold a proportionately larger number of appointments, but these are mostly in the lower grades of the public service, particularly in the Police department.

Muhammadans in the service of Government. *Part II, para. 455.*

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 55 to 60 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 61 to 72 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 73 to 86 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 87 to 100 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911-12.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1911—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 101 to 104 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911-12.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1914-15.)

Personnel.

9. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency during the year 1914-15. The Members of Government at the beginning of the year were the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, C.S.I., C.I.E. (now Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.), and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I. Sir Harold Stuart was granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 11th April 1914, and the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew, C.S.I., was appointed a temporary Member of Council from that date. The latter was subsequently appointed a permanent Member consequent on the resignation and retirement from the service of Sir John Atkinson from the 9th July 1914. Sir Harold Stuart returned from leave and resumed office on the 11th July 1914. During the period intervening between Sir John Atkinson's retirement and Sir Harold Stuart's return from leave the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., was appointed a temporary Member of Council.

Secretariat.

10. In order to afford relief to the higher officers in the Civil Secretariats in view of the great growth of work which had occurred in recent years, a fourth Civil Secretary to Government together with an Under Secretary was appointed with effect from the 21st August 1914. A redistribution of work among the several Secretaries was also made.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1089—16TH AUGUST 1913 TO 15TH AUGUST 1914.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore State for the year 1089 M.E.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore is a Kshatriya. His age is 57. He has a male heir. The area of the State is 7,129 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 is 3,428,975. The annual subsidy paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,54,74,665.]

General and Political.

11. In November 1913 His Highness the Maharaja went to Madras to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In January 1914 Prince Yousuf Kamal Pasha of Egypt visited Travancore. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar, C.I.E., was Diwan till 10th May 1914 on which day he relinquished the office. Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar, B.A., B.L., was appointed Diwan with effect from 11th May.

Administration. Land Revenue.

12. The Land Revenue demand including arrears was Rs. 38,10,488, of which Rs. 36,42,661 or 98 per cent were collected and Rs. 69,434 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,393 pending at the end of the year.

Protection and Legislation.

13. Four ordinary meetings and one extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Eleven Regulations were passed, the most noticeable being those to regulate labour in factories and to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative societies.

Police.

14. The sanctioned strength of the Police was 1,775 against 1,742 in M.E. 1088. At the end of the year the actual strength stood at 1,750. Ninety-three policemen including the 9 pending trial at the close of the previous year were prosecuted; of these 4 were convicted and 21 were under trial when the year closed. The percentage of convictions was 6 against 12 in the previous year. The total number of departmental punishments was 998 inclusive of 409 blackmarks and 392 warnings against a total of 597 in the previous year. The total number of cognizable cases for disposal was 3,637, out of which 975 were referred as false, 437 transferred to the undetected list, 1,916 were charged and 73 were left uninvestigated leaving a balance of 236 cases pending. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 199 against 570 in M.E. 1088. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons was 51 and that of property recovered was 33 against 51 and 39 respectively in the previous year. Nine cases of false coining were reported during the year. Two cases related to the counterfeiting of Sirkar coins and the rest to that of British Indian coins. Of these 5 ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal or discharge. One case was pending.

Criminal Justice.

15. The number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was 70 or three more than in the previous year. Inclusive of arrears and cases transferred the total number of cases for disposal was 20,982, of which 20,402 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 580. The number of persons involved in the cases fell from 1,973 to 1,929 in preliminary enquiries while that in trials rose from 42,255 to 42,640. The average duration of pendency rose from 39 to 42 days in preliminary enquiries while that in trials fell from 22 to 20 days. The number of Magistrates with appellate jurisdiction was 11 against 9 in the previous year, and they disposed of 1,738 out of the 1,808 appeals which they had for disposal. The average duration of an appeal rose from 22 to 26 days. The percentages of confirmations, reversals and modifications were 50, 35 and 14 respectively against 45, 34 and 19 in the previous year. The Sessions Courts disposed of 199 out of the 203 cases committed. The average duration was the same as in 1088, viz., 6 days. They also disposed of 616 of the 665 appeals preferred to them. The average duration of an appeal rose from 25 to 26 days. The percentages of confirmations, reversals and modifications were 46, 40 and 14 respectively against 42, 37 and 21 in the previous year. The High Court dealt with 19 referred cases, 200 appeals and 651 revision cases.

Jails.

16. Nine hundred and forty-six prisoners were admitted into the Central Prison, the daily average being 509 against 468 in 1088. The admissions into hospital were 308 against 578 in 1088. As usual the majority of admissions were on account of dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system. The number of deaths was 18 against 12 in 1088.

Civil Justice.

17. The total number of Civil Courts inclusive of the High Court on the last day of the year was the same as in 1088, viz., 43. The temporary third Bench in the High Court sanctioned for six months from the 1st Karkitakam 1088 continued to work for a further period of six months. The total number of original suits filed fell from 65,474 to 64,289, but the number of appeals rose from 3,784 to 4,079. Taking original suits and appeals together there was a decrease of 890 cases. In Munsifs' Courts, the institutions fell from 64,842 to 63,461, there being an increase under ordinary suits from 23,780 to 24,927 and a decrease under small causes from 41,062 to 38,534. The numbers for disposal inclusive of arrears, etc., were 40,823 ordinary suits and 42,921 small causes, out of which 24,232 and 40,104 respectively were disposed of. The disposals formed 77 per cent of the total number for disposal. The arrears rose from 17,618 to 19,408. The average duration of contested cases rose from 6 months and 29 days to 8 months and 5 days and that of uncontested ones from 1 month and 14 days to 1 month and 21 days. In District Courts the numbers for disposal, inclusive of arrears, were 1,496 ordinary suits and 25 small causes, of which 659 and 20 respectively were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 45 against 52 in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits rose from 11 months and 22 days to 13

months and 25 days, while that of uncontested cases fell from 5 months and 13 days to 4 months and 20 days. The High Court had inclusive of arrears 1,970 cases for disposal; of which 1,059 were disposed of. The disposals exhibited an increase of 28 over those of the previous year.

Registration.

18. Four new Sub-Registry offices were opened, making the total number of offices in the State 72. The total number of documents presented for registration rose from 239,729 to 256,530, which is the highest on record. The average number for each office was 3,563. The receipts of the department rose to Rs. 5,58,311 from Rs. 5,10,789 in 1088.

Production and Distribution.

Weather.

19. The season was on the whole not so favourable to agriculture as in 1088. The prices of food grains and the wages of labour did not show any marked variation. The average rainfall was 87·69 inches or 2·31 inches less than that of the previous year.

Forests.

20. The total area of the reserved forests at the end of the year was 2,337 square miles and 209 acres against 2,337 square miles and 534 acres at the end of 1088. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 12,92,802 against Rs. 12,73,723 in 1088. The expenditure was Rs. 7,28,342 against Rs. 7,31,222 in 1088.

Factories.

21. At the end of the year there were 84 factories against 88 in the previous year. Of these 40 were tea factories and the remaining 44 were for the manufacture of tiles, bricks, earthenware, rubber, sugar, cotton and coir yarn, for the extraction of coconut oil and for the husking of paddy. The total number of operatives was 5,914 including 737 women and 1,197 children. The duration of work varied from 6½ hours to 12 hours a day, and the daily wages ranged from 3 chackrams to Rs. 1-4-0 per head.

Trade.

22. The value of exports was Rs. 4,21,87,863 and that of imports Rs. 2,83,21,839. The value of the imports per head of the population was Rs. 8·2, of the exports Rs. 12·3 and of the total trade Rs. 20·5 against Rs. 7, Rs. 11·3 and Rs. 18·3 respectively in 1088. The total value of the rice and paddy imported was Rs. 1,28,99,773 against Rs. 1,08,78,461 in 1088.

Public Works Department.

23. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 38,40,779. The length of the main roads maintained was 2,511 miles, of forest roads 34 miles, of village roads 1,734 miles, of traces 460 miles and of canals 203 miles. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 168 per mile for a main road, Rs. 143 for a forest road, Rs. 16 for a village road, Rs. 19 for a trace and Rs. 228 for a canal. The expenditure on the Kodayar project works during the year was Rs. 3,15,437. This raises the aggregate capital outlay on these works to Rs. 80,38,245 to the end of 1089.

Railways.

24. The Railway from Shencottah to Quilon continued to work at a loss, but the guaranteed interest paid by the Darbar during the year fell from Rs. 1,19,551 to Rs. 1,03,121. The acquisition of lands for the Quilon-Trivandrum extension was almost completed and the amount spent by the Darbar during the year on account of the extension was Rs. 5,30,065.

Anchal.

25. There were 210 offices and 279 letter boxes at the end of the year against 198 and 278 respectively in 1088. The number of covers, both official and private, posted during the year rose from 8,134,390 to 9,412,842, 70 per cent of the increase being private covers. The receipts from the anchal service amounted to Rs. 1,81,644 against Rs. 1,66,406 in 1088 and the cost of working the department was Rs. 1,66,757 against Rupees 1,51,803 in the previous year, the increase being due to the introduction of the Motor Anchal service and the increase of pay given to the officers of the department. The Savings Bank system which was introduced in six Anchal offices as an experimental measure in 1088 was extended to 18 more offices in 1089, so that 2,506 new accounts were opened. The total deposits amounted to Rs. 3,90,580. There were 6,080 deposits and 2,895 withdrawals in 1089 against 552 and 251 respectively in 1088. A new Anchal Regulation, IX of 1089, was passed during the year.

26. The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,54,74,665 and the expenditure Rs. 1,57,12,790 which reduced the Darbar balance from Rs. 77,91,725 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 75,53,600 at its close. Revenue and Finance.

27. The number of births registered was 73,515 and of deaths 45,890 against 63,882 and 52,980 respectively in the previous year. The total number of vaccinations performed was 240,313 against 178,411 in the previous year. There were 19 Town Improvement and Sanitary Boards against 15 in 1088. The receipts of the Town Improvement and Sanitary Boards amounted to Rs. 1,23,848 against Rs. 1,05,634 in the previous year and the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,16,109, the closing balance at the end of 1089 being Rs. 49,218. Twenty-two hospitals and 31 dispensaries were maintained exclusive of special institutions against 22 hospitals and 29 dispensaries in 1088. A Dental section was opened in the General Hospital. The number of in-patients in all these institutions was 21,191 against 16,899 and of out-patients 704,758 against 624,231 in the previous year. Classes for training in "First aid to the injured" were started at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur during the year and 19 candidates passed the examination. The total expenditure on medical relief fell from Rs. 4,51,156 to Rs. 4,47,936. Vital statistics and Medical services.

28. The total number of recognized schools rose from 1,763 to 1,771 and the strength from 204,971 to 225,341. Out of the total population according to the census of 1911, 6·6 per cent were under instruction in a recognized school against 5·9 in 1088. Taking the school-going population at 15 per cent of the total population, 43·8 per cent were under instruction against 39·8 per cent in the previous year. The gross expenditure on education rose from Rs. 12,84,450 to Rs. 15,89,080. Public Instruction.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1089—16TH AUGUST 1913 TO 15TH AUGUST 1914.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Cochin State for the year 1089 M.E.*]

[The Raja is a Kshatriya. He is 62 years of age and has male heirs. He pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 290 men. According to the census of 1911 the population of the State was 918,110. The gross revenue of the State is calculated at Rs. 47,06,999. The Resident for Travancore is also Resident for Cochin.]

29. A very important event during the year was the announcement by His Highness the Raja of his intention to retire into private life. This was published in the *Cochin Gazette* of 8th December 1913. The actual abdication was, however, temporarily postponed. His Highness the Raja paid a visit to Madras in November 1913 to meet His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Maharaja of Bobbili and the Zamorin of Calicut visited the State during the year. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as Diwan till 2nd March 1914 when Mr. J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., took charge. Mr. Bhore continued as Diwan for the rest of the year. General and Political.

30. The total current demand was Rs. 12,16,763 of which a sum of Rs. 12,16,126 was collected and Rs. 69 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 568 at the close of the year. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 736 of which Rs. 425 were collected and Rs. 8 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 303. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 12,16,552 or 99·9 per cent of the total demand. The total number of coercive measures during the year was 3,965 and actual sale of movables was resorted to in 14 cases; there were 5 cases of nadupattam and 7 cases of actual sale of land. Administration. Land Revenue.

31. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was utilized in loans for agricultural improvements. The Agricultural Department was reorganized and taluk farms, and seeds, manure and implement depots were opened in all the taluks. Investigation into the disease affecting coconut gardens in the State was made with the help of a Mycologist lent by the Madras Government. Loans.

Fisheries.

32. The total revenue from the backwater fisheries amounted to Rs. 8,937.

Protection and Legislation.

33. Three regulations were passed and five amended during the year. The new regulations were (1) the Motor Vehicles Regulation, (2) the Village Panchayat Regulation and (3) the Rubber Thefts Prevention Regulation. The regulations amended were (1) the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, (2) the Cochin Criminal Procedure Code and (3) the Cochin Civil Procedure Code. The first and last were amended twice in the course of the year.

Police.

34. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 91 officers and 491 men. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 369 in the previous year to 422. Good service promotions were given to 21 officers and red marks to 103 as against 6 and 115 in the previous year. The total number of cases for investigation during the year was 1,160. Of these, 1,128 were disposed of leaving a balance of 32 cases at the close of the year. There were 1,025 cases for disposal by the courts. Of these 756 ended in conviction and 125 in discharge or acquittal, 28 were entered in the Block register, 33 ended in compromise and the remaining 83 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction to cases charged fell from 88·5 in the previous year to 83·5. There was an increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The number was 472 as against 420 in the previous year. The total loss of property involved in cases reported to the police during the year was Rs. 18,346, and the property recovered came to Rs. 10,366, i.e., 56·5 per cent.

Criminal Justice.

35. Original jurisdiction was exercised by one Third-Class Magistrate, seven Second-Class Magistrates, two First-Class Magistrates and two Sessions Courts. The Appellate Courts were the District Magistrate's Court, the Sessions Courts and the Chief Court. The magistrates had for disposal 3,244 cases and disposed of 3,187, leaving a balance of 57 cases at the end of the year. The number of persons brought to trial before the magistrates was 5,780; of these 1,588 were convicted, 3,958 were discharged or acquitted, 54 were committed and the remaining 180 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions fell from 32·06 to 28·35. Of the 3,187 cases disposed of by the magistrates, 2,258 cases related to offences under the Penal Code, and 929 to offences under local and special laws. As regards appeals from magistrates 36·27 per cent of the cases were confirmed as against 47·24 in 1088. The District Magistrate had for disposal 265 appeals and disposed of 255. The Sessions Courts had 39 appeals and disposed of them all.

Prisons.

36. The number of prisons in the State was eight (one central jail and seven sub-jails). Five hundred and twenty-one convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, the average daily number being 118·04 as against 119·56 in 1088. There were 94 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 114 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 21,398. The net expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 128 as against Rs. 95 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

37. The number of civil courts remained the same, viz., six Munsif's Courts, two District Courts, and the Chief Court. The latter two courts exercised appellate jurisdiction also. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 13,239 and 979 against 13,094 and 1,045 respectively.

Registration.

38. The number of registry offices remained the same, i.e., 17. The number of documents registered was 49,482, of which 49,276 or 99·58 per cent were registered on the day of presentation.

Military.

39. The Nayar Brigade at the end of the year consisted of 25 officers and 243 men as against 23 officers and 241 men at the end of the previous year. The total cost of the Military Department including the State Band was Rs. 51,176 as against Rs. 47,734 in the previous year.

Production and Distribution.

40. The forest area remained the same, viz., 605 square miles. The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 7,02,048 and Rs. 3,68,010 respectively. The total length of tramway opened for traffic

remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 52 miles 18·4 chains. The total quantity of timber transported by the tramway in the year was 22,866 candies. The total area under coffee cultivation was 2,507 acres, of which 2,497 acres were under mature and 10 acres under immature plants. The yield was 451,660 lb. or an average of 180 lb. per acre of mature plants. The area fully planted with rubber was 7,486 acres. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates as well as the yield was found to be very satisfactory.

Public Works.

41. The expenditure under Public Works during the year was Rs. 6,27,060 as against Rs. 5,84,962 in the previous year. Four hundred and eighty-two miles of road were maintained as against 522 in the previous year. The expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 99,351.

Railways.

42. The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to Rs. 6,59,639 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,74,582, giving a net return of 4·06 per cent on the total outlay.

Anchal.

43. The number of Anchal offices was raised from 43 to 46 and there were 88 letter boxes at the end of the year. The length of the mail line was extended by nine miles owing to the opening of three new Anchal offices, thus making a total of 310 miles. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 35,688 and Rs. 30,308 respectively.

Revenue and Finance.

44. The receipts and expenditure under service heads were Rs. 47,06,999 and Rs. 44,05,596, respectively, as against Rs. 47,88,710 and Rs. 40,79,881 in the previous year. The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund remained the same during the year, viz., Rs. 6,88,396. The State had at the end of the year a net surplus of Rs. 12,02,274 against Rs. 9,00,871 at the beginning of the year.

Customs.

45. A sum of Rs. 1,44,503 on account of customs and import duty on tobacco was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net customs collections for 1913–14 at the port of British Cochin.

Salt.

46. The consumption of salt per head of the population was 21·78 lb. as against 21·82 lb. in 1088; 246,074 maunds of salt were sold during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,81,824.

Abkāri.

47. The Abkāri revenue amounted to Rs. 3,15,897 as against Rs. 3,08,730 in the previous year. The combined monopoly system, which prevailed in the three southern taluks of the State, was done away with from the commencement of the year and the arrack and toddy farms were sold separately for the year. In the three northern taluks the Madras Excise system of the independent sale of shops continued.

Stamps.

48. The revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 4,85,928 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,557 as against Rs. 4,67,815 and Rs. 31,962 respectively in 1088.

Vital statistics and Medical services.

49. Compulsory registration of births and deaths was extended to two more towns in the State so that during the year it was in force in 13 towns. The total number of births registered during the year was 16,839 as against 14,821 in 1088 and the number of deaths registered was 12,984 as against 16,369 in 1088.

Vaccination.

50. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 45,585 as against 45,091 in the previous year. Of these 85·92 per cent were successful as against 75·39 per cent in the previous year. The lymph supplied is reported to be of good quality.

Sanitation.

51. The reorganization of the Sanitary Department sanctioned in the previous year was given effect to from the beginning of the year. Including the Town Council at Chittur-Tattamangalam, which was established from the beginning of the year, there were four Town Councils in the State and all worked satisfactorily. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils were Rs. 1,09,376 and Rs. 1,21,764 respectively, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 12,388. The clearing of the congested portions of the Ernakulam foreshore was completed and the

following important works for the improvement of the town were in progress during the year : (1) construction of a foreshore wall to improve the general appearance ; (2) deepening and widening the Palathode and Padiathode canals ; (3) provision of good drinking water from the Periyār river by means of pipes.

Medical relief.

52. The number of medical institutions in the State at the end of the year was 25, viz., 10 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 2 asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers. The number of patients treated was 298,622 as against 267,912 in the previous year.

Veterinary hospitals.

53. There were three veterinary institutions, one hospital at Tiruchur and two dispensaries at Ernakulam and Tallamangalam. The total number of animals treated rose from 5,290 to 12,235. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year was Rs. 1,15,866 as against Rs. 1,05,019 in the previous year.

Instruction.

54. The number of Sirkar schools rose from 117 in the previous year to 132 and the number of aided schools fell from 168 to 158. The total number of pupils in all the schools was 63,810, of whom 30·3 per cent were girls. The total number of girls' schools in the year was 60 as against 58 in the previous year. The number of night schools rose from 17 to 22 and the number of students in them from 777 to 912. The Sir Rama Varma Sanskrit Patasala was opened during the year for the development of Sanskrit learning and the improvement of Malayalam literature. This institution was one of the boons conferred by His Highness the Raja on his Shashtipoorthi day. The Sanskrit Patasala opened with 35 pupils. The opening of a hostel to the patasala is also contemplated. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,06,664 and Rs. 4,30,689 respectively as against Rs. 92,474 and Rs. 3,75,520 in the previous year. The net expenditure to the Sirkar was Rs. 3,24,025 or Rs. 40,979 more than in 1088. Of this 11·4 per cent was spent on the inspecting agency, 3·3 per cent on collegiate education, 12·1 per cent on secondary education and 56·5 per cent on primary education.

PUDUKKŌTTAI STATE.

(Fasli 1324—1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.)

[*Report on the Administration of Pudukkōttai for fasli 1324.*]

[The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 39 years of age. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

55. His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkōttai from Europe in the middle of October 1914. He remained in the State till the 26th February 1915 when he left for Australia. Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S., continued to be Superintendent of the State throughout the year. M.R.Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja Avargal, Diwan, was on leave till 8th October 1914 during which period M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopala Pillai Avargal, Chief Judge and ex-officio Councillor, acted as Diwan.

Revenue and Finance.

56. Revenue rose from Rs. 18·15 lakhs to Rs. 18·31 lakhs, the increase being contributed by Excise, Stamps, Forests and Land Revenue. Under the last head a fall had been anticipated as the outbreak of war made a temporary suspension of Chetti Natham settlement operations advisable, but the rise in receipts from the sale of other State lands more than set off this loss. Exclusive of the revenue derived from sale and redemption price of house-sites in Chetti Nathams, the land revenue demand was Rs. 9,79,548, of which Rs. 9,70,007 or 99·03 per cent were collected or written off or adjusted from overpayments made in the preceding fasli. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 46,163, Rs. 44,059 were collected or adjusted during the fasli. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,07,704 or 10·74 per cent of the actual collections. There was an outlay of

Rs. 7,665 during the year incurred chiefly in the continued endeavours to produce a satisfactory field measurement book. A sum of Rs. 14,041 was spent on Inam survey. Natham settlement operations were suspended in the fasli temporarily owing to the dislocation of business which affected the Chetti community at the outbreak of the war, but a sum of Rs. 17,016 was realized by the sale of house-sites and the collection of redemption price levied in previous faslis for the conversion of patta land to building site. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 20·49 lakhs against Rs. 15·57 in fasli 1323. The chief factors in this increase of Rs. 4·92 lakhs were an expenditure of Rs. 2,31,500 in donations to the war funds and increases in the expenditure on Irrigation and other public works, chiefly the construction and fitting of the new palaces at Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai. Revenue exceeded and expenditure fell short of the revised budget estimate. The fasli closed with a deficit of Rs. 2,17,850 reducing the State balance from Rs. 30,57,597 to Rs. 28,39,747. The charges on account of assignments to religious and charitable institutions were Rs. 1·44 lakhs. Palace expenditure including allowances amounted to Rs. 1·58 lakhs.

Protection. Legislation.

57. The Legislative Advisory Council met twice during the year and four regulations were passed. Three of these were amending regulations, and the other related to Naval and Military news.

Police.

58. The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police. Under him are a Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors and 230 head constables and constables. In spite of the increase in the pay of constables sanctioned in fasli 1323, recruiting continued to be difficult and the force was 37 below its full strength. The number of cases reported during the fasli was 2,232 as against 2,072 in the preceding fasli. The number of cases under the Penal Code rose from 476 to 503, of which 185 or 37 per cent were detected against a percentage of 41 in fasli 1323. Five cases of murder, 10 of dacoity, 13 of robbery and 97 of house-breaking were reported. The percentage of detection in these grave crimes continued to be poor. One hundred and eighty-six grave thefts were reported in the fasli against 134 in the preceding fasli. Proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were taken against 33 persons. Of these 24 were bound over to be of good behaviour, the case against one was withdrawn, while five were discharged. In three cases proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

Criminal Justice.

59. In the Magistrates' Courts the total number of cases for disposal was 4,130 or 51 more than in the preceding fasli. Of these 2,130 were cases under the Penal Code against 2,082 in fasli 1323. Four thousand and twenty-seven cases or 97·50 per cent were disposed of against 3,938 or 96 per cent in the previous year, leaving a balance of 103 cases pending at the end of the fasli. Of the 8 cases committed to sessions 3 ended in conviction. Eight persons were extradited by the Political Agent for trial in the State courts and 12 by the Darbar for trial in British courts. In the Chief Court there were 16 appeals; original decisions were confirmed in 10 cases, modified in 2 and reversed in 1, while 2 cases were struck off the file. There were 43 criminal revision petitions including 4 of the previous fasli. Of these, 39 were disposed of leaving a balance of 4. In the Court of the Chief Magistrate there were 109 appeals for disposal including 3 of the last fasli, of which 106 were disposed of leaving a balance of 3. In 63 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 16 cases modified and in 27 cases reversed. All the 50 revision petitions including one of the previous fasli were disposed of.

Prisons.

60. At the beginning of the year there were 58 prisoners in the Central Jail at Pudukkōttai; 278 were admitted and an equal number discharged during the year. The average daily population was 64·36. In the 7 sub-jails of the State there were 10 prisoners at the beginning of the fasli and 4 at the close, the average daily population being 3·59. The health of the jail population was satisfactory.

Civil Justice.

61. The number of Civil Courts was 12, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 Small Cause Courts which are presided over by Sub-Registrars. The number of regular suits for disposal was 2,754, of which 2,144 were disposed of leaving a balance of 610 suits as against a balance of 614 at the end of the previous fasli. The average duration of contested suits fell from 219 to 182 days. The total number of small cause suits in all courts fell from 6,550 to 6,350, of which 5,975 were disposed of leaving a balance of 375 against 327 at the end of last year. The number of regular appeals for disposal rose from 321 to 360. Of these 212 were disposed of leaving a balance of 148 against 110 in the previous fasli. The average duration of appeals was 221 days against 233 days in last year. The number of second appeals including a balance of 22 from last year was 86. Seventy-four of these were posted for hearing in the fasli and 63 were disposed of leaving a balance of 23. The decision of the first appellate court was upheld in 50, modified in 4 and reversed in 8 cases.

Registration.

62. The number of registrations relating to immovable property fell from 15,744 to 15,292 while the number relating to movable property increased from 1,279 to 1,404. The aggregate value of documents registered was Rs. 57,62,557 against Rs. 49,32,927 in the previous year. Including 3 new societies there were 14 co-operative societies at work in the State. Two of these are weavers' unions. The rest are credit societies of the type common to the Presidency. The societies are still young and require supervision and guidance, but some at least give fair promise of growth. The largest, the Town Bank, is now independent of State aid.

Co-operative Societies.

Production and Distribution.

63. The State is entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures of importance. The agricultural season of the fasli was on the whole fair. The total rainfall was about equal to the average of the last five years and the yield of both dry and wet crops was fair. The price of the staple food grains was a little lower than in the last fasli. Pasture and fodder were available and the condition of cattle was good except for an outbreak of anthrax towards the close of the year. Two Coimbatore trained agriculturists were at work during the fasli endeavouring to spread the use of the green manure crops and the practice of single-planting. The results were on the whole satisfactory. The State farm was used chiefly to demonstrate the method of single seedling planting and the use of green manures and to raise green manure seed. The forest reserves consist of several jungles containing no timber trees of value but yielding considerable quantities of firewood, green leaves for manuring purposes and other minor produce. In addition to reserves and plantations, the Forest Department managed the valuable stone quarries of the State. One hundred and seventy-six acres of land were planted with casuarina and 165 acres dibbled with palmyra, cashew-nuts and other seeds. The net revenue was Rs. 45,718 against Rs. 38,532, the increase being chiefly due to a rise in the income from quarries. The total expenditure on Public Works rose from Rs. 3,23,120 to Rs. 6,18,748. Of this amount, Rs. 3,11,221 were spent on Civil buildings, Rs. 1,27,034 on Communications and Rs. 1,02,740 on Irrigation works.

Vital statistics and Medical services.

64. Public health was not satisfactory. Cholera and small-pox visited many villages of the State and there were 1,154 deaths from the former disease. In Pudukkōttai town the birth-rate was 29·7 per mille and the death-rate 33·3 against 34·04 and 26·92 in the preceding fasli. For the rest of the State no accurate statistics are available. The medical institutions in the State were a Town hospital, a Women and Children's dispensary and 9 rural dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated in the Town hospital rose from 793 to 915 and the daily average from 43·6 to 51·2. The total number of out-patients treated in all the institutions was 122,739 against 124,282 in the previous fasli. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 27,401 to Rs. 51,840, the increase being due to the debit to the fasli of the cost of stores ordered in the previous fasli.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is compulsory throughout the State. Including 211 re-vaccinations, 9,821 cases were vaccinated against 10,573 in the previous year. 95·76 per cent of these were successful. The cost of the department fell

from Rs. 3,422 to Rs. 3,269. The average cost of each successful vaccination was As. 5-7 against As. 5-3 in the previous fasli. The affairs of Pudukkōttai town are entrusted to a Municipal Council. The town possesses a fine reservoir with a pipe system which gives a fair supply of water to the main part of the town. Jewell filters to replace the old sand filtration system which had proved unsatisfactory were purchased by the Darbar and their installation put in hand. Including the grant of Rs. 13,000 from State funds and an opening balance of Rs. 16,612, the receipts of the Municipal Council were Rs. 66,415, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,038. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As. 7-5. There were union panchayats in five villages. Village conservancy outside unions was in charge of the Revenue Department. The total receipts of the five unions were Rs. 14,197. Of this sum only Rs. 6,167 were expended by the unions. Rs. 3,800 were spent on Conservancy by Revenue officials. Sanitation.

65. The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of a second-grade college and 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 167 primary schools. The schools under private management were 1 incomplete secondary school and 130 primary schools which received grants-in-aid from the State and 79 unaided schools. Elementary education is free throughout the State except in the Pudukkōttai town. The strength of the secondary schools rose from 264 to 326 and the average attendance from 198 to 233. The number of State primary schools increased from 164 to 167, aided schools from 124 to 130 and unaided schools from 66 to 79. Sixteen State schools and 3 aided ones were exclusively for girls. The total number of boys under instruction was 12,572 against 11,770 in the previous fasli and the total number of girls 1,528 against 1,424. On the last day of the year there were 674 students on the rolls of the college against 663 in fasli 1323. The average daily attendance was 665 against 731. The total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs. 85,821 against Rs. 81,887 in the previous fasli. **Education.**

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

[*Administration Report of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1914–15.*]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Khan Bahadur, a Muhammadan of the Shiah sect, is the ruler of the State. He is 41 years old and has male heirs. He pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State is 39,356 (1911 census). The revenue for 1914–15 was Rs. 2,67,539. The Collector of Kurnool is Political Agent.]

66. The State continued to be personally administered by the Nawab, assisted by his Diwan. The year was on the whole only fair. Rain was generally deficient and untimely, nevertheless the harvest of the staple food grain, viz., cholam, was good. Cotton suffered to some extent from the untimely rain in February. The labouring classes were in a prosperous condition, as is shown by the difficulty in obtaining labour even at increased wages. There was heavy mortality among cattle owing to a severe outbreak of rinderpest. **General and Political.**

67. The total receipts were Rs. 2,67,539-0-10 as against Rs. 2,74,637-15-1 in the previous year. The decrease is principally due to the difficulty in making the land revenue collections, the ryots lacking ready money owing to the small demand for their chief crops—cotton and groundnuts. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,81,345-12-3 as against Rs. 2,45,426-3-0, the increase being largely accounted for by the Nawab's generous contributions to the war funds. **Financial.**

68. The strength of the police force was 78. Of the 141 accused charged 49 or 34·75 per cent were convicted as against 58·13 per cent last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered fell from 17·98 to 5·61, chiefly owing to the absence of the Inspector at the Vellore Police School. Recovery is always difficult owing to the ease with which a criminal can cross the border and make good his escape. Including the arrears of 23 from last year, the criminal courts had 193 cases for disposal against 241 **Protection.**

in last year. The Court of the Nawab had 3 cases, that of the Diwan 51 and that of the Tahsildar-Magistrate 139. The Nawab heard only 5 appeals. In 2 the convictions were reversed, in 1 the sentence was modified, the remaining 2 being dismissed. As in last year there were no appeals to the Diwan. There were only 31 persons confined in the jail as against 50 last year. As regards civil justice in the Diwan's Court only one suit was pending at the beginning of the year. It was disposed of and no new suit was filed. The Munsif had 367 suits for disposal including the arrears of 60 suits. He disposed of 325. The value of the property concerned was Rs. 33,988. There was one civil appeal before the Nawab and 16 before the Diwan.

Production and Distribution. **Industries.**

69. As mentioned above the season was only fair. Prices of food grains, however, did not rise. Trade in cotton, groundnuts and skins was dull owing to the lack of demand caused by the war. The trade in other commodities maintained its usual activity, imports and exports increasing by 159 cart-loads. The State is paying much attention to the improvement of the industrial and economic condition of the people. This year the sericultural operations were carried on under great difficulties owing to the scarcity of water. The weaving factory also worked at a loss owing to the poor market for carpets and the dearness of synthetic dyes. It is however fulfilling a useful function in training local men in the more modern methods of weaving. The carpentry school continued its good work. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 47,765.

Instruction.

70. Education continues to increase in popularity, two more schools being opened during the year. The Muhammadan Girls' School at Banganapalle had 100 pupils on its rolls. There are in all 28 State, 7 Mission and 2 private schools. The daily average attendance again rose from 1,005 to 1,114. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,257-12-0.

Vital statistics and Medical services.

71. The births numbered 1,154 as against 1,191 in the previous year, and the deaths 997 as against 951. At the State hospital 131 in-patients and 15,476 out-patients were treated, the expenditure being Rs. 5,355-11-1. There was a fairly serious outbreak of cholera, which was however checked in a week's time by the special sanitary measures adopted.

SANDUR STATE.

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1914-15.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He is 23 years of age. He pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State is 13,517 (1911 census). The revenue for 1914-15 was Rs. 1,00,909. The Collector of Bellary as ex-officio Political Agent exercises a general supervision over the administration of the State, and is also Sessions Judge for sessions cases and appeals.]

General and Political.

72. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Kodandarama Nayudu Garu who had been the Diwan of the State since 1897 retired from service from the 4th September 1914 and M.R.Ry. A. Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal, who had been acting for him during his furlough, was confirmed as Diwan from that date.

Revenue and Finance.

73. The chief sources of income are Land Revenue, Forests, Abkāri and Mines. The revenue fell in 1914-15 from Rs. 1,07,992 to Rs. 1,00,909. This decrease is due to the effects of the war and the closure of the manganese mines. The expenditure also fell from Rs. 98,306 to Rs. 74,997. Receipts from Land Revenue rose from Rs. 19,211 to Rs. 19,501 and this was chiefly due to new assignment of land on patta.

Protection. Police. Courts.

74. There was no change in the constitution of the police force which consisted of 1 Inspector, 5 head constables and 32 constables. Of the 18 cases reported by the police 15 ended in conviction, 2 in the acquittal and in the remaining 1 case the accused absconded. The Diwan, as first-class Magistrate of Sandur, disposed of 145 out of 150 criminal cases and as District Munsif disposed of 55 suits out of 58 filed before him. Most of the cases were minor offences. The Raja, being the appellate authority, disposed of seven appeals on the civil side and none on the

criminal side. There were no cases of any sort before the Political Agent. There is only one jail in the State and the cost of its maintenance was Rs. 739. The receipts from the labour of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 535.

Production and Distribution.

75. The rains were not very favourable to agriculture as they were not timely. The rainfall in the year was 29·39 inches, the average of the previous five years being 30·35 inches. The average yield of the principal food grains, cholam and cumbu, was 6 to 8 annas. Their prices were rather high till the harvest season, but this caused no deterioration in the health of the poorer classes. The grass and dead wood in about 3,500 acres of forest were destroyed by fire during the year. The cost of the forest staff including the game preservation staff was Rs. 1,475. The total receipts were Rs. 20,774. The General Sandūr Mining Company transported 33,816 tons of ore from April to September 1914, but mining operations were stopped from the beginning of August 1914 after the declaration of war in Europe. At the Agricultural Bank the collection of loans was not regular and large amounts were left in arrears for several years.

Forests. Mines. Bank.

Vital statistics.

76. Nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight patients were treated at the State dispensary at Sandūr against 8,804 in the last year. There was one fatal imported case of plague at Sandūr during the year. Prompt measures were however taken against the spread of the disease. Small-pox and cholera also made their appearance in some villages, the number of attacks and deaths being 110 and 37 respectively. But for the above the public health was generally good. The births recorded were 375 as against 461 and deaths 340 as against 293 in the previous year. The rates of births and deaths for 1,000 of the population were 27 and 25 against 34 and 22, respectively, in 1913–14. Steps are being taken to improve the sanitation of the villages and towns and the water-supply.

Education.

77. There were ten schools for boys, one for girls and one for Panchamas. The number of children attending school rose from 394 to 413. The cost of education was Rs. 2,127 against Rs. 1,769 in the previous year.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

[FASLI 1324—1ST JULY 1914 TO 30TH JUNE 1915.]

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1914–15.*]

78. The season was only moderately favourable, there being too much rain in some parts of the Presidency and too little in others. In July and August unusually heavy floods occurred in the Kistna river, while in December there were abnormal floods in the Tāmbraparni river, Tinnevelly district. These floods did considerable damage to irrigation works and destroyed crops. On the whole the cultivated area under the early dry crops was above the average, but the total areas under early wet crops and under later dry crops showed a decline. This year, however, the season has not been the chief cause influencing the well-being of the people. The adverse effect of the war has been much greater than that of the comparatively unfavourable character of the season. The enemy countries were in normal times large buyers of cotton, groundnut and coconut products, and the closing of their markets, together with the rise in freights, the difficulty of procuring tonnage and the general reduction of industrial activity, led to great dislocation in the prices of these important commodities. Westerns cotton, which shortly before the war had been selling at Rs. 168 per candy of 500 lb., fell to Rs. 90 in January 1915, slowly rose again to Rs. 139 in April 1915 and subsequently appeared to be on the down grade. Groundnut kernels which in the previous fasli were being bought at Rs. 42–8–0 per candy of 529 lb., threatened in November 1914 to become a drug in the market. The low price however stimulated internal consumption and export to Calcutta with the result that the price of the nut steadily rose and stood at Rs. 30–12–0 per candy in June 1915.

For a short time there were signs of approaching distress among the classes who generally prepare coir on the West Coast, but the coconut market rapidly recovered. Weavers too suffered from the lack of dyes, the high price of yarn and the contraction of credit, but the distress never became acute. Thus taken as a whole the slump in prices on account of the war did not in the end produce very serious effects. The ryots were able to withstand the adverse conditions better than was anticipated. There was even a tendency to hold back produce for better prices, which would have been impossible had the people not possessed much staying power. There was practically no frenzied selling tending to drive prices still lower. Moreover the war did not have so much effect on the price of the food grains of the Presidency as on the prices of those articles which found their principal market outside India. At first there was a slight tendency to rise owing to the uneasiness and even alarm produced by the outbreak of war and increased by the bombardment of Madras by the "Emden," but by the end of the year the prices of food grains had fallen universally. There was a great rise in the price of some imported articles which are largely used, such as sugar and matches, and also a rise in the prices of meat and condiments. On the other hand, there was a fall in the price of piece-goods and on the whole the cost of living for non-meat-eaters was probably no more than it was before the outbreak of war. There has, however, undoubtedly been a marked shrinkage of income in the case of the agricultural classes, who form the bulk of the population. Less produce has been sold owing to the decline in the demand, and the ryot has got less for what he has sold owing to the fall in price. And this has been accompanied by a general tightness of money and an increase in the rate of interest, just at the time when the ryot was in need of ready cash. The Marwaris called in their loans to a very large extent and stopped altogether or greatly reduced the giving of fresh accommodation. The difficulty was met partly by increased withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks and partly by advances from the Presidency Bank, which gave considerable support to the money-lenders who ordinarily rely upon the Marwaris. Still the tightness remained to the end of the year and reflected itself in the difficulty in making collections of land revenue. The general lack of money is also shown in the decreased consumption of alcohol and drugs and in the decreased speculative litigation. From the point of view of public health too the year cannot be regarded as a good one. The death-rate increased, chiefly owing to the greater virulence of cholera, small-pox, dysentery and diarrhœa. Among cattle also there was great mortality, due to the ravages of rinderpest and anthrax. Little progress was made in sanitation in municipalities, but rural sanitation continued to improve. On the whole, the Madras Presidency came through a difficult year much more satisfactorily than might have been expected.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1914.)

79. The Political pensions in force on the 1st January 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,23,900 per annum and were distributed among 533 pensioners. During the year pensions amounting to Rs. 3,246 per annum were either newly sanctioned or were transferred from other provinces and pensions amounting to Rs. 25,036–10–0 per annum either lapsed or were transferred to other provinces. Twenty-seven pensioners died during the year and six pensioners were transferred to other provinces, one pension lapsed on the pensioner's attaining his eighteenth year of age and one pension was partially reduced on the marriage of one of the dependants. The pensions in force on the 1st January 1915 amounted to Rs. 3,02,109–6–0 and were distributed among 509 pensioners. The payments made to the Carnatic stipendiaries and the Tanjore family during the year aggregated Rs. 2,04,945–3–9 and Rs. 42,718–9–5 respectively.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(FASLI 1323—1ST JULY 1913 TO 30TH JUNE 1914.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1323.*]

Sources of Land revenue.

80. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources: (*a*) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (*b*) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages; (*c*) Assessment including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system; (*d*) Miscellaneous revenue; and (*e*) Proprietary estates' village service.

Peshkash.

81. The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,90,138 against Rs. 49,85,345 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 4,793 is mainly due to the inclusion in the current demand of the sum of Rs. 5,015 due from the Arni jaghir which was ordered to be collected in July.

Shrotriyam Jodi.

82. The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,51,114 or Rs. 905 less than in the previous fasli. The chief reasons for the difference are (*a*) the exclusion from the current demand of half the jodi due on the resumed jaghir villages of Vellakuttai and Gollankuttai, North Arcot district, (*b*) reduction of jodi on account of the conversion into freehold in fasli 1322 of the shrotriyam village of Bannihatti, Hospet taluk, and (*c*) reduction of jodi on account of the treatment of the resumed village of Kilangulam in the Madura district as ryotwari.

Ryotwari and Miscellaneous.

83. The total extent of the ryotwari holdings during the year was 25·34 million acres and exceeded that of the previous year by about 172,000 acres. The increase was contributed by all the districts except Gōdāvari and the Nilgiris which together showed a decrease of 1,923 acres due to the extent of land relinquished during the year having been larger than that taken up on darkhast. The increase was marked in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot. The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 512·64 lakhs against Rs. 508·92 lakhs in the previous year. North Arcot contributed an increase of Rs. 2,20,314 due to the introduction of the resettlement rates in the taluks of Arkonam, Walaja, Cheyyar, Vellore and Gudiyāttam. In Ganjām also, there was an increase of Rs. 46,178 due mainly to the introduction of revision survey and resettlement in the Aska and Goomsur taluks. Compared with the previous year, the area cropped on ryotwari holdings showed a net decrease of 293,293 acres owing to the generally unfavourable character of the season. For the same reason, the area under "waste charged" and "waste remitted" showed an increase of 397,049 and 67,971 acres respectively. The decrease of cultivation was marked in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Including the area under "miscellaneous cultivation," the total area cropped amounted to 21·46 million acres against 21·85 million acres in the previous year. The revenue from water-rate and second crop charge amounted to Rs. 31·55 lakhs against Rs. 34·31 lakhs or nearly Rs. 2,76,000 less than in the preceding year. This decrease was made up of about Rs. 62,000 under "water-rate on dry lands" and of about Rs. 2,14,000

under "second crop charge." There were large decreases in the districts of Gōdāvari (Rs. 27,423), Nellore (Rs. 57,351), Anantapur (Rs. 34,559), Chittoor (Rs. 31,343), North Arcot (Rs. 52,994) and Madura (Rs. 31,267), but there was a large increase in South Arcot (Rs. 24,909). The decrease, where it occurred, was generally due to the unfavourable character of the season. The increase in South Arcot is attributed to ample rainfall during the latter part of the fasli.

Remissions.

84. As compared with the previous year, there was a net increase of Rs. 6·57 lakhs, "season" remissions and "beriz" deductions showing an increase and "fixed remissions" a decrease. The increase under season remissions is due to (*a*) an increase from Rs. 1·11 lakhs to Rs. 4·37 lakhs under the sub-head "waste remission." The remissions related to 93,065 acres of wet land and extended to almost all the districts, the largest amounts being in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Rāmnād, (*b*) an increase of Rs. 1,35,485 under the sub-head "shavi or short crop." The bulk of the increase was contributed by Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly and Salem; (*c*) an increase of Rs. 27,041 under the sub-head "injury by floods."—this occurred chiefly in South Arcot and Tanjore; (*d*) an increase of Rs. 2,29,464 under the sub-head "tirvakammi" (i.e., remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet land cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficiency or failure of the water-supply). The increase was large in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chittoor, Madura and Rāmnād. *Fixed remissions* (or abatements of the demand granted for reasons unconnected with the season) amounted to Rs. 1·63 lakhs or Rs. 0·81 lakh less than in the previous year. "Increment remissions" (remissions allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement in cases where the increase over the old assessment is in excess of 25 per cent) showed the largest decrease, the greatest portion being contributed by South Canara and Malabar owing to the reduction of the increment remission in the usual course. *Beriz deductions* (deductions from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions) amounted to Rs. 8·85 lakhs or Rs. 5,434 more than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous revenue.

85. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 92·32 lakhs against Rs. 92·16 lakhs in fasli 1322. The water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages fell by Rs. 88,660. The decrease occurred chiefly in Gōdāvari and Kistna and was due in the former district to the unfavourable character of the season and in the latter to the failure of the supply of canal water. The sale-proceeds of lands sold amounted to Rs. 3,01,036 against Rs. 2,19,512 or an increase of Rs. 81,524. Kistna alone showed an increase of Rs. 1,16,561, which was due to the sale of a large extent of tank-bed lands. The only other variation deserving of mention is that under unspecified items. There was an increase of Rs. 57,956 over the previous year's figure, due chiefly to the capitalised value of the abatement of land revenue on lands acquired for the Guntūr-Tenali-Repalle Railway and the sale of almost the whole stock of coir produced in the Amindivi islands. The revenue from poramboke occupation amounted to Rs. 5·17 lakhs or about Rs. 8,000 more than in fasli 1322. The total extent occupied measured 97,704 acres against 102,539 acres in that year.

Cesses.

86. The current demand under cesses was Rs. 68,49,664 against Rs. 67,25,532 in fasli 1322. Land-cess on permanently-settled estates increased. The cess on ryotwari and miscellaneous also increased in spite of the decrease in the demand under "Ryotwari and Miscellaneous," as there was a large increase in season remissions and remission of land revenue does not carry with it remission of cess.

Collections.

87. The current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 7,46,74,181; Rs. 7,38,14,726 or 98·8 per cent were collected within the fasli and a sum of Rs. 360 was written off the accounts. The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 9,27,509; Rs. 8,10,924 or 87·4 per cent were collected within the fasli and Rs. 25,194 or 2·7 per cent were written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli,

including both arrears and current, was Rs. 9,50,486. Including the revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the balance on 1st July 1914 was Rs. 9,24,008. Up to the end of October 1914, Rs. 7,07,026 or 76·5 per cent had been collected, Rs. 1,823 written off the accounts, while Rs. 282 are considered to be irrecoverable. The net recoverable balance on 1st November 1914 was Rs. 2,14,877.

Coercive processes.

88. The number of coercive processes issued was 1,161,568. There has been a progressive decrease in recent years in the number of processes issued (in fasli 1318 the number was 2,226,944) and the decline was maintained in the year under report. The number of demand notices, which are in the nature of reminders rather than coercive processes, decreased in 19 districts but increased markedly in 3. Distraints or attachments fell from 94,496 in fasli 1322 to 87,461 in fasli 1323. In fasli 1321 there had been 157,710. The percentage of distraints and attachments to demand notices however increased. The number of defaulters whose immovable property was attached was 14,880 against 17,755 in fasli 1322. Out of the total number of defaulters whose property—movable or immovable—was attached, 45 per cent paid the arrears before sale notices were issued. In fasli 1322 the percentage was 47·58. The number of defaulters whose property was actually sold was less than in the previous year. The percentage of actual sales to sale notices was 3·58 against 3·98 in 1322 and that of the number of defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pattas was ·04 against ·05. The estimated value of the lands sold was Rs. 1,10,357, the price realized being Rs. 51,964. The price fetched by lands sold to private individuals was on the average nine times the assessment in the case of dry lands and six times the assessment in the case of wet. Of the total of 7,114 acres sold, Government bought in 1,538 acres for want of bidders.

Loans and Advances.

89. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during fasli 1323 amounted to Rs. 3·41 lakhs, and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 4·17 lakhs. The aggregate amount advanced under both the Acts was thus Rs. 7·58 lakhs as against Rs. 7·70 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease, though small, is the net result of an increase in twelve districts and of a decrease in eleven districts. The increase is noticeable in Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly, and the decrease in the districts of Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura. In order to popularize State loans, a special officer was employed for about five months in Chittoor and North Arcot and another officer in each of the districts of Rāmnād and Tinnevelly for five and three months respectively. The increases were large in North Arcot and Rāmnād. There was also an increase in Coimbatore and Tanjore, although no special officers were employed. Of the sums of Rs. 3·48 lakhs and Rs. 3·42 lakhs repayable during the year under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, on account of principal, Rs. 3·17 lakhs or 91 per cent under the former Act and Rs. 3·02 lakhs or 88 per cent under the latter were collected. Advances amounting to Rs. 37,128 under the former Act and Rs. 20,100 under the latter Act were repaid by borrowers on account of loans the repayment of which had not fallen due, while sums amounting to Rs. 2,927 under the former Act and Rs. 162 under the latter Act were written off the accounts as irrecoverable. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both the Acts was Rs. 9,84,604, of which a sum of Rs. 2,41,274 or about 24 per cent was collected without resort to coercive processes and a sum of Rs. 6,24,254 or 63 per cent after the issue of demands; a sum of Rs. 22,071 was realized after attachment but before sale, a sum of Rs. 3,822 by the sale of movable property and a sum of Rs. 3,639 by the sale of immovable property. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 89,544, the arrears being heaviest in Madura (Rs. 33,599), Bellary (Rs. 12,552), Anantapur (Rs. 7,947) and Tanjore (Rs. 7,295). The interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India was Rs. 1,67,184; that collected during the year was Rs. 2,72,685. Deducting remissions to the value of Rs. 3,089, there was a balance of Rs. 1,02,412

against Rs. 87,899 in 1912–13. With the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act 563 new wells were constructed and 334 old wells repaired, Rs. 40,772 were spent on the reclamation of 1,882 acres of land and Rs. 26,000 on the purchase and installation of oil engines and pumps. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act 6,791 head of cattle were purchased and 67 houses rebuilt.

Expenditure. 90. The charges of district administration including salaries, etc., of revenue inspectors but excluding those of village establishments were Rs. 61,08,340 or 8·2 per cent of the land revenue and cesses realized against 7·7 per cent in the preceding fasli. The village service charges including proprietary estates during the fasli were Rs. 69,18,625. Including this sum which is met from Provincial funds, the total charges were Rs. 1,30,26,965 or 17·5 per cent of the collections of land revenue and cesses.

Transfer of registration. 91. Transfers of revenue registration fall under one of the three following heads—(i) transfer applied for through officers of the Registration Department, (ii) transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers, (iii) transfers proposed by Revenue officers *suo motu*. Under the first head 49,723 applications were received during the fasli against 53,810 in the previous fasli, a decrease of 4,087 or 7·6 per cent. Under the second head there were 38,065 applications as against 40,968, a decrease of 2,903 or 7·08 per cent. The number of cases dealt with by Revenue officers on their own initiative rose from 16,605 in fasli 1322 to 17,969 in fasli 1323. Of the total number of cases (121,169), 103,409 were disposed of during the fasli, leaving a balance of 17,760 pending.

SURVEYS. (1914–15.)

[*G.O. No. 2144, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1915.*]

Surveys. 92. All the six Survey parties which were at work in the previous year continued their operations in the year under report: No. I in Ganjām and Vizagapatam, No. II in Chittoor, No. III in Chittoor and Madura, No. IV in Trichinopoly and Madura, No. V in Chittoor and South Arcot and No. VI in Trichinopoly and Tanjore. No. I Party has been employed exclusively on estate surveys since 1910–11 and No. II was diverted to such work during the year. A town survey section under an Assistant Director was formed during the year and attached to each of Parties No. I and IV. The work accomplished comprised the cadastral survey of six square miles of Government villages, 73·2 square miles of estates by the detailed system and 545 square miles by the simplified system, the cadastral resurvey of 328 square miles, the cadastral revision survey of 1,105 square miles, block survey of 306 square miles and special cadastral survey of 1·47 square miles. In addition, survey of streets was carried out in 49 unions in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. Town survey operations were also in progress in Ganjām and Tinnevelly. The gross expenditure was Rs. 10,15,191 made up of Rs. 7,78,859 chargeable to Government and Rs. 2,36,332 to proprietary estates and municipalities. The net expenditure was Rs. 7,73,577. The cost to landholders varied from As. 3-1 in Madura to As. 4 in South Arcot. With a view to render survey operations simpler, cheaper and more efficient, the Commissioner held a conference in July 1914 with the Directors of Survey and Land Records. The principal matters considered were the restriction of demarcation to theodolite stations and to certain other points such as the trijunction of fields and the ends of "G" lines, the throwing together of petty fields and the clubbing them up into fields of manageable size and the abolition of the system of revision survey and the adoption of resurvey methods solely in future. A Survey and Land Records Committee commenced its sittings in December 1914 and completed its work in April 1915. Its recommendations were under the consideration of the Board of Revenue at the close of the period under review.

Parties.

93. No. I Party was at work in Ganjām and Vizagapatam. The survey of the Kallikota-Atagada estate under the simplified system sanctioned therefor was continued but only 234 square miles were realized against the forecast of 377 square miles. The survey of Baruva-Hunda was taken up and completed during the year, the area credited being 2·2 square miles against 1·6 square miles estimated. The two resumed inam villages of Kumarasingi and Bijjipatti were also surveyed during the year. In the whole inam villages of Vizagapatam, 306 square miles were completed against the forecast of 583 square miles. The Town Survey section was started in December 1914. Preliminaries occupied about a month and the theodolite work in Chicacole Municipality was completed in the next two months, the number of stations dealt with being 1,009. No. II Party completed the revision survey of Chittoor taluk. Street surveys were also completed in the Chittoor union. Punganūr zamindari was then surveyed completely by theodolite. The cadastral survey of 311 square miles out of 342 was also completed during the year. This includes the survey of streets in the Punganūr union. In conducting the survey of this estate, a new system, consisting in running a single diagonal line for each field and taking offsets from it was adopted. In Chittoor district No. III Party completed the revision survey of Chendragiri and Palmanēr taluks. The initial survey of Chigumvada Uttarapu khandrika in the Chendragiri taluk was also finished, and street surveys completed in seven unions. In Madura the same party made revision survey of 364 square miles in Periyakulam and also did the street surveys of two unions. Khandam sketches were prepared for 232 square miles in Nilakkottai and 111 square miles in Tirumangalam. No. IV Party completed the resurvey of Trichinopoly taluk, and also that of Palni taluk, with the exception of one village-site. In the revision survey of Dindigul an outturn of 241 square miles was realized. The survey of the Rettayambadi mitta could not be completed as the proprietor and the ryots threw various obstacles in the way of the surveyors. Street surveys were however completed in three unions in Madura district. This party also completed the survey of Pamban island, 336 miles of roads in the Rāmnād and Sivaganga zamindaris and street surveys in 15 unions in Tinnevelly district. No. V Party finished off the revision survey of Polur, the cadastral survey of the resumed jaghir of Vellakuttai, the village of Kondapalaiyam in Wallaja taluk and street surveys in eight unions of North Arcot district. The revision survey of 21 square miles in Chittoor district was also completed. In South Arcot district the revision survey of 333 square miles in Cuddalore taluk was carried out. No. VI Party was engaged in a survey *de novo* of Nāmakkal taluk, together with the street surveys of nine unions. Fifty square miles of Māyavaram in Tanjore district were also resurveyed, together with various small areas in North Arcot, the Nilgiris and Salem.

Central Office. Maps.

94. The area of village maps printed during the year was 2,212 square miles. Ferro-prussiate prints for about 500 square miles in the districts of Rāmnād and Tinnevelly were supplied to the Special Settlement Officers. Revised taluk maps of three taluks and several reprints were also published. The arrears of printing at the end of the year were 4,357 square miles against 3,708 square miles at its commencement, the increase being chiefly due to a large excess in the receipts of village maps. The total cost of the Central Office was Rs. 2,58,929; and the average cost of each survey party Rs. 1,16,790.

Cost.

SETTLEMENTS. (1914–15.)

[*G.O. No. 2144, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1915.*]

Parties.

95. All the five Settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations during the year under report: Party No. I in North Arcot, Party No. II in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot, Party No. III in Cuddapah, Chittoor and

Anantapur, Party No. IV in Tinnevelly, Rāmnād and Madura, and Party No. V in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna and Nellore.

Districts.

Ganjām resettlement. 96. The diglott registers of 62 out of the 94 villages of the Aska taluk and of 263 out of the 290 settled villages of the Goomsur taluk were submitted to the Board. The introduction of the new rates in the unsettled villages of the Goomsur taluk and in the Chokkappad khandam was in progress. Rough pattas were issued in all the villages of both the tracts and objections thereto heard in the villages of Goomsur. The classification of village service inams in the proprietary estates of the Berhampur taluk was completed in respect of 571 villages. The demarcation and classification of 12 whole inam villages of the Karakavalasa estate, Chicacole taluk, were also completed during the year. (Vizagapatam.) In Vizagapatam district the demarcation and classification of 224 whole inam villages were completed and the demarcation plans and land registers of 353 villages were furnished to the Survey Department. By the end of the year the work of demarcation and classification was completed in all the villages and plans and registers furnished to the Survey Department for 701 out of the 767 villages. Of 51 villages of the Sarvasiddhi taluk the adangals of 44 villages had been handed over to the Revenue Department by the end of the previous year. The adangals of the remaining 7 villages as well as the manuscript diglott registers of all the 51 villages were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department during the year under review. (Gōdāvari.) The classification of soils in the three resumed inam villages of Annavaram, Arempūdi and Mandapam in the Peddapuram taluk was inspected by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer and a report on the financial results of the classification was submitted to the Board towards the close of the year. (Kistna.) The field work preliminary to the preparation of a record-of-rights was completed in all the 38 villages of the South Vallur estate and the preparation of accounts commenced. (Nellore.) The diglott registers of the remaining four whole inam villages in Nellore were submitted to the Board. The classification of soils in the resumed inam village of Ramapuram, Kavali taluk, was inspected by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer and proposals for its settlement were submitted to the Board.

North Arcot resettlement. 97. Resettlement was introduced in the taluks of Arkonam, Wallaja, Vellore, Gudiyāttam and North Cheyyār. The inspection of irrigation sources by gazetted officers was completed in the taluks of Pōlur and South Cheyyār and in 166 out of the 203 villages of Wandiwash. In the Pōlur taluk the new rates were introduced in 80 out of the 160 villages while rough pattas were issued and objections heard in respect of all the remaining villages. In the Wandiwash taluk the inspection of cases covered by miscellaneous accounts which was begun in the previous year as a preliminary to resettlement was completed in all the remaining 198 villages. This item of work was also finished in the 78 villages of the South Cheyyār taluk. The writing up of the diglott registers of the taluk resettled during the year was commenced and a report on the results of their resettlement was prepared and submitted to the Board through the Collector of North Arcot towards the close of the year. In addition to the work noted above, this party also carried out the settlement of the whole inam village of Kondapālaiyam, Wallaja taluk.

Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor resettlement. 98. The diglott register of the one remaining village of the Pullampet taluk was submitted to the Board during the year. The introduction of resettlement was completed in the Kadiri taluk and the diglott registers of 129 out of the 132 Government villages as well as of eight shrotriyam villages were submitted to the Board during the year. The settlement of the resumed inam village of Kondakindi agraharam was also carried out during the year. A report on the introduction of resettlement in the Kadiri taluk and another on the introduction of settlement in the Kondakindi agraharam were submitted to Government. The diglott registers of all the villages of the Vāyalpād taluk and of 12 villages of the Madanapalle taluk were submitted to the Board. Reports on the introduction of resettlement rates in the Vāyalpād and Madanapalle

taluks were submitted to Government during the year. In the Chittoor and Chendragiri taluks resettlement operations were going on throughout the year. In Chittoor field inspection by gazetted officers was completed in 123 villages, while objections to rough pattas were heard in 101 villages and fair accounts handed over to the Revenue Department in respect of 81 villages. In Chendragiri field inspection by gazetted officers was completed in 51 villages and objection hearing in 50 villages, while fair accounts were completed in respect of 40 villages.

Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

99. The diglott registers of 261 villages of the Coimbatore district and of three villages of the Karur taluk in the Trichinopoly district were prepared and submitted to the Board during the year. The diglott registers of six villages of the Coimbatore taluk, five villages of the Erode taluk and three villages of the Kollegal taluk in the Coimbatore district and of six villages of the Karur taluk in the Trichinopoly district remain to be submitted. The resurvey records of 55 villages of the Trichinopoly taluk were received for final check, those of 81 villages checked and those of 100 villages finally passed. The records of 153 villages were finally passed up to the end of the year under review leaving a balance of 16 villages to be dealt with in the current year. The survey records of the resumed portion of the whole inam village of Umayāpuram in the Trichinopoly taluk were also finally scrutinized and passed during the year. A small branch office was opened in Trichinopoly in November 1914 for the issue of rough pattas, and some preliminary work was done. The settlement of the Pacchaimalai hill villages of the Musiri taluk was conducted during the year. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer also inspected the demarcation of mamul wet areas in seven villages of the Trichinopoly district and the classification of soils in the Jarugumalai village of the Salem taluk, the settlement of which had been entrusted to him. Revision of adangals was completed in the remaining 137 villages of the Māyavaram taluk. In the Mannārgudi taluk where the system of work followed in the Madura district has been adopted, patta transfer enquiry was finished in 118 and inspection in 20 villages. The revision of adangals was completed in the remaining 158 villages of the Cuddalore taluk and in 176 villages of the Villupuram taluk. Branch offices were opened in Cuddalore and Villupuram during the year for the collection of statistics for the preparation of a scheme for the resettlement of the South Arcot district.

South Arcot resettlement.

Tinnevelly, Rāmnād and Madura resettlement.

100. The diglott registers of all the remaining villages of the Rāmnād and Tinnevelly districts except those of the ten municipal villages in the Tinnevelly taluk and of five villages in the Srīvilliputtūr taluk were submitted to the Board during the year. The preparation of the diglott registers of the municipal villages has been deferred pending completion of the survey of the towns concerned. Revision of adangals was completed in the Periyakulam and Dindigul taluks and was taken up in the Nilakkōttai and Madura taluks during the year. Patta transfer enquiry was finished in all the villages of the Nilakkōttai taluk and in 34 villages of the Madura taluk. Field work was completed in 64 villages of the Nilakkōttai taluk and the land registers of 50 villages were prepared by the end of the year. The revision survey records of 61 villages of the Palni taluk were received from the Survey Department and operations preliminary to the issue of rough pattas were commenced. During the year under report the Special Settlement Officer prepared a scheme for the resettlement of the non-Periyār tracts of the district. The preparation of another scheme for the Periyār-affected tracts was commenced and proposals were formulated for the settlement of the resumed inam villages of the Rāmnād and Sivaganga estates.

Registers.

101. During the year 1,009 manuscript registers were received in the Board's office, 1,058 were scrutinized, 883 printed and 815 issued to Collectors.

Finance.

102. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,90,430. Of this sum, Rs. 1,14,715 were spent on the controlling office, Rs. 4,41,947 on the five settlement parties and Rs. 33,768 on the printing of registers.

LAND RECORDS. (1914-15.)

[*G.O. No. 2144, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1915.*]

Staff.

103 Land Records staffs were employed throughout the year in all the districts of the Presidency except Rāmnād. Towards the end of the year a Land Records Tahsildar with the usual establishment and two Land Records Inspectors were newly posted to Rāmnād. The establishments in Guntūr, Chittoor, North Arcot and Coimbatore were employed partly in connection with the revision of adangals or supplemental sub-division work and partly in attending to regular maintenance or operations preliminary thereto. The Land Records Tahsildar of South Arcot was engaged in supervising current sub-division work and in reconciling the discrepancies in the survey advance accounts, while the Land Records Inspectors of the district were employed on the revision of adangals under the Special Settlement Officer, Party No. II. The Land Records Tahsildar of Madura was engaged in supervising maintenance work in the municipal towns of the district and in the Saptur estate and in training revenue subordinates. In four taluks of the Trichinopoly district and in the five southern taluks of Salem the Land Records Inspectors were employed on current sub-division work. The Land Records staffs in Ganjām and Tinnevelly were engaged partly in attending to the operations preliminary to the maintenance of demarcation and partly in attending to current maintenance. In the remaining districts the staff was mainly employed on regular maintenance.

Operations preliminary to maintenance.

104. The preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers was completed in Cuddapah and Chingleput and in the Karūr taluk of Trichinopoly district. The work was commenced in Ganjām (Goomsur and Aska taluks), Vizagapatam (Sarvasiddhi taluk), Anantapur (Kadiri taluk), North Arcot (Vellore, Gudiyāttam, Wallaja and Cheyyar taluks) and Rāmnād and was in progress in Chittoor, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. During the year the system of preparing demarcation sketches and stone registers with the help of the manuscript field-measurement books, instead of waiting for the printed copies, was introduced in several districts. The delay which occurred in the past in starting maintenance after the completion of survey or settlement will thus be obviated in future. Demarcation sketches were supplied by the Survey Department for 33 villages in the Chittoor taluk and 15 villages in the Trichinopoly taluk and stone registers for 33 villages in Chittoor and two villages in Trichinopoly. Fair progress was made in opening stone depots in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Tanjore. No depots were opened in Ganjām (Goomsur and Aska taluks), Anantapur (Kadiri taluk), Chittoor (Chittoor taluk), North Arcot (Vellore, Gudiyāttam, Wallaja, Arkōnam and Cheyyar taluks), Rāmnād and Tinnevelly (Kovilpatti and Sankaranayinārkōyil taluks). During the year a few scattered fields were remeasured in the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Bellary. The work in Bellary and in the upland taluks of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr was practically finished, while the delta taluks of the last three districts were reserved for resurvey. Special staffs were employed during the year on the survey of the ghat and feeder roads on the Shevaroys and of the patta holdings in minor circuit fields in the Tiruvannāmalai taluk of the North Arcot district. The special survey staff employed in the Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks of the Nilgiris since July 1907 continued to work till the end of December 1914. The work on the Shevaroys and on the Nilgiris was finished. Good progress was made in supplying printed field maps to karnams.

Current maintenance.

105. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates in chain survey were held in 21 districts and schools for the training of karnams in 20 districts. In the districts of Ganjām, Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Tanjore and South Canara, a few karnams were found to be hopelessly incompetent in survey. In Chittoor and Trichinopoly a large number of karnams was found to require further training. The Director considers that a large number of karnams in Cuddapah also require training. No karnams were trained in Rāmnād where maintenance was started about the end of the year and it is probable that a large number in that district

Chapter II
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

require training. The work of maintaining survey marks was carried on in the districts of Ganjām (Chicacole, Berhampur and Chatrapur taluks), Vizagapatam (except 51 villages in the Sarvasiddhi taluk), Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr (except the taluks of Tenali, Repalle and Bāpatla), Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur (except the Kadiri taluk), Cuddapah, Chittoor (Vāyalpad and Madanapalle taluks and part of Chittoor taluk), North Arcot (Tiruppattūr and Tiruvannāmalai taluks), Chingleput, Tanjore (except the taluks of Māyavaram and Mannārgudi), Tinnevelly (except the taluks of Kōvilpatti and Sankaranāyinarkōyil), Salem (Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Hosūr taluks and Shevaroys), Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Canara. According to the returns furnished by Collectors, 436,908 survey marks were renewed or repaired during the year. Fair progress was made in the Chicacole taluk of the Ganjām district, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntūr (except Guntūr taluk), Kurnool, Bellary (except Siruguppa taluk), Anantapur (except Gooty taluk), Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, the Tiruppattūr taluk of the North Arcot district, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Salem (Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks), Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Canara. In several of these districts the ryots themselves did a considerable amount of repair and renewal work. The progress made in the check-measurement of sub-divisions was good in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Tanjore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Canara and was unsatisfactory in Ganjām, North Arcot (Tiruvannāmalai taluk), Coimbatore and Rāmnād. In Coimbatore the work was hampered by the want of field-measurement books. A large number of sub-divisions was check-measured in Chingleput and Tinnevelly. Nevertheless the arrears at the end of the year were heavy in these two districts as well as in North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Salem. Satisfactory progress was made in plotting sub-divisions in Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Kurnool, Anantapur, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Anjengo and the Nilgiris. The arrears at the end of the year were very heavy in South Arcot and South Canara. During the year current sub-division work was transferred to firka revenue inspectors in several districts. The preparation of topographical registers was in progress in Ganjām, Kistna (three upland taluks), Anantapur (except Kadiri taluk), Cuddapah, Tanjore ("triangles" taluks), Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Salem (three northern taluks), Coimbatore (non-resurveyed taluks), the Nilgiris (Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks), Anjengo and South Canara. The verification of details was made in Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Anjengo and South Canara. The work of marking topographical details in village maps was in progress in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore, Tanjore, Salem, Coimbatore and Anjengo. In Kurnool the work was completed for 639 out of the 695 villages in the district.

Great trigonometrical survey stations and bench marks.

106. The condition of the great trigonometrical survey stations and bench marks in the Presidency was generally good and necessary action was taken in respect of such as were in need of repair. No inspections were made in North Arcot during the year. In Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tanjore and South Canara, a few stations or bench marks were missing, some in Tinnevelly were not identified, one in Tanjore was destroyed and two in South Canara were not traced.

WASTE LANDS.

(Fasli 1323—1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1913–14.*]

107. The total area of the Presidency is 89,602,324 acres. Of this 13,008,343 acres were forests, 23,068,031 acres were not available for cultivation, 8,687,780 were purposely left fallow and 10,657,292 acres were culturable waste not yet permanently taken up by any one. The net area under cultivation with first crops during the year was 34,180,878 acres against 34,605,903 acres in the previous year. The total crop area was 38,344,000 acres against a normal of 36,686,000 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

108. There is nothing to record under this head in the Madras Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(Fasli 1323—1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1323 (1913–14).*]

Number of estates.

109. There were 20 estates under the Court's management at the beginning of fasli 1323, i.e., on the 1st July 1913. The Jārada estate in the Ganjām district was restored to the zamindar on the 15th November 1913, and A. Subrahmanya Sastri's estate in the Tanjore district to its senior proprietor on the 23rd December 1913, on their attaining majority. Under the orders of Government, the Talavankōttai estate in the Tinnevelly district was handed over to the Receiver appointed by the Sub-Court, Tuticorin, on the 9th January 1914. The Berikai estate in the Salem district and the Madukkūr estate in the Tanjore district came under the Court's management during the year. There were thus 19 estates under the Court's superintendence at the end of the fasli.

Estates handed over.

110. The Jārada estate was under the Court's management for ten years and five months. During this period, its revenue demand rose from Rs. 48,301 to Rs. 58,945. The balance to the credit of the estate, when it was handed over, exceeded Rs. 20,500, against Rs. 15,600 when it was taken under management. Debts amounting to Rs. 10,435 were recovered, and all the liabilities of the estate amounting to Rs. 83,364 were discharged. Rs. 67,245 were spent on irrigation works, buildings and other improvements ; and Rs. 32,311 on the survey of the estate, which was completed before rendition. The ward received a good education at Newington where he stayed until January 1913. The estate of A. Subrahmanya Sastri was under the Court's management for seven years and nine months. There was no material change in the revenue demand during this period. Loans and deposits to the extent of Rs. 98,838 were recovered. The cash balance at the time of rendition amounted to Rs. 1,08,292 including Government promissory notes and Rangoon Municipal debentures of the aggregate face-value of Rs. 1,07,200. Both the senior and the junior wards were educated at Kumbakōnam ; the former was studying in the senior intermediate class in the Kumbakōnam College when he took charge of the estate. The Talavankōttai estate was under the Court's superintendence for only two years and five months ; on account of the litigation in which the estate was involved, little or nothing could be done in the way of its improvement.

Finance.

Demand and collection.

111. The total current demand of the estates under management was Rs. 19·86 lakhs, of which Rs. 16·75 lakhs were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3·11 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 1·05 lakhs, the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collector's reports was Rs. 2·06 lakhs or 10·3 per cent against 9·1 per cent in the preceding year. In eight estates, the balance was less than 5 per cent of the demand ; in one estate, between 5 and 10 per cent ; and in seven others, between 10 and 25 per cent. In the three estates of Mīrzāpuram, Urkkādu and Madukkūr, the balance amounted to 27·6, 37·8 and 75·4 per cent, respectively. The total arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8·30 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·87 lakhs were collected and Rs. ·67 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4·76 lakhs on the 30th June 1914. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (·36) and amounts found to be irrecoverable (·16), the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 4·24 lakhs or 51·1 per cent of the demand against 46·6 per cent in the previous year. There was no outstanding balance in Māmbārai and Timmājiammā's estates ; in four, the balance was less than Rs. 1,000 : in three, between

Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000; and in four, between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000. The arrears exceeded Rs. 15,000 in Pedda Merangi (·16 lakh), Sāptūr (·24), Vuyyūru (·37), South Vallūru (·40), Mīrzāpuram (1·24), and Madukkūr (1·32). The aggregate cash balance of all the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 6·86 lakhs. The total cash receipts of the estates during the fasli were Rs. 31·09 lakhs. The total assets of the fasli were, therefore, Rs. 37·95 lakhs. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 28·30 lakhs, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 9·65 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Including (1) the Government promissory notes and the Municipal and Port Trust debentures of the aggregate face-value of Rs. 18·69 lakhs held on behalf of some of the estates and (2) the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year, viz., Rs. ·51 lakh, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1914 was Rs. 28·85 lakhs. Deducting extraordinary items the receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 26·49 lakhs and Rs. 20·85 lakhs compared with Rs. 31·99 lakhs and Rs. 35·62 lakhs in the previous year. The variations are due to the rendition of four estates (including Parlākimedi which had been handed over in April 1913) and to the assumption of management of two new estates. *Receipts and Charges.*

112. Ten estates had surplus balances exceeding Rs. 20,000 at the end of the fasli. Of these the chief were the Kallikota-Atagāda with Rs. 6·08 lakhs, the South Vallūru with Rs. 6·23 lakhs, the Mīrzāpuram with Rs. 8·77 lakhs and the Ūrkādu with Rs. 1·08 lakhs. In Kallikota-Atagāda, Rs. ·83 lakh were invested in Government promissory notes, and proposals for investing Rs. ·20 lakh, after retaining Rs. ·70 lakh for survey charges, have been sanctioned. In South Vallūru, Rs. ·50 lakh were invested in Government promissory notes, Rs. ·25 lakh utilized for the purchase of landed property and a bungalow, and Rs. ·20 lakh lent to the Pedda Merangi estate on mortgage. In Mīrzāpuram, Government securities of the face-value of Rs. ·94 lakh were purchased during the year. Enquiries are being made with a view to acquire additional landed property for the estate. The survey of the estate, which has not yet been commenced, will also consume an appreciable portion of the surplus. The balance in Ūrkādu will be utilized in discharging the remaining instalments of the debt payable to the Sivagiri estate, when they fall due, and in purchasing landed property when suitable opportunities offer. **Surplus balances.**

113. No home-farm was maintained during the year in any of the estates under the Court's superintendence; and there was therefore no opportunity for effecting any agricultural improvements. In the latter part of the year, the Court sanctioned the proposal to start a small cattle-breeding farm in the Sāptūr estate, and arrangements have been made to purchase the animals required. In the estates in which there are home-farm lands, the lands were either leased out or kept under departmental management during the year. **Agricultural improvements.**

114. The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to receipts, excluding extraordinary items of income, such as sale-proceeds of property, amounts borrowed, etc., was 12·3 against 14·2 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeds 15 in ten estates and cannot be reduced without sacrificing efficiency. **Establishment charges.**

115. The total allotment for maramat works, including the Devasthanam and Chattram sections, was Rs. 4·60 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·39 lakhs or 73·7 per cent were spent. The value of work done but not paid for within the fasli was Rs. ·55 lakh. Including this, the aggregate value of work done during the year was 85·6 per cent against 93·9 per cent in fasli 1322 and 87·7 per cent in fasli 1321. Rs. 1·41 lakhs were expended on irrigation works, Rs. 1·24 lakhs on buildings, Rs. ·21 lakh on roads and other works and Rs. ·53 lakh on establishments and contingencies. The outlay on maramat works was 16·2 per cent of the total ordinary expenditure during the year. In the preceding year the percentage was 28·09. Leaving out of account the estates in which the allotments were below Rs. 5,000, the proportion of expenditure to allotment was unsatisfactory in Vuyyūru (64·4), South Vallūru (56·9) and Mīrzāpuram (49·4). These low percentages **Works.**

were due to the inefficiency of the Engineer and the inadequacy of the establishment under him. The Engineer was replaced and the subordinate staff reorganized with a view to attain better results.

Debts due to the estates.

116. The debts due to the several estates under management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 3·20 lakhs. Including loans newly granted (·22), those newly brought to account (·28) and interest and costs which accrued during the year (·17), the total amount due was Rs. 3·87 lakhs, of which Rs. ·66 lakh were collected and Rs. ·22 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2·99 lakhs distributed among 13 estates. The outstanding debts were large in Kallikōta-Atagāda (·40), South Vallūru (1·24), Mīrzāpuram (·67), and Kangundi (·34).

Debts due by the estates.

117. The liabilities of the several estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 12·93 lakhs, exclusive of the two debenture loans amounting to £212,500 repayable in fixed annual instalments from the income of the Kallikōta-Atagāda estate. A loan of Rs. 20,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent was granted during the year from the South Vallūru estate on the mortgage of two villages in order to discharge the debts due by the Pedda Merangi estate. Debts amounting to Rs. 1·77 lakhs were newly brought to account during the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1·45 lakhs relating to the Madukkūr estate represents the debt payable by the late zamindar to a creditor on the usufructuary mortgage of two of the most valuable villages of the estate. The total liabilities, including the interest and costs which accrued during the year (·48), amounted to Rs. 15·38 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·32 lakhs were repaid and Rs. ·17 lakh struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 12·89 lakhs due by eleven estates at the close of the year. The debts exceeded Rs. 50,000 in six estates.

Education of the wards.

118. The minors of ten estates were in residence at Newington during the fasli or part of it. Of these, the Vuyyūru ward left on October 1st for practical training in the management of his estate. The Berikai ward joined the institution on February 20th. The sons of the Zamindars of Tiruvūr and Udaiyārpālaiyam and of the Nawab of Banganapalle and the Ezhumalai minor, who were not wards of the Court, continued at Newington during the year. The minors took regular exercise in the form of riding, tennis, gymnastics and cricket. Most of them are fair horsemen. At cricket, they played a dozen matches during the year, winning nine. In January a tour was made to Burma. The general health of the minors, apart from an epidemic of measles, was exceptionally good during the year. As usual, special care was taken to impart religious and moral instruction and to provide for the due performance of the wards' religious ceremonies. The Newington Day celebration, which was started in the previous year at the instance of some of the old boys, was held on January 2nd under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., and eighteen old boys attended Newington during the day. The Sivaganga ward and his natural brother were under the guardianship of the Collector of Rāmnād. The ward of Timmājiammā's estate lives with his father in the Mysore State. The other wards were reading in district schools and are well reported on.

Encumbered estates.

119. At the beginning of the fasli, the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 were in operation in only two estates, viz., Uttumalai and Chundi. The Uttumalai estate having practically been freed from all debts during the fasli, the notification under section 35 of Regulation V of 1804, as amended by Act IV of 1899, was rescinded by Government with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and the estate placed under the supervision of the Collector of Tinnevelly. In Chundi, debts amounting to Rs. ·07 lakh were paid off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. ·81 lakh at the end of the fasli. Of this, Rs. ·75 lakh represent the balance of the debt due to the Parlākimedi estate and are repayable in half-yearly instalments; while the remaining Rs. ·06 lakh are payable only after all other claims notified under section 38 of Act I of 1902 have been satisfied. The Kadavūr estate in the Trichinopoly district is heavily encumbered. As it was feared that the decree-holders would execute their decrees against the estate and thus bring about its dismemberment, the provisions of section 45 of Act I of 1902 were put in operation by the

Government during the year with the sanction of the Government of India; the Collector of Trichinopoly became, in consequence, the Decree Collector, and the supervision of the estate was transferred to the Divisional Officer, Karūr. Debts amounting to Rs. ·17 lakh were paid off and Rs. ·13 lakh struck off during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2·20 lakhs at its close.

Miscellaneous.

120. The Raja's High School at Sivaganga, for which a new extension was constructed during the year, worked well. The Higher Grade Elementary School at Kuppam, maintained by the Kangundi estate, is steadily improving. The forests in Kallikōta-Atagāda, Vuyyūru, South Vallūru, Mīrzāpuram, Chundi, Kangundi, Timmājiammā's estate, Kadavūr and Sāptūr were worked under rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act. The forests of the Pedda Merangi estate being inextricably mingled with those of Kurupam and Chinna Merangi, their management was entrusted to the Raja of Kurupam, who has agreed to pay a fixed amount to the estate as its share of profit. Government have sanctioned the application of rules under section 26 to these forests. The forests in Nandigām were worked under departmental rules. The cheap method of survey adopted for the Kallikōta-Atagāda estate was in progress during the year. The rough survey of seven more villages of the Chundi estate was completed and that of four others is under progress. In South Vallūru the survey has been completed and the errors pointed out by the Manager have been rectified by the Survey Department, but the survey has not yet been declared final: the preliminary operations connected with the preparation of a record-of-rights for the estate are in progress. In Sāptūr the commutation system sanctioned in respect of dry lands did not work well and there was a reversion to the old system. In Uttumalai the commutation of varam on wet lands into fixed money-rents was finally completed during the year. The Court also sanctioned a scheme for the commutation of dinusu rents into fixed cash rents in one village, and has called for similar proposals in respect of the remaining villages. A defalcation of about Rs. 3,000 in the office of the Estate Collector, Uttumalai, was discovered during the year. The Sarishtadar and the Nagadi clerk, who were found to be implicated in it, are being criminally prosecuted.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1323—1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1323.*]

Revenue-paying classes.

121. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, whole inamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwar pattadars. The approximate area of the zamindaris in fasli 1323 was 19,085,910 acres, the largest being Jeypore and Venkatagiri and the richest Vizianagram, Rāmnād and Venkatagiri. The total estimated revenue realized by the zamindars was Rs. 2,40,73,234, and the peshkash payable by them to Government was Rs. 46,90,138. The quit-rent payable on shrotriyam villages was Rs. 7,51,114. The total extent of ryotwari holdings was 25,337,114 acres and the total assessment on them Rs. 5,12,63,577. Ryotwar pattadars then contribute the bulk of the land revenue.

Ryotwari.

122. In fasli 1323 there was a net decrease of 219 in the number of ryotwari villages, due to clubbing of villages at resettlement. Of the 25·34 million acres of ryotwari holdings, only 20·25 million acres or 79·90 per cent of the holdings were cropped as against 20·54 million acres or 81·62 per cent in fasli 1322, the decrease being due to the less favourable season.

Rent-paying classes.

123. The rent-paying classes consist partly of tenants on permanently-settled estates and partly of sub-tenants of lands held on ryotwari tenure. Sub-letting is chiefly resorted to by those engaged in professions other

than agriculture and by large landholders. It is reported to be on the increase in Ganjām, the delta tracts of Guntūr and Nellore and the Tiruppattūr taluk of North Arcot, in the Periyār area of Madura and in parts of South Canara, while in South Arcot and Tinnevelly sub-letting is described as the general practice. As in previous years, the landlords in parts of Bellary preferred to cultivate lands themselves in order that they might benefit by the rise in the prices of food grains and cotton, while in parts of Kistna a tendency was noticed among landowners to decrease sub-letting as they apprehended the initiation of legislation similar to the Estates Land Act conferring occupancy rights on the tenants, but the variation was not marked.

Zamindaris.

124. The relations between the landlords and tenants in larger zamindaris were, with a few exceptions, fairly satisfactory. In Mandasa and Biridi estates of the Ganjām district, the relations improved. In Devarakota estate and in some portions of Vallūru of Kistna district, the relations continued to be strained. As in fasli 1321, the management of the Pamur estate in Nellore was again in confusion. There was no improvement in the relations between the landlords and tenants in the zamindaris of the Chittoor district. The number of summary suits in the Chendragiri division became so large as to necessitate the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for their disposal. In the Virapperumānallur estate in South Arcot, there was some rupture with reference to the collection of irrigation cess. The relations between the landlord and tenants in Udaiyārpālaiyam in the Trichinopoly district were very strained. Under the Estates Land Act the zamindar claimed rent on uncultivated occupied lands which were hitherto exempt from such payment and in consequence there were numerous suits. The friction that formerly existed in the Kannivadi zamindari in the Dindigul taluk of Madura is reported to be gradually subsiding. There was, however, no improvement in the relations which existed between the zamindar and the tenants in the Periyakulam taluk of the same district; and in consequence large numbers of suits are now pending in the High Court and before the Privy Council. In some of the villages of the Sāptūr estate, Tirumangalam taluk, there was considerable litigation owing to the introduction of the system of money-rents. In the Ayakudi zamindari, Palni taluk, there was a dispute between rival lessees, each of whom had his own supporters among the tenantry. The feelings between the Raja of Rāmnād and his ryots continued to be strained; nor was there improvement in the relations between the Zamindar of Sēttūr and his ryots, there being disputes (1) relating to certain forest privileges, (2) regarding the settlement of money-rents on varam lands, and (3) about the claim of the zamindar to fix rent on plantations of coconuts and other trees according to the number of yielding trees.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

125. *Vide* pages 128 to 131 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1914–15.)

126. Six official additional members of the Legislative Council resigned during the year, three when proceeding on leave out of India, two on transfer from Madras and one on becoming an additional member in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. Two vacancies were caused by death among the elected non-official additional members. All the above vacancies were duly filled in the course of the year. Including twelve adjourned meetings, there were eighteen meetings of the Council, the average attendance of additional members being 39 (15 official and 24 non-official). **Legislative Council.**

127. The following Acts were passed during the year: (1) The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Act of 1914, authorizing any officer specially empowered by Government to exercise the functions of a District Collector under the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act of 1876, in respect of alienated portions of a permanently-settled estate; (2) The Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act of 1914, empowering the Local Government to exempt any vessels or classes of vessels from being licensed or registered under section 5 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890; (3) The Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Act of 1914, removing doubts as to the legality of maintaining certain schools out of the funds of the Tirupati and Tirumalai Devasthanams; (4) The Madras Deputy Collectors Act of 1914, defining more clearly the powers of Deputy Collectors appointed under the Madras Uncovenanted Officers' Act of 1857; (5) The Madras Decentralization Act of 1914; and (6) The Madras Abkāri (Amendment) Act of 1915, defining more clearly the meaning of the term "denatured" occurring in the Madras Abkāri Act of 1886. A Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act of 1905, which was referred to a Select Committee, was pending before the Council at the close of the year. A Government measure to amend the law relating to irrigation in the Presidency was postponed till after the termination of the war. Leave was granted for the introduction of a Government Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act of 1885 and of three private Bills, of which the first was intended to declare the legality of post-puberty marriages among Hindu women, the second to make better provision for the transfer of immovable property by Hindu widows and others having limited estates in property, and the third to enable a member of a joint Hindu family to effect separation in interest from his co-parceners. **Acts and Bills.**

128. No draft Bills were submitted during the year by the Local Government to the Government of India for introduction in the Governor-General's Council. **Government of India.**

POLICE. (1914.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1914; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Police.*]

Changes in the Police force.

129. Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., handed over charge of the department on 30th January 1914, on his transfer to the Board of Revenue. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, C.I.E., acted as Inspector-General from that date until the 24th July, when he was succeeded by Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S. The Central and Southern ranges being each found too heavy for a single officer, an additional range was formed temporarily for one year with headquarters at Trichinopoly on the 15th of September. Changes among District Superintendents were fewer than in the previous year. In 20 districts the Superintendents had the services of Personal Assistants at the end of the year. At the outbreak of the war all officers on leave were recalled to duty. In September 1914, two Superintendents were placed on special duty to enquire into the condition of armed reserves. Three other officers were also on special duty in other departments at the end of the year: one acting as Superintendent of the Penitentiary and Civil Jail, Madras, and two as Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1914 was 32,937 or an increase of 122 over the strength on the last day of the previous year, the changes including the strengthening of the force in Madura and Trichinopoly towns. The temporary additional forces consisted of (i) Plague force, (ii) Police guards at the criminal settlements at Kalichedu and Kavali in the Nellore district and at Sitanagaram in the Guntūr district, (iii) a guard on the German detenus in the Chingleput district, (iv) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes, and (v) temporary guards supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, including the temporary increase in the Cordite Factory guard on the Nilgiris. Recruitment was still difficult, the remuneration and prospects in most districts not being sufficiently attractive. However, by the grant of special concessions and by the special efforts made by District officers, the number of vacancies was reduced from 1,790 to 1,105. Resignations were fewer than in 1913, indeed fewer than in any year since 1910. Discharges on the other hand increased, noticeably in Nellore and Coimbatore. By the end of the year, reallocation of circles was completed in all but three districts and the number of circles remaining to be formed was only five.

Health.

130. On the whole, the health of the force was good, except where malaria was prevalent. The percentage of the number of admissions into hospitals during the year to the actual strength of the force was 148·6, which, though in excess of the figure for 1913, was below that for 1912. The daily average of men absent on account of sickness was 2·5 per cent of the force against 2·1 in 1913, while the total number of deaths was 422 against 383.

Conduct.

131. There has been a further decline in the number of punishments, the percentage of officers and men departmentally punished being 26·6 against 27·2 in 1913. In 1911 it was 42·4. Had it not been for an increase in the number of punishments for absence without leave, natural enough considering that all leave except sick leave was stopped after the war began, the general percentage would have been still lower. The number of dismissals was the same as in the previous year, viz., 276, and the suspensions less numerous, viz., 428 against 473. The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary was also less than in 1913, viz., 18·9 against 19·8. The system of deferred punishments was more extensively used. The number of police officers and men judicially punished fell from 251 in 1913 to 231 in the year under report. Of these 134 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 97 for offences committed in their private capacity. Six officers received the King's Police Medal, while two received titles. The number of promotions for good work was 69 against 50 in 1913

Rs. 22,599 were spent on monetary rewards to 3,467 policemen, the figures for 1913 being Rs. 18,417 and 3,253. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 10,605 were granted to 1,397 private individuals as against Rs. 6,160 and 1,012 in 1913. The increase in the rewards is a satisfactory feature of the year's working and indicates better co-operation between the policeman and the private citizen.

Education. 132. Twenty-eight or 0·8 per cent of the head constables and 3,115 or 11·8 per cent of the constables were illiterate. The Provincial Training School and the Central Recruits' Schools did another year's useful work. Instruction in shorthand was continued. The physique of the men at the time of leaving the schools again showed an improvement.

Cost. 133. The cost of the department in 1914 was Rs. 95,02,675 against Rs. 91,60,692 in 1913 or an increase of about Rs. 3·4 lakhs, nearly one-half of which was due to the expenditure on criminal settlements and the balance mainly under pay and travelling allowances of the force.

Village officers. 134. There are signs of a growing co-operation between the village officials and the regular police, for the number of village officers granted money rewards for assisting the police has risen from 309 to 388. Many village magistrates and servants, however, are still somewhat negligent in performing their police duties.

Armed reserves. 135. During the year the Rāmnād reserve was separated from the Madura reserve. The instructions issued in August to maintain the armed reserve at full strength and to keep the emergency forces above the full sanctioned strength were generally attended to. About the end of the year, men were supplied from the armed reserves of six districts for the additional guard required at the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris. The prescribed annual mobilization was properly and satisfactorily carried out in all districts. Several reserves were also mobilized for special reasons, and the excellent marching performed by the Chatrapur, Vizagapatam and Parvatīpuram reserves deserves mention.

Railway Police. 136. The total cognizable crime as well as grave crime showed a decrease due to the fall in the number of cases of ordinary theft. Investigation of crime by the railway police was generally thorough, the proportion of cases detected and the percentage of property recovered both rising. The system of seal-checking of wagons was continued and proved useful. The number of cases of attempt to derail trains was eight. None of them caused serious damage or injury to persons. Nor could any of them be detected. There were 34 cases of stone-throwing at running trains, of which 6 ended in conviction. There were 27 collisions and 17 derailments. One of the collisions resulted in the death of the Korukupettai assistant station-master, while in another great damage was done to rolling-stock. The number of persons run over and killed decreased slightly.

Crime. 137. Food grains were somewhat cheaper than in the previous year and there was a slight fall in crime. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 53,178 against 54,506 in 1913. Fifteen districts showed a decrease, and in all of them except one the decrease was noticeable under grave crime also. Offences under special and local laws fell from 19,230 to 17,822, Gōdāvari and Tinnevelly principally contributing to the decrease. The number of nuisance cases was also less, being 117,647 against 121,525 in the previous year. The districts which showed the largest proportion of crime were the same as in 1913, viz., the Ceded Districts, Chittoor, Madras City and the Nilgiris, and in addition to these Madura. The number of grave crimes decreased from 35,059 to 34,665. The decrease was noticeable in Gōdāvari, Kistna, South Arcot and Chingleput. In the three districts first named, the improvement was mainly due to the removal of members of criminal gangs to the settlements established for them, while in Chingleput good work under the Criminal Procedure Code and the registration of the tribe of Jogis under the Criminal Tribes Act have had beneficial effect. The largest increase occurred in Madura and Madras City. In Madura, it is attributed not to bad police work but to the want of employment during the latter

half of the year owing to the war and to the bad season. Coming to particular crimes, the number of murders has again increased, being 704 against 689 in 1913. This is the highest figure on record. Coimbatore maintained its reputation as the district where human life is held cheapest. There were two serious riots—one at Gudur near Kurnool and the other at Pattu near Poonamallee. Both were due to ill-feeling between Muhammadans and Hindus. In the former the police were compelled to fire and wounded 16 persons, of whom 2 died. In the latter the contending communities inflicted injuries on each other, but there was no loss of life. Two other smaller riots in Jeypore are worth mentioning, as they disclosed a spirit of disaffection among the ignorant converts of German Missionaries, suspected to have been brought about by the seditious preachings of the German Missionaries and their catechists. In both cases a catechist and his Christians assaulted the police, alleging that they were of no account as they would soon be ousted by the Germans. Dacoities were more numerous than in the previous year (555 against 491). Bellary again contributed the largest number, with Coimbatore next. In one of the Ganjām cases a party of 20, taking advantage of the "Emden" scare, posed as German invaders and looted the house of a village magistrate. As against this increase in dacoities, there was a diminution in the number of robberies, the figure being 918 against 979 in 1913. The decrease was marked in Coimbatore, Ganjām, South Arcot and North Arcot, and the increase in Anantapur, Bellary and Nellore. There was an appreciable fall in the number of cattle-thefts (3,575 against 3,828). The decrease is conspicuous in Salem, Coimbatore, Nellore and Chingleput. In Coimbatore, it is partly due to the special patrol system and in other districts to the depression in the hide trade. This gives an inkling of the source from which hide-dealers obtain their skins. The number of cattle-poisoning cases continued to go down steadily. Cases relating to coins also were less numerous.

Murder. Riots. Dacoities. Robberies. Cattle-theft. Cattle-poisoning.

Detection and prevention of crime.

138. The percentage of detection for all cognizable crime was 23·9 against 22·8 in 1913. The figure is still low, the reasons given being the large areas of stations, the inefficiency of the village officers, the lack of hearty co-operation between the public and the police, and the want of sufficient prosecuting officers. Gazetted officers investigated 65 per cent of the cases for personal investigation. The number of cases in which investigation was refused continued to be very small. The value of property lost was Rs. 20,77,599. Of this, property to the value of Rs. 3,87,347 or 18·6 per cent. was recovered. The percentage of recovery, though less than in 1913, is higher than in 1912. The percentage of successful prosecutions remained almost the same as in the previous year (72·6 against 72·0). The highest percentage of success was, as in the past, shown by Madras City. Rāmnād and Nellore gave the poorest results. Escapes from police custody were more numerous than in 1913—154 against 140. One hundred and five (or 68·2 per cent) of the runaways were recaptured besides 16 who had escaped in previous years. There was again a decrease in the number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false—4,858 against 5,016 in 1913. Complainants were prosecuted in 401 cases, convictions being secured in 152 or 37·9 per cent against 30·4 per cent in 1913 and 31·5 per cent in 1912. Out of 145,576 cases prosecuted by the police, 403 were found false after trial, the percentage working out to 0·3, the same as in the previous year. This percentage was again largely exceeded in Cuddapah, South Canara and Chittoor, but Jeypore and Kurnool showed an improvement.

Prosecution. Escapes. False cases.

Preventive work and criminal gangs.

139. The total number of bad characters at large on 31st December 1914 was about the same as on the last day of 1913 (23,926 against 24,091). The number newly registered during the year was 5,848 against 6,264. There was a decrease in the number of K.D.'s as well as suspects registered but a slight increase in the number of receivers registered. The number of bad characters removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime was 2,733 against 3,056 in 1913. The rules regarding the surveillance of criminals were revised during the year, the entries in the surveillance register being limited to a

number that could be effectively watched. Of the 23,926 bad characters who were at large, 2,025 or 8·5 per cent were out of view, an improvement as compared with the previous year in which the percentage was 10·2. There was a further decrease in the number of houses of bad repute—from 2,257 to 2,075. Further progress was made in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, six new tribes or gangs being declared criminal tribes. The provisions of section 10 (b) of the Act—notifying residence, etc.—were made applicable to all the registered members of these tribes. All the five settlements which had been previously notified under section 16 were in existence at the end of the year, and continued to be worked on the same lines. The total number of inmates was 3,234. The agricultural settlement at Bethapudi in Guntūr district, managed by the Salvation Army, and the prisoners' homes in Madras and Guntūr, for the reception and reclamation of prisoners conditionally released, continued to do good work. An industrial home for the children of members of criminal tribes was also started at Perambur under the management of the Salvation Army. At the end of the year it contained 21 children. Three thousand one hundred and ninety-six persons were put up before Magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 3,315 in 1913, the percentage bound over being 68·4 against 71·3. Of the 1,794 persons bound over, 1,108 were sent to jail for failure to furnish security. *Security sections.*

Criminal Investigation Department. 140. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased by three sub-inspectors. Besides several enquiries of a confidential nature, the work of the year consisted mainly in the registration of fresh criminal gangs and of fresh members of those already registered, investigations into railway mail thefts and certain cases of cheating, and the seizure of seditious literature. Enquiries into the circulation of counterfeit coins are still continuing and have disclosed the fact that the shroffing in district treasuries is defective and that the cutting of base coins is neglected.

Finger-print Bureau. 141. The number of references to the Finger-print Bureau for the antecedents of suspected persons was slightly in excess of that in the previous year (14,446 against 14,182) and the number of identifications was 3,056 or 21·2 per cent against 23·8 per cent in 1913.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1914.)

[*Statistics of the Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1914; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Criminal Justice.*]

Courts. 142. On the 31st December 1914 there were in the Madras Presidency the following Criminal Courts: the High Court, 25 Sessions Courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 6 Additional Sessions Courts (4 for Agency tracts), 25 District Magistrates' Courts, 3 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 117 Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts, 25 Courts of Joint, Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 490 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts (including 113 Tahsildar-Magistrates' Courts), 95 Benches of Magistrates (on which 649 Honorary Magistrates had seats), 77 Special Magistrates' and 4 Cantonment Magistrates' Courts. In addition the Subordinate Judges of Coimbatore and North Arcot exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges, while an Additional District Magistrate was appointed for Tanjore in place of the Additional Headquarters Deputy Magistrate. In Madras the Benches of Magistrates, numbering 77 Honorary Magistrates, tried cases under the City Police Act and Hackney Carriage Act and thus rendered effective assistance to the stipendiary Magistrates. In Chingleput there was an increase in the number of Honorary Magistrates from 32 to 49 and 3 more Bench Courts were established in the year. This is a decided step-forward in the acceleration of justice and in the inculcation of a larger measure of public spirit. Besides Magistrates of the grades already mentioned, 4,526 Village Magistrates exercised jurisdiction. This *Village Courts.*

shows an increase of 105 on the figure for 1913. During the year a special officer was appointed by the Government to enquire into the question of utilizing Village Courts more fully.

Business.

143. The total number of original cases instituted in the Criminal Courts during the year was 344,832 or 17,905 less than in the previous year. The falling off is noticeable in almost all districts except Madura, South Arcot, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur, where there was a slight increase. The Presidency town contributed 58,828 cases, Tanjore 22,537, Madura 20,778 and South Arcot 20,091. The total number of appeals preferred was almost the same as in the previous year—9,845.

Original cases.

Magistrates.

144. In the Village Magistrates' Courts the number of cases instituted rose from 11,821 in 1913 to 12,444. 20·5 per cent of the accused were convicted against 21·7 in 1913. In the regular Magistrates' Courts there were 272,151 cases against 288,840 in 1913. The number pending at the end of the year was 3,612 instead of 3,878. The average duration of a completed case was 6·6 days against 7 days in 1913. Before Bench Courts and Special Magistrates the average duration was 2 days, before Sub-Magistrates 9, before Deputy Magistrates 26, before Assistant Magistrates 14, and Joint Magistrates 23.

Presidency Magistrates.

The total number of cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts was 58,757 against 60,649 in 1913. The decrease is attributed partly to the raid of the "Emden," which for a time scared away the Marwaris and other money-lenders and brought about a general exodus.

Sessions Courts.

The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was 1,409 against 1,380 in 1913. Coimbatore (136) and North Arcot (91) again provided the highest figures. The average duration of cases before Sessions Courts rose from 40 days to 44 days in 1914.

The High Court.

Seventy-one cases against 47 in the previous year were committed to the High Court.

Appeals.

145. Of the persons sentenced by Second and Third-class Magistrates, 14,990 appealed to First-class Magistrates as against 15,393 in the previous year. The average time taken for disposal was 21 days against 20 in 1913. The percentage of successful appellants was 33 as in the previous year. The number of persons who appealed to Sessions Courts against the decisions of First-class Magistrates was 2,171. Of these 20·1 per cent were successful. The average duration of an appeal in the Sessions Courts fell from 34 days in 1913 to 29 in 1914. The number of appellants to the High Court was 1,089 against 1,233 in 1913. Of these 97 had their convictions reversed. The Government appealed against the acquittal of only 26 persons as against 57 in 1913. The average for the previous five years had been 68. The Government was successful in 11 out of the 26 cases.

Reference and revision.

146. The number of applications for revision presented in the District Magistrates' Courts was 498 against 609 in 1913. The District Magistrate took up 48 cases *suo motu* or on reports from Sub-Divisional Magistrates against 63 in the previous year. In Sessions Courts 421 applications for revision were presented or one less than in the previous year; and the number of cases taken up *suo motu* by the Sessions Judges was 72 against 69 in 1913. The High Court received 721 revision petitions, 111 cases were reported by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 50 were taken up *suo motu*. Death sentences on 72 persons were referred to the High Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The sentences on 44 persons were confirmed, those on 12 were modified and the sentences on 16 were reversed and acquittal ordered. Of the cases referred by the Sessions Judges under section 307 on the ground that the verdicts were wrong, the verdicts on 32 persons were upheld and those on the remainder (21 of "guilty" and 29 of "not guilty") were reversed.

The Jury system.

147. The number of persons tried by juries was 1,155 and in the case of 1,080 persons the Judge approved of the jury's verdict. One thousand six hundred and ninety-seven persons were tried with the aid of assessors. In the case of 1,033, the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the case of 266 he differed from one or more of them and in the case of 398 persons

he differed from all the assessors. From the Sessions Judges' reports it appears that the jury system worked with only moderate success.

148. Of the 131,480 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code, 16,584 or 12·6 per cent were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 11 per cent in the previous year. Compensation for frivolous, false or vexatious complaints was awarded against 2,739 persons as compared with 2,436 in 1913. In 1912 the figure was 1,851. Greater use is thus being made of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of convictions in cases tried under the Penal Code was 38·82 against 38·90 in the previous year. Forty-eight sentences of death, 218 of transportation, 18,089 of rigorous imprisonment, 5,911 of simple imprisonment, 329 of forfeiture of property, 219,932 of fine and 846 of whipping were passed during the year. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 10,66,931, of which a sum of Rs. 49,001 was paid to complainants under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code, as compensation. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour and for failing to furnish such security 1,262 persons were imprisoned. Of the total sentences of imprisonment passed, 4,192 were for periods of 15 days and under (apart from those passed by Village Magistrates). This figure shows very little improvement on that for 1913. Three hundred and forty-four persons were released upon probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 229 in 1913. In only 11 of these cases had proceedings to be taken for failure to observe the conditions of their recognisances. On the other hand, the experiment of releasing persons undergoing imprisonment in good behaviour cases on their giving an undertaking to continue in employment at Messrs. Parry & Co.'s sugar factory at Kulasekarapatnam had to be given up, as a number of them failed to keep their undertaking. **Miscellaneous.** Punishments.

149. Four thousand and eighty-one boys and 537 girls under sixteen years of age were under trial during the year. Of those who were convicted, the sentences of 51 were commuted to detention in the Reformatory School, 13 were discharged after admonition and 14 were delivered to their parents or guardians. Two hundred and twenty-four were released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Sentences of fine with imprisonment in default were imposed on 1,677. Four hundred and three were fined without imprisonment in default; 232 were imprisoned for default of payment of fine; 50 were imprisoned for short sentences of not more than 15 days; and whippings were imposed on 595. Juveniles.

PRISONS. (1914.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1914; Statistics of British India, Part I, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

150. The number of central and district jails remained the same as at the end of previous year, viz., 9 and 5 respectively; but the number of sub-jails rose from 313 at the beginning to 316 at the end of the year, in consequence of the opening of new sub-jails at Lakkireddipalli (Cuddapah district), Penukonda (Kistna district), Kovvur (Nellore district) and Gudur (Kurnool district) and the closure of the sub-jail at Pamban. At the end of the year accommodation was available in central and district jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 12,108 prisoners as compared with 11,872 in the preceding year. This substantial increase was due to the construction of 110 cells in the Vellore Central Jail, wards for 52 civil debtors at Cannanore, an under-trial ward for 48 men at Vizagapatam and 15 quarantine cells at Bellary. A tubercular ward with 8 beds was completed at Trichinopoly and the replacement of the association wards by cells at Coimbatore resulted in an increase of 10 cells in the capacity of that jail. The number of cells which was 4,404 at the beginning was 4,772 at the close of the year. Overcrowding to a slight extent occurred among the quarantine prisoners at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore and Bellary and amongst civil prisoners in most jails. The excess prisoners were accommodated in the vacant wards ordinarily intended for other classes of **Accommodation.**

prisoners, except at Bellary where tents and temporary sheds were used. There was a slight increase in the number of female prisoners admitted to the Central Jail, Vellore, but timely transfers to Rajahmundry relieved the congestion. Civil prisoners have been much on the increase everywhere.

Prisoners. 151. The year opened with a population of 11,371 prisoners of all classes; 89,722 were received and 89,241 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 11,852. The daily average fell from 11,400 in 1913 to 11,327 in 1914. The number of under-trial prisoners who remained in confinement at the beginning of the year was 1,766 and 43,400 were received during the year. The daily average number was 2,008·87 or 14·73 fewer than in 1913. On the last day of the year 1,923 under-trial prisoners were in confinement. Twenty-seven of these prisoners escaped from sub-jails and there were 17 deaths among them during the year of which 16 occurred in sub-jails. Sessions prisoners were on the average detained for 30·23 days and those pending trial before Magistrates for 12·44 days. At the beginning of the year, there were 431 civil prisoners in custody; 3,639 were admitted during the year and 3,467 were released. Two prisoners died; one was transferred to Vellore under the orders of Government and three others were removed to a criminal jail on conviction or to answer a criminal charge. The daily average was 368·17 and the number on the last day of the year was 597. These figures are the highest on record. No State prisoner remained in jail at the opening of the year; five were admitted during the year and remained in custody at the close of the year.

Under-trial prisoners.

Civil prisoners.

State prisoners.

Convicts. 152. On the 1st January 1914, the convict population stood at 8,970 males and 204 females. During the year 20,906 males and 1,083 females were received by direct committal as compared with 20,548 males and 1,097 females in 1913. At the close of the year, 9,332 convicts remained in custody. Of those discharged during the year 2,538 were released on appeal, 16,837 on expiry of sentence, 2,787 under the remission rules and 250 by order of Government. One hundred and seventeen convicts were deported to Port Blair; 12 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. One convict, who escaped, remained at large at the end of the year and 50 were executed. One hundred and fifteen convicts died as compared with 76 in 1913. Christians formed 3·50 per cent, Muhammadans 9·44 per cent and Hindus 87·03 per cent, of the admissions. Of the convicts admitted during the year 17·25 per cent were literate, 49·02 per cent belonged to the agricultural classes and 2,735 or 12·44 per cent had been previously convicted. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jails was only 119 as compared with 207 in the preceding year. The fall in the number of girls from 120 in 1912 and 48 in 1913 to 12 during the year under review is a healthy feature. Forty-six boys were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput. On the last day of 1914, there were confined in the Tanjore District Jail—which has been set apart for youthful offenders and adolescents—240 convicts of whom 3 were under 15 years of age, 191 between 16 and 21 years and 44 aged 21 to 25. This jail is worked on the Borstal system and the youths are put through a course of elementary education, gymnastic exercises and drill and are taught useful trades such as carpentry, smith's work, weaving, corah-mat making, coir and rope work and basket- and chick-making. As most of the boys admitted belong to the agricultural classes and do not readily take to a trade, an agricultural instructor has been added to the staff to give practical lessons in agriculture. In order to assist convicts on release from this jail to begin life anew, the Government have sanctioned the grant in each case of a small sum of money where necessary, in addition to the grant of expense incurred in journeying back to the prisoner's home and the gift of clothing.

Juveniles.

Conduct. 153. Nine escapes occurred during the year, five from inside and four from outside the jail. Eight of the nine prisoners who escaped during the year were recaptured, in addition to another who escaped from the Vellore Central Jail in a previous year. Sub-jails were responsible for

only two of the escapes. The number of offences committed in jails fell from 10,590 in 1913 to 9,906 in 1914. Of the latter, 69·5 per cent were classed as minor offences. Ten cases were dealt with by criminal courts. The ratio of punishments per 100 of the population was 111·86 as compared with 118·63 in 1913. Warnings formed 22·78 per cent of the total. Penal diet with or without solitary confinement was imposed in 89 cases against 56 in the previous year, while whipping was awarded in eight cases. Punishment by handcuffing and link fetters was mostly resorted to. On the 1st January 1914, there were 3,495 habituals in confinement in all the central and district jails. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-five were admitted during the year, making in all 6,820 habituals dealt with. They formed 27·93 per cent of the convict population, but received no less than 49·60 per cent of the punishments and all the eight whippings. With a view to the separation of habitual offenders from the rest of the jail population, the Salem Central Jail has been set apart for the confinement of the more pronounced type of habitual criminals and orders have also been issued for the segregation of other habituals in the close prisons of the other central jails. The number of convicts released during the year under remission rules was 2,787. Ten convicts forfeited all remissions earned and sixteen earned special remission. One convict confined in the Penitentiary, sentenced to ten years' transportation, earned a maximum remission of 650 days. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-five convicts earned special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of one year. During the year, a system of paying prisoners in cash for extra work done was introduced as an experiment with varying success. With a view to providing in suitable instances for the education of convicts, a system of imparting elementary education to convicts was introduced in 1912 in the Penitentiary and the Rajahmundry and Cannanore Jails and was extended during 1914 to the remaining first-class central jails and to the Central Jail at Salem. The progress so far has been very satisfactory. Lectures on moral and religious subjects are also delivered to convicts by respectable gentlemen appointed for the purpose.

Habituals.

Remissions.

Vital statistics.

154. During the year, the admissions to hospital numbered only 4,569 or 284 fewer than 1913 and the daily average sick was 179·60 or almost exactly the same as in the previous year (180·21). The deaths advanced from 90 in 1913 to 134 in the year under review and the death-rate from 7·89 to 11·83 per mille. The mortality rate for the year, though much in advance of that of the preceding year, compares favourably with the average of the four years ending 1913. Cholera caused four deaths, three of which occurred in sub-jails. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year 65·46 per cent gained weight and 17·85 per cent lost weight, the proportion of those who neither gained nor lost weight being almost the same as in the preceding year.

Sanitation.

155. Improvements to the existing system of water-supply were made in five jails. A storage tank and pump installation were completed at the Central Jail, Vellore. Salamanders for boiling drinking water were supplied to the Penitentiary and Tanjore District Jail and improvements were effected at Bellary and Palamcottah in the matter of storage and distribution of drinking water. The kitchens at three others were made flyproof. Additional latrines were built in three jails and cage latrines at two others. In several jails the drains were cemented and otherwise attended to as was found necessary and several other improvements were carried out during the year.

Financial.

156. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,42,558–7–7, which is Rs. 39,508–0–11 more than that of the previous year. The total cost and the cost per head of diet increased from Rs. 4,25,473 and Rs. 38–7–0 to Rs. 4,36,082 and Rs. 39–12–8 respectively, chiefly owing to issue of rice instead of ragi to prisoners accustomed to the exclusive use of rice prior to admission to jail. The total average cost to the State for maintaining a prisoner rose from Rs. 83–2–8 in 1913 to Rs. 84–6–11 during 1914. The net cash earnings under manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,55,321 against

Rs. 1,93,561 in the previous year. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 11,461 as compared with Rs. 15,949 in 1913. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year went up from Rs. 7,54,544 to Rs. 8,01,027 as also the net cost per head of average strength from Rs. 66-3-0 to Rs. 70-12-0. The outlay on jail buildings was Rs. 2,35,688-10-4 as compared with Rs. 1,09,673-2-3 in 1913.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1914.)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1914; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals.

157. On the 31st December 1914 there were in the Madras Presidency the following permanent Civil Courts: viz., the High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, 25 District Courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 30 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 11 for Agency tracts and one Revenue officer exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge), 156 District Munsifs' Courts (including 22 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue officers exercising the power of District Munsifs) and 127 Revenue Courts. There were also 16 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and 23 temporary Additional District Munsifs' Courts. The temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts at Nellore, Chingleput and Coimbatore were abolished, and three new Courts established at Bezwada, Madura and Rajahmundry. The Additional Sessions Judges working at Bellary and Coimbatore for 4 and 2 months respectively exercised the powers of Subordinate Judges. It was found necessary to continue all the temporary Additional District Munsifs' Courts working in 1913, and 9 new Courts had to be opened owing to the pressure of work during the year at Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Villupuram, Poonamallee, Guntūr, Ellore, Kumbakōnam, Srīvilliputtūr and Rajahmundry. The Additional Court which was located at Ariyalūr succeeded in reducing the arrears at that place and was removed to Kulittalai. Besides these regular Courts 6,121 Village Courts exercised civil jurisdiction against 5,576 in 1913.

Litigation.

Number of suits.

158. The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency in 1914 was 488,979 as against 482,940 in 1913 and 484,662 in 1912. The figure for 1912 has hitherto been the record. For the Presidency as a whole, one suit was instituted for every 85 persons of the population. The ratio for the Presidency town was one for every 25 persons against 26 in 1913. In the mufassal, North Malabar was again the most litigious district with one suit for every 40 persons, while, apart from the Agency tracts, Bellary was again the least litigious, one suit being filed for every 324 persons. In volume of litigation Tanjore continued to lead with 48,843 suits, but the total for North and South Malabar, which form one Revenue district, exceeded that figure by 2,800. Kurnool again contributed the smallest number of suits (5,273).

Nature of suits.

159. The number of suits instituted for money or movable property was 417,289 or 85·34 per cent of the total as against 83·84 per cent in 1913. The number of suits for immovable property other than mortgage suits was 22,218 against 24,139 in 1913; and the number instituted in Revenue Courts was 21,793 or 2,968 less than in the previous year. Mortgage suits fell from 23,275 to 21,809, while suits for specific relief rose from 4,961 to 5,017.

Value of suits.

160. The total value of suits instituted in 1914 in Courts other than Village and Revenue Courts and unpaid tribunals was Rs. 7,79,92,758 or Rs. 1,89,899 less than in the previous year. This figure, however, is higher than in any other previous year except 1912, which was exceptional. The average value of each suit was Rs. 224 against Rs. 226 in 1913 and Rs. 234 in 1912. Apart from Revenue Courts, for which suit values are not reported, 39·34 per cent of the suits instituted were of the value of Rs. 20 and less as against 39·31 per cent in the previous year. 56·34 per cent of the suits were between Rs. 20 and Rs. 500 in value, while the number of

suits for above Rs. 500 was 19,442 against 18,143 in 1913—the highest figure on record.

161. Apart from suits compromised or disposed of without trial, 76·36 per cent of the number of plaintiffs in the suits disposed of during the year succeeded in obtaining decrees for the whole or part of the relief claimed, against 75·17 in 1913 and an average of 74·44 for the preceding five years. Percentage of successful plaintiffs.

162. The total number of appeals preferred in 1914 was 16,192 or 482 more than in the previous year and as against 14,209, the average for the five years ending with 1912. Number of appeals.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Village Courts.

163. There were 118,647 suits instituted in Village Courts against 111,958 in 1913. The largest numbers were as usual contributed by Tanjore (12,020), South Arcot (11,198) and Tinnevelly (10,870), and the smallest by Ganjām (896), Bellary (983) and Kurnool (1,156). The noticeable increases were in South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Rāmnād and Madura, while the largest decreases were in Gōdāvari and Tinnevelly. The number of suits disposed of by village munsifs sitting alone rose from 100,514 in 1913 to 107,332 in 1914, but the number disposed of by Benches fell from 11,197 to 11,063. The fall in the number of disposals by Bench Courts is probably apparent only, for in some districts all suits disposed of in bench areas had in previous years been shown as tried by benches.

Revenue Courts.

164. The total number of suits filed in Revenue Courts fell from 24,642 to 21,740. The fall was most marked in Rāmnād (1,448), but the large number filed there in 1913 was merely due to the fact that rent suits by the late lessees of the Rāmnād estate would have been time-barred after that year. This district still contributes the largest number of suits (5,404). Chittoor and Kistna rank next with 3,194 and 2,346 respectively. At the other end of the scale stand South Canara with one suit, and Coimbatore and Cuddapah with 10 each. The total number of suits disposed of in 1914 was 24,215 against 25,972 in the previous year. There was a considerable reduction in the arrears, from 12,035 to 9,988. The average duration of contested suits rose from 150 days in 1913 to 177 in 1914 and that of uncontested suits from 96 to 102 days. The proportion of appeals preferred from the decisions of Revenue Courts to appealable decrees passed by them rose from 10·19 in 1913 to 11·2 in 1914. In 45·5 per cent the original decrees were confirmed as against 42·7 per cent in 1913.

Agency Courts.

165. The number of suits instituted in Agency Courts was 1,580 against 1,626 in 1913. The number disposed of was 1,652 and 274 were left pending at the end of the year against 316 in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits rose from 109 to 117 days and of uncontested suits from 48 to 54.

District Munsifs' Courts.

166. In District Munsifs' Courts other than those for the Agency tracts 108,857 ordinary suits were instituted, or 3,918 less than in the previous year, but there was an increase of 1,605 in the number of small cause suits filed. At the end of the year there were 153 permanent and temporary District Munsifs as against 144 at the end of 1913. Yet the number of ordinary and small cause suits disposed of were only 112,955 and 181,460 against 111,880 and 180,693, respectively, in 1913. The increase in disposals is thus not commensurate with the increase in courts. This is explained by the fact that the additional District Munsifs were engaged for the most part in trying long pending and intricate suits. Hence the outturn of their work has been relatively small. The arrears of ordinary suits declined from 55,428 to 54,000; but the arrears of small causes increased from 16,942 to 18,532. These figures show that the existing courts, in spite of their continually increasing numbers, are barely able to keep pace with the cases instituted. The average duration of ordinary contested suits was 345 days against 270 in the previous year, while that of uncontested suits remained the same, viz., 55 days. Contested small cause suits took on an average 80 days for disposal as against 66 days in 1913. The average duration of uncontested small cause suits was again 36 days. It will be observed that trials of contested suits are showing no tendency to shorten.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

167. In the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, other than those for the Agency tracts, 2,590 ordinary suits and 33,387 small cause suits were instituted during the year against 2,453 and 29,708 in 1913. The arrears of ordinary suits increased from 2,753 to 2,900 and those of small cause suits from 6,173 to 6,349. The number of ordinary suits disposed of by District Judges after trial was only 335. They were unable to do more in this important branch of work, as their time was taken up with heavy criminal work, civil appeals and land acquisition cases. The average duration of ordinary suits in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 472 days against 386 in 1913 in the case of contested suits and 67 days against 85 in the case of uncontested suits. The average for contested small cause suits was 145 days against 117 in 1913 and for uncontested 50 days as against 43. Again more time is being taken for the disposal of contested suits.

City Civil Court.

168. In the Madras City Civil Court 405 suits were instituted against 460 in 1913 and 485 in 1912. The Judge disposed of 426 suits, of which 262 were contested against a total of 417 in 1913, 424 in 1912 and 656 in 1911. The arrears declined from 352 to 334. The average duration of contested suits rose from 330 days to 421.

Presidency Court of Small Causes.

169. Nineteen thousand nine hundred and four suits were instituted against 19,108 in 1913. The number of suits disposed of was 19,707, of which 2,704 were contested against 18,995 in 1913, the arrears increasing from 1,157 to 1,378. The average duration of contested cases fell from 29 to 27 days.

The High Court.

170. In the High Court the number of suits instituted or received by transfer was 448 against 406 in 1913. Five hundred and fifty-one were disposed of as against 496 in 1913. The arrears decreased from 467 to 381. The average duration of contested cases was 449 days and of uncontested 181 days against 480 and 255 respectively in 1913.

Insolvency.

Mufassal Courts.

171. The steady increase in the number of insolvency petitions presented in the mufassal courts noticed in the past year was maintained during 1914, the number instituted being 2,025 against 1,601 in 1913. The number of petitions disposed of was 2,791 against 2,159 and the number pending at the end of the year was 708 against 568. One thousand and thirty-four persons were adjudged insolvent as against 955 in 1913. Creditors' claims to the extent of Rs. 8,23,366 were admitted against Rs. 11,20,688 in 1913, and the amount of assets distributed to creditors was Rs. 2,13,396 as against Rs. 3,27,891. Nine insolvents were discharged. The number in the previous year had been 12.

The High Court.

In the High Court 346 petitions were presented against 303 in 1913. Two hundred and thirty-one petitions were disposed of against 273 in 1913, while the arrears rose from 747 to 870. Four hundred and nine persons were adjudged insolvents and 154 discharged. The amount of claims admitted was Rs. 11,51,750 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 4,10,021.

Appellate Courts.

Agency Courts.

172. The number of appeals filed in the Agency tracts was 80 against 86 in 1913. Eighty-seven appeals were disposed of and 7 left pending. The average duration of an appeal was 46 days against 35 in 1913 and the percentage of confirmation 50·57 against 64·56.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

173. There was an increase in the number of appeals filed, from 11,560 to 12,330. 11,081 were disposed of against 13,071 in 1913, and the arrears rose from 7,899 to 9,330. The average duration of an appeal disposed of after trial was 280 days against 232 in 1913.

The High Court.

174. In the High Court the number of appeals from original decrees of the mufassal courts was 433 against 376 in 1913. The number disposed of was 513 against 246, the arrears decreasing from 1,017 to 937. The number of appeals filed against the orders of the mufassal courts was 422, the figure for 1913 having been 376. Of the total number before the court, 389 were disposed of, leaving 492 pending at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 311 and 459. Against decrees passed on the original side of the High Court, 118 appeals were filed against 104 in 1913. Seventy-five were disposed of against 103 in the previous year and the arrears increased from 114 to 157. From the City Civil Court 29

appeals were received. Fourteen were disposed of and 46 left pending. The average duration of an appeal was 883 days against 671 in 1913.

Revision and reference. 175. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,121 against 945 in 1913. The number of petitions disposed of was 1,062 against 1,007, the arrears rising from 1,451 to 1,510. 84·54 per cent of the petitions were dismissed against 90·03 in 1913. Nineteen cases were referred to the High Court by lower courts. Seven had been left pending in 1913. Of the 26, nine were disposed of.

Miscellaneous. *Execution.* 176. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal taken together (except village courts) was 313,061 against 306,782 in 1913. 333,818 applications were disposed of and 47,698 left pending. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 17·31 per cent of the applications disposed of against 18·37 in 1913. Satisfaction in part was obtained in 7·05 per cent. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 248,810 against 235,552. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 1,33,84,036. This is considerably the largest amount realized in recent years. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-five debtors were imprisoned as against 2,453 in 1913.

Inspections. 177. One hundred and four District Munsifs inspected the records of 1,696 village courts. The figures show an improvement on those for 1913. District Judges inspected 100 District Munsifs' and Subordinate Judges' Courts. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Miller was on special duty for a month to inspect mufassal civil courts. Fifteen District Courts and 11 Subordinate Judges' Courts were inspected and the general result was satisfactory, showing that the necessity for the inspection was less than had been commonly supposed.

Finance. 178. The receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts in 1914 amounted to Rs. 1,00,21,680 and the charges to Rs. 81,77,403, leaving a large surplus of Rs. 18,44,277.

REGISTRATION. (1914.)

[*G.Os. No. 853, Judicial, dated 26th April 1915, and No. 1596, Judicial, dated 8th July 1915; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial, and Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Registration—Indian Companies Act.*]

Offices. 179. The number of registration offices rose from 500 to 513, while the number of Sub-Registrars was 513 against 501.

Registration. 180. In the earlier part of the year registrations maintained the advance noticed in 1912 and 1913, but with the outbreak of war and its consequent dislocation of trade and stringency of the money market a marked decline set in with the result that the year as a whole showed a decrease. Up till July the increase was 1·29 per cent. After July the decrease was 10·66 per cent. The total number of registrations was 1,322,810 against 1,368,653. Compulsory registrations fell by 3·56 per cent and optional by 1·8 per cent. Wills and authorities continued to advance by 2·16 per cent. The aggregate value of registered documents declined from 42 to 41 crores, but the average value and average registration fee increased from Rs. 304 to Rs. 309 and from Rs. 1-6-11 to Rs. 1-7-2 respectively. Applications for encumbrance certificates increased from 18,213 to 20,108, and certified copies granted from 100,374 to 101,238. Applications for transfer of revenue registry fell from 52,881 to 48,540. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation again rose, viz., from 72·74 to 74·76. 10,514 documents were registered by, or on behalf of, co-operative societies as against 8,062 in 1913, the fees leviable but foregone being Rs. 23,251 against Rs. 18,705.

Prosecutions. 181. Five cases under the Registration Act were pending at the beginning of the year and 14 were instituted. Of these 19, 13 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

Finance. 182. The income fell from Rs. 23·12 lakhs to Rs. 22·81 lakhs; while the expenditure rose from Rs. 13·63 lakhs to Rs. 13·97 lakhs. The increase in

expenditure is due to larger outlay on buildings and the opening of new offices.

Registered Companies.

Administrative machinery.

183. With the advent of the Indian Companies Act, which came into force on the 1st April 1914 replacing that of 1882, material alterations were effected in the administrative machinery. The Inspector-General of Registration was appointed the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and was given a special assistant of the grade of a District Registrar who was also appointed an Assistant Registrar with jurisdiction over companies in the Madras City; the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration was made an Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; all District Registrars of Assurances, with the exception of the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput, were appointed Assistant Registrars within the districts to which their jurisdiction as Registrars of Assurances respectively extends; the District Registrar of Madras-Chingleput was constituted an Assistant Registrar for the revenue district of Chingleput and Sub-Registrars holding charge of the office of District Registrar during the absence of the latter from headquarters were declared to be additional Assistant Registrars. The Assistant Registrar for Madras City also exercises the functions of Registrar under (*a*) the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and (*b*) the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. A separate clerical staff was sanctioned for the head office to work under the immediate supervision of the special assistant.

Distribution of Companies among districts.

A large proportion of the companies registered under the Act are nidhis, a popular form of indigenous banking. These predominate in the Tamil districts, though the southern Telugu contribute about 15. The majority of insurance companies are found in Madras and in the district of Vizagapatam. The trading concerns are mostly in Madras, mills and presses are prominent in Madras, Guntūr and Coimbatore and planting companies numerous in Madras, the Nilgiris and South Malabar. Tinnevelly and Coimbatore stand second to Madras in the total number of working companies.

Companies at work.

On 1st April 1914 there were 472 companies at work. During the year 17 companies were newly registered, 2 companies which had been treated as not working were restored to the list of working companies, 84 were wound up, while one transferred its registered office to Bengal. At the close of the year there were thus 406 working companies, 360 limited by shares and 46 by guarantees. The number of newly registered companies is very much less than in the previous year, when it was 47. Many reasons can be given for this. Firstly, the stricter supervision by Government under the new Act, the more drastic penalties for defaults, and the heaviness of the fees have somewhat frightened the public. This feeling of distrust will disappear as it is recognized that the Act is a real protection to the public. Secondly, the depression of trade, the stringency of the money market and the inevitable feeling of insecurity owing to the war have led to a certain amount of hoarding. Thirdly, the failures of several banks in Northern India and the collapse of numerous provident funds in this Presidency have produced in the minds of the Indian public an aversion to joint stock investments. This is evidenced by the increased investments in immovable property and the rise in the value of lands and houses in towns. Fourthly, the expansion of co-operative credit has led to a diminution in the number of nidhis. The co-operative society and the nidhi have practically the same object in view, viz., the securing of loans and credit at cheap interest; and the fact of the former having Government support renders it more popular. The number of companies which ceased to exist (84) is also considerably larger than in the previous year (40). Of these 84, 31 were nidhis which had run their course and terminated owing to the natural efflux of time. While the effect of the war cannot be neglected in accounting for the downfall of the remaining 53, there is little doubt that many of them never had the slightest chance of success. Some were pure ventures started with the sole object of enriching the promoters, others were started without any consideration of their practicability, e.g., the Livestock Insurance Company mentioned in last year's report, others failed through lack of business ability in their managers and others again through sheer carelessness. If the Act expedited the end of such concerns it did nothing but good. The authorized capital at

Finance.

the end of the year was Rs. 1,033 lakhs as against Rs. 1,018 lakhs at the end of 1913-14. Of that sum Rs. 688 lakhs were subscribed and Rs. 559 lakhs paid up. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 16,129 against Rs. 10,916 in 1913-14, the increase being due to the larger number of documents which have now to be filed on payment of fees.

Notaries Public. (1914-15.)

184. The number of stations at which registering officers were appointed Notaries Public remained the same as in 1913-14, viz., 141. The number of registering officers so empowered fell from 181 to 179 consequent on the reduction of a post of a sub-registrar in each of five sub-registry offices which had previously joint officers and on the appointment of an additional joint sub-registrar in three Registrar's offices. The transactions were confined to 21 stations against 27 in 1913-14. Whilst the financial disturbance caused by the war reduced considerably the operations in the districts of South Arcot (4 against 67) North Malabar (5 against 83) and Tanjore (10 against 24) the same event as the immediate cause of collapse of trade in South Malabar resulted in that district in an increase in the number of bills of exchange brought before Notaries Public for noting for non-payment (82 against 31). Similar increases occurred in South Canara (12 against 4), Tinnevelly (15 against 12) and Gōdāvari-Vigagapatam (17 against 6). The decline under promissory notes in the whole Presidency was from 103 to 34 and in Bills of exchange from 161 to 138. Fees amounting to Rs. 664-6-0 were realized against Rs. 975-5-0 in 1913-14, and a sum of Rs. 152-3-0 was expended by the Notaries Public. The excess of Rs. 512-3-0 together with Rs. 4, the balance of collections of 1913-14, were remitted into the treasury during the year. No office of a Notary Public was inspected by the District Judge under rule 4 of the notarial rules.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act for the year 1914-15 ; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.*]

General.

185. On the 30th June 1915 there were 1,600 societies on the register against 1,333 in the previous year. The number of members of these societies rose from 100,537 to 118,726 giving an average of 74 members to each society against 75 in last year. Of the new societies 191 were agricultural societies on the basis of unlimited liability. The working capital of all societies rose from Rs. 123·21 lakhs to Rs. 142·10 lakhs ; the paid-up share capital from Rs. 11·75 lakhs to Rs. 13·69 lakhs ; loans to societies other than central banks from Central Banks and other societies, from Rs. 45·23 lakhs to Rs. 51·76 lakhs ; and the reserve fund, from Rs. 6·19 lakhs to Rs. 8·24 lakhs. The total net profits of all societies were Rs. 3,33,048 against Rs. 2,72,910 in 1913-14. The percentage of collections to demand under principal in the case of central societies was 81, in the case of non-agricultural societies 89 and in the case of agricultural societies 62. The figures for 1913-14 were 75, 90 and 76 respectively. It will be seen that the percentage of collection has increased in the case of central societies, decreased slightly in the case of non-agricultural societies and decreased seriously in the case of agricultural societies. In the last mentioned, the decrease is due to the effects of the war. The prices of industrial products, cotton, groundnuts, etc., fell considerably, and as members of co-operative societies in many districts are in the habit of repaying loans from the proceeds of the cotton and groundnut harvests the collection of the arrears was rendered more difficult. During the year the Government of India's Committee on Co-operation conducted its enquiries in the Madras Presidency. Its report had not been published by the end of the period under review.

Working of societies.

Central Societies.

186. The group "Central Societies" is composed of (1) central and district banks of which 10 were working at the end of the year against 8 in 1913–14 and (2) unions of societies for the purpose of supervision of which there were 20 against 8 in the previous year. The total working capital of central banks increased from Rs. 52·19 lakhs to Rs. 59·35 lakhs and their net profits from Rs. 87,729 to Rs. 1,03,573. The paid-up share capital was increased in all central banks except Madras and Salem. The increase in Tenali (from Rs. 4,400 to Rs. 6,120), though inconsiderable, was a sign of improvement. The total number of societies belonging to unions at the end of the year was approximately 400. The proportion of balance to demand in all the central banks taken together was 18·77 per cent at the end of 1914–15 against 25·13 per cent at the end of 1913–14. As a general result this was satisfactory, but in several banks, e.g., Madura, the collections were very poor. This is due to the low prices realized for cotton.

Non-agricultural Societies.

187. The number of non-agricultural credit societies (urban or town banks) rose from 50 to 103 with a membership of 22,252 against 16,823 in 1913–14. The total paid-up share capital was Rs. 4·19 lakhs and the total working capital Rs. 15·10 lakhs against Rs. 3·36 lakhs and Rs. 12·37 lakhs in the previous year. Thirteen of these societies worked at a loss during the year. The total net profits rose from Rs. 40,890 to Rs. 55,407 and the reserve fund from Rs. 75,439 to Rs. 98,251. Out of a demand of Rs. 11·84 lakhs these societies collected Rs. 10·57 lakhs, leaving a balance of 10·76 per cent uncollected against 10·03 per cent in the previous year. In the matter of paying deposits, they were even more punctual than central societies, their percentage of repayments of deposits being 100 against 99·77, the percentage of central societies. Of loans advanced by societies of this class, 50·78 per cent were for productive purposes, 35·56 per cent for payment of old debts and 13·66 per cent for non-productive purposes including 11·04 per cent for marriages. The proportion of loans for non-productive purposes showed a welcome decrease. There was a greater variety of type among non-agricultural than among agricultural societies since they included 10 municipal employees' societies, 2 Government servants' societies, 4 municipal scavengers' societies, 5 elementary teachers' societies, 1 weavers' society, 1 fishermen's society, 1 salt-loaders' society, 1 earth-diggers' society and 1 domestic servants' society.

Production and Distribution Societies.

Twelve societies for production, purchase and sale were working during the year against 9 in last year. The number of members of these societies increased from 4,464 to 4,924, the working capital from Rs. 2·40 lakhs to Rs. 2·56 lakhs, net profits from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 29,100, while the sales for the year decreased from Rs. 7·57 lakhs to Rs. 7·23 lakhs.

Other forms of Societies.

Four new building societies were started during the year bringing the total number of such societies at work during the year to 9. These societies worked at a profit.

Agricultural Societies.

188. The total number of agricultural credit societies working on the 30th June 1914 was 1,247. Two hundred were added during the year and 9 were dissolved. The number registered on the 30th June 1915 was therefore 1,438. Of the newly registered societies 32 had not been started at the close of the year under review. The total working capital of 1,446 agricultural societies, and of the nine whose registration was cancelled during the year, was Rs. 64,55,589 against Rs. 55,79,926 in 1913–14. The paid-up share capital was Rs. 4,07,480 against Rs. 3,71,781 in 1913–14 and the net profit for the year Rs. 1,42,515 against Rs. 1,17,740. The increased net profit of the year under report was attained partly by taking credit for interest due to societies but not paid on 30th June 1915. There were 76 first-class societies (i.e., those which have raised loans or deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,000 or more) against 63 in the previous year. Agricultural societies advanced Rs. 15,04,385 or 56·89 per cent of their loans for productive purposes against 53·46 per cent in 1913–14; Rs. 10,74,480 or 40·64 per cent for discharging prior debts against 44·30 per cent in the previous year; and Rs. 65,338 or 2·47 per cent for non-productive objects against 2·61 per cent in last year. There was improvement under all three classes of loans. The percentage of loans on the mortgage of

immovable property fell from 46·50 per cent in 1913–14 to 40·24 per cent in 1914–15. As already remarked, the percentage of collections to demand fell from 76 to 62. The balances varied considerably in different districts, being only 2·1 per cent in South Canara and 73 per cent in Madura, Rāmnād and Bellary. In the latter districts the price of agricultural staples fell very low on account of the war and borrowers were in a real difficulty to repay loans. There were 8 non-credit societies at the end of the year with a total membership of 239 and a working capital of Rs. 3,256. Only three of these worked at a profit and one was not started before 30th June 1915.

Finance.

189. The cost to Government of working the Co-operative Societies Act during the year was Rs. 1,38,054 or ·346 per cent of the gross receipts and disbursements of societies. The percentage was practically the same as in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

190. One Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Madras, five District Co-operative Conferences were held at Madura, Kumbakōnam, Mangalore, Kaikalur and Conjeeveram and one Taluk Conference at Penukonda.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION. (1914–15.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

191. The Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 as amended in 1900 and 1913 continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the Madras City Municipal Act of 1904 was in force. The number of district boards (25) remained unchanged. Except in the Nilgiris, where the minimum number of members excluding the President was twelve, each board consisted of the Collector of the district (its ex-officio member and president) and not less than twenty-four other members, including the officers in charge of the revenue divisions who are also ex-officio members. On the last day of the year, the total number of members of the district boards was 779 or seven more than in the previous year, the maximum strength remaining unaltered. Of these 779, 124 were ex-officio members, 293 (70 officials and 223 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 362 (85 officials, and 277 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards against 124, 294 and 354 respectively in 1913–14. Except in the Nilgiris and Koraput, where there were no taluk boards, and in Gōdāvari, half the sanctioned members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards. The number of meetings held by the district boards was 289 or six less than in the previous year and the average percentage of attendance of official and non-official members at each meeting was 58·1 and 62·2 respectively against 58·3 and 68·3 in the previous year.

Taluk Boards.

192. There were in all ninety-six taluk boards as in the previous year, each consisting of a president and not less than twelve other members. The taluk boards of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore continued to elect their own presidents. The system of appointing non-official presidents of taluk boards, which was first introduced in 1912–13 in respect of nine taluk boards and extended during the latter part of 1913–14 to ten more taluk boards, was applied to the Peddapuram Taluk Board in the year under review. The sanctioned strength of the taluk boards remained the same as in the previous year, and on 31st March 1915 the actual number of members was 1,652 or twenty-three more than on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these, 409 were officials and 1,243 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 388 and 1,241 respectively. The elective system which was introduced in July 1909 and expanded during the year 1911–12 continued to be in force. Of the 205 seats open to election during the year only fifty-five were actually contested and only 45·4 per cent of the registered voters came to the poll. Thirty-seven seats had to be filled by presidents of district boards by nomination, because no candidates were proposed. The total number of meetings held by the taluk

boards was 1,269 or one less than in 1913–14 and the average percentage of attendance of their members fell from 69·6 to 62·7 in the case of officials, but showed a further rise from 60·4 to 61·6 in the case of non-officials. Presidents of district boards continued to exercise the powers both of appointing and re-appointing members of taluk boards and of accepting resignations of members of district and taluk boards. They also exercised the power of filling up elective seats on taluk boards in the absence of candidates.

Union Panchayats.

193. In all districts, except South Canara and the Nilgiris, union panchayats continued to assist in the administration of local affairs in important villages. There were altogether 398 of these panchayats at the end of the year. Each of them consisted of not less than five members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the unions sitting ex-officio, and the other members being appointed by the presidents of taluk boards, except in the case of 24 selected unions where the members were partly appointed by election by the tax-payers of the union. The number of panchayatdars increased from 3,748 to 3,843, of whom 849 were village headmen, 281 other officials and the remaining 2,713 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the panchayats was 5,288 or 63 less than in the previous year. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to conservancy and minor sanitary works and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads within their charges, but in some cases the management of choultries and markets was also entrusted to them.

Receipts.

194. The land-cess was levied at 2 annas on every rupee of the land assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was 1 anna), at rates varying from 2 annas to As. 1–3 in Malabar, at As. 1–6 in South Canara and at 1 anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore a fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In South Arcot, South Canara, Coimbatore, Guntūr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, Rāmnād, Salem and Tinnevelly a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts except Guntūr, the number of toll-gates being 383 or 38 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all unions, the maximum rates being in force in 326 cases, three-fourths in 59, two-thirds in 2, and half rates in the remaining 11. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,80,90,065 or Rs. 38,58,947 more than in the previous year. The actual receipts decreased from Rupees 1,98,82,349 to Rs. 1,95,35,588. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes increased by Rs. 36,304 owing to advances of Rs. 26,511 and Rs. 1,99,461 respectively under house-tax and tolls which were counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 1,89,668 under land-cess. The fall under land-cess was largest in Gōdāvari (Rs. 1,14,511), Bellary (Rs. 82,083) and Guntūr (Rs. 66,169). On the other hand there was a noticeable rise in South Arcot (Rs. 43,086), North Arcot (Rs. 27,799) and Kistna (Rs. 24,925). The increase under tolls occurred chiefly in South Arcot (Rs. 34,039), Madura (Rs. 28,372) and Coimbatore (Rs. 20,854). The grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 69,32,106 or Rs. 5,62,635 less than in the previous year. Of this Rs. 14,89,300 were contributed from the special assignment made by the Government of India in aid of the general resources of local boards, Rs. 8 lakhs were granted for renewals of roads and bridges, Rs. 5·98 lakhs as half (in a few cases three-fourths) grants for the construction of important bridges and causeways, Rs. 2,51,501 for elementary school buildings, Rs. 11,41,647 for opening new and maintaining existing schools, Rs. 1,70,250 for medical buildings, Rs. 56,455 for the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 15 lakhs for sanitary works and Rs. 36,040 for choultries. Besides, special grants of Rs. 1·03 lakhs and Rs. ·72 lakh were made respectively to the District Boards of Malabar and South Canara for the first time, the sums representing the amounts of land-cess collected by them in excess of what would have been collected if the cess had been levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land assessment as in other districts. The usual grants to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 1,00,600) and

Koraput (Rs. 23,000) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues were continued. The educational grants took the form of lump assignments intended to enhance the boards' resources so as to enable them not only to maintain their own elementary schools adequately, but also to open new schools where they were wanted and to house such schools in suitable buildings. The grants for medical buildings were intended for the provision of proper accommodation for medical institutions and the improvement of the existing accommodation wherever needed, while the grants towards hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates employed by the local boards. The grants for choultries consisted mainly of the lump payments made to local boards in lieu of the income from lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by the Government.

Expenditure.

195. Excluding the charges relating to debt heads and the contributions from one district board to another, the total expenditure of the local boards rose from Rs. 1,63,64,675 to Rs. 1,96,26,134 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,79,99,519.

Public works.

196. The outlay on Public Works rose from Rs. 84,97,857 to Rs. 97,96,371, of which Rs. 43,07,291 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, markets and other miscellaneous public improvements and the remaining Rs. 54,89,080 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was 377 miles, which was nearly three times as much as in the previous year, but the expenditure on this account fell from Rs. 3,00,434 to Rs. 2,73,597. The mileage of roads repaired was 24,040 against 24,865 in 1913-14, the outlay thereon increasing from Rs. 42,88,710 to Rs. 48,97,292. The local boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but the construction and maintenance of some roads running along tank and canal banks and a few special roads and bridges were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Education.

197. The educational institutions maintained by the local boards at the close of 1914-15 consisted of 60 sessional schools for the training of teachers, a Sanskrit college, 70 secondary and 6,436 elementary schools. In the sessional schools 1,860 students received instruction and the attendance at the secondary and the elementary schools was 317,077 boys and 73,233 girls against 291,340 boys and 64,128 girls in the previous year. Teaching grants to private institutions were disbursed directly from Provincial funds instead of through the agency of the local boards. The total expenditure incurred by local boards on educational objects was Rs. 27,18,096 and the receipts were Rs. 20,87,491, of which Rs. 3,71,391 consisted of fees collected from pupils and Rs. 1,73,577 represented contributions from Provincial funds. The net local fund outlay was thus Rs. 6,30,605 or 9·4 per cent of the total ordinary income of the local boards available for general purposes.

Medical institutions.

198. The number of hospitals and dispensaries under the charge of the boards was 127 and 271 against 128 and 265 respectively; the cost of maintaining these rose from Rs. 8,60,482 to Rs. 9,86,186 and the number of patients treated at them from 4,003,883 to 4,155,414. The number of midwives employed by local boards was 314 at a cost of Rs. 52,270 and the number of labour cases attended by the midwives rose from 23,923 to 24,526.

Vaccination.

199. The district boards employed 718 vaccinators (including probationers) against 715 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful operation remained the same as in the previous year.

Sanitation.

200. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 13,07,324 against Rs. 12,52,137 in 1913–14, special attention being paid to rural water-supply.

Railways.

201. The only district boards which possessed railways were those of Tanjore and Kistna, but lines were under construction in Coimbatore, Guntūr and Tanjore, while in Tanjore and six other districts other lines were being surveyed. The balance in favour of the railway guarantee fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 28,55,800 in Government securities and a minus balance of

Rs. 68,118 under cash account. The gross traffic earnings of the existing railway fell from Rs. 9,79,465 to Rs. 9,51,392 and the working expenses from Rs. 6,29,897 to Rs. 6,16,562. The district board repaid a sum of Rs. 71,079 to Provincial funds towards the recoupment of the Government share in the railway which is treated as a loan, Rs. 25,464 to debenture-holders as interest and Rs. 21,520 to the sinking fund towards the liquidation of the debenture loan. The profit derived by the district board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 3,34,830 or 6·7 per cent on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year, after taking into account all charges and receipts, was Rs. 28,55,800 in Government securities and Rs. 43,699 in cash. In Kistna the balance in favour of the railway cess fund of the district board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,48,400 in Government securities and Rs. 1,25,024 in cash. The gross earnings of the existing railway rose from Rs. 3,53,514 to Rs. 4,06,330 and the working expenses from Rs. 1,59,326 to Rs. 1,83,156. In addition, the district board repaid a sum of Rs. 1,35,448 to Provincial funds towards the loan taken from Government for the construction of the line. The profit derived by the district board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 2,23,174 or 10·1 per cent on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 15,19,300 in Government securities and Rs. 1,54,811 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1914–15.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

General.

202. As stated in the previous year's report, the Tiruvālūr Municipal Council began its work on 1st April 1914. The unions of Peddāpuram and Narasaraopet were converted into municipalities with effect from 1st January 1915, but the new councils did not enter on their duties till 1st April 1915. The number of municipal councils at work on 31st March 1915 was thus 63 or one more than in the previous year. Since April 1914 an officer of the Indian Civil Service on special duty had been engaged, among other work, in drafting a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act. By the end of the year this was nearing completion. Meanwhile as it was considered desirable to provide immediately for the control of factories within municipal limits a short amending Bill was drafted and this has since been approved by the Government of India. The outstanding feature of the year's work, however, was the visit of Professor Geddes of Edinburgh and the interest awakened in town-planning by his lectures and exhibition. Two officers of the Indian Civil Service were placed on special duty one after another to deal with the question of town-planning.

Constitution of Councils.

203. During the year the total strength of the Parlākimedi, Cocanada and Vizagapatam Councils was altered from 12, 20 and 20 to 16, 24 and 21 respectively, the elective seats being at the same time correspondingly increased. The number of elective seats on the Kurnool Municipal Council was increased from 5 to 8 while the elective system was for the first time introduced into the Nandyal Municipal Council, four of the seats being thrown open to election. On the 31st March 1915, the actual strength of the several councils was 980 members of whom 75 were ex-officio councillors, 400 nominated by Government and the remaining 505 elected by the rate-payers; of the total number, 181 members were officials and 799 non-officials against 137 and 824 in the previous year, the number of European and Eurasian members being 130 and that of Indians 850. The Municipal Councils of Gudiyāttam, Tiruvannāmalai, Vāniyambādi, Wallaja, Tirupati, Tenali, Ellore, Periyakulam, Nellore and Anakapalle consisted entirely of Indian members. The total number of meetings convened by the municipal councils was 1,639 or 4 less than in the

previous year and as many as 78 of these were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the councillors at each meeting was 57·9 (41·8 officials and 60·3 non-officials). Following the introduction of the elective system in the Nandyal Municipal Council, that town was divided into wards. Out of the 59 towns in which the elective system was in force, 53 were divided into wards. In the remaining six, elections were held for the town as a whole. Walajapet and Parlākimedi were added to the number of councils which exercised the right of electing their Chairman.

Receipts.

204. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 40,62,639 against Rupees 28,98,600 in 1913–14 and the current receipts were Rs. 80,91,388 or Rs. 1,75,023 less than in the previous year, the decrease occurring mainly under grants and contributions from Government and loans. On the other hand, the income from taxes and tolls showed an increase. The principal taxes continued to be the tax on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax and the tax on arts and professions, and the income realized from these sources amounted to Rs. 14,75,273, Rs. 6,48,227 and Rs. 2,66,086 respectively against Rs. 13,81,135, Rs. 5,71,245 and Rs. 2,62,547 in 1913–14. The income from tolls and from educational institutions again showed an increase from Rs. 6,10,810 and Rs. 2,20,593 to Rs. 6,73,598 and Rs. 2,53,783 and that from markets and slaughter-houses from Rs. 3,54,359 to Rs. 3,67,623. The grants and contributions paid by Government amounted to Rs. 20,04,446 against Rs. 22,95,004 in 1913–14 and consisted of Rs. 10,51,953 paid for general, Rs. 5,17,230 for educational and Rs. 4,35,263 for medical purposes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 11,91,969, Rs. 7,32,045 and Rs. 3,70,990 respectively. In addition to these grants which were included in the municipal accounts, Rs. 9,75,953 were spent by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government on various municipal works, the chief being the Madura drainage scheme (Rs. 4,40,640), the Vellore drainage scheme (Rs. 96,042), the Masulipatam water-supply scheme (Rs. 81,457), the Ellore water-supply scheme (Rs. 54,082), the Bellary Municipal Hospital (Rs. 41,816) and the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair (Rs. 43,239).

Government grants.

Special grants.

Loans.

205. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 92,470 against Rs. 4,09,000 in 1913–14. The Municipal Councils of Berhampur, Periyakulam and Vizagapatam borrowed Rs. 9,770, Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 26,500 respectively on account of their water-works, while Rs. 8,500 were advanced to the Nellore Municipal Council for the construction of a building for their office. The Māyavaram Municipal Council took a loan of Rs. 17,000 for improvements to their High School building and the Anakapalle Municipal Council Rs. 12,700—Rs. 10,000 for the acquisition of a market site and Rs. 2,700 towards survey charges.

Incidence of taxation.

206. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population according to the census of 1911 rose from Rs. 1–8–1 to Rs. 1–9–8. The incidence was as usual relatively high in the three hill municipalities of Coonoor, Kodaikānal and Ootacamund being Rs. 4–11–11, Rs. 6–8–11 and Rs. 6–10–5 respectively, while in the plains it ranged from Rs. 3–3–0 in Erode to As. 12–10 in Cannanore.

Expenditure.

207. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 76,19,433 against Rs. 71,34,394 in 1913–14. The increase occurred chiefly under buildings, education, hospitals and dispensaries, conservancy and miscellaneous charges; on the other hand there was an appreciable decrease under water-supply and advances. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 31,14,523 or Rs. 1,70,584 more than in the previous year and was mainly on roads, buildings and water-works; 86·5 per cent of the net income from tolls were devoted to the construction and maintenance of municipal roads. Water-works for Berhampur, Chidambaram, Ellore, Erode, Kodaikānal, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Vizianagram, the extension of the pipe lines in Periyakulam and of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair, improvements to the water-works at Dindigul, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore and Tirupati and drainage schemes for Madura, Vellore and Tellicherry (partial) were under execution by the Public Works Department during

Public works.

the year. Water-supply schemes for Narasaraopet, Anantapur, Kumbakōnam, Bellary, Palni, Chicacole, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Tiruvannāmalai, Rajahmundry, Ongole, Nandyal, Srīrangam, Cochin, Mannārgudi, Palghat, Tiruvālūr, Coimbatore, Parlākimedi and Srīvilliputtūr, schemes for improvements to the existing water-works at Coonoor, Conjeeveram, Adōni, Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Salem and Trichinopoly and drainage schemes for Rajahmundry, Adōni, Ellore, Chingleput, Bezwada, Negapatam, Salem, Trichinopoly, Kumbakōnam, Tiruppattūr, Parlākimedi, Tenali, Kurnool, Periyakulam, Chidambaram, Tanjore and Bellary and improvements to the drainage works at Ootacamund were either under investigation or preparation by the Sanitary Engineer or under the consideration of the Sanitary Board, Chief Engineer or Government.

Medical relief. 208. There was at least one hospital or dispensary available to the public in each municipality. The hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam remained under private management but received aid from municipal funds, while the hospital at Tirupati continued to be managed by the local municipal council though supported financially by the Mahant of Tirupati. The institutions in the other towns were maintained by the municipal councils themselves, a portion of their maintenance charges being however generally contributed by local boards. In the case of the medical institutions maintained by the Walajapet, Tanjore and Vizianagram Municipal Councils there is no accommodation for in-patients, the needs of these being provided respectively by the American Arcot Mission hospital at Rānipēttai, the Raja Mirasidar hospital of the Tanjore District Board and the Vizianagram Maharaja's hospital and the Maharani Maharaj-Kumarika Saheba's Gosha hospital. The total number of in-patients in the institutions maintained or aided from municipal funds rose from 38,629 to 40,433 and that of out-patients from 2,016,282 to 2,132,568. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 6,43,748 or Rs. 96,958 more than in the previous year.

Education. The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils was 521 or 30 more than in 1913-14 and consisted of three colleges, 24 secondary and 494 elementary schools. The attendance at these schools was 50,511 against 45,506 in 1913-14. The several councils spent Rs. 6,07,228 on the maintenance of their own schools, exclusive of Rs. 2,41,618 expended by them on the construction and repair of school buildings, while they aided 342 elementary schools containing 27,967 pupils with teaching grants to the extent of Rs. 61,454. An expenditure of Rs. 23,930 was also incurred by the councils on miscellaneous educational purposes. The total expenditure on education was thus Rs. 6,92,612 excluding the outlay on school buildings. Against this the councils realized an income of Rs. 4,17,538, of which Rs. 2,53,783 represented the receipts from school fees, Rs. 1,62,481 grants and contributions from Government, and Rs. 1,274 miscellaneous receipts. The net municipal outlay on education was thus Rs. 2,75,074 or 10 per cent of the receipts from taxation excluding the water and drainage tax against Rs. 1,55,321 or 6 per cent in 1913-14 and Rs. 2,47,496 or 9·9 per cent in 1912-13.

Sanitation and Lighting. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 12,77,759 and that on lighting Rs. 2,69,437 against Rs. 11,82,644 and Rs. 2,48,286 respectively in 1913-14.

Debt. 209. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 31,01,397 towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 1,35,500.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS. (1914-15.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

Financial. 210. The total receipts of the Corporation including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 61,71,434 and the expenditure to Rs. 43,21,109 against Rs. 69,12,749 and Rs. 51,59,554, respectively, in 1913-14. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 20,23,650 or Rs. 1,82,530

more than in the previous year. The current revenues from taxes increased by Rs. 1,11,072. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 3–14–5 against Rs. 3–8–10 in the previous year. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation fell from Rs. 6,75,551 to Rs. 5,25,500, the decrease occurring chiefly under the sale-proceeds of buildings and lands, licence fees on import of timber and fire-wood, and interest on investments of the surplus funds of the Corporation. The large income in the previous year under the first-mentioned head was due to the sale of the old Corporation Office buildings for Rs. 98,000. The grants and contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 10,15,350 as against Rs. 15,78,350 in 1913–14 and were made up of the usual annual contributions amounting to Rs. 40,350 and a special grant of Rs. 9,75,000 for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, anti-malarial operations, acquisition of land for a new sewage farm and the construction of model milch cow-houses. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 2,14,979 against Rs. 1,76,585, the increase appearing mainly under the income from the sale of superstructures on lands acquired by the Corporation and payment of water for non-domestic purposes. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 86,14,537. The balance of Rs. 7,000 out of the loan of Rs. 3,00,000 raised in 1883 for the construction of drains and sewers in Georgetown was repaid during the year. A sum of Rs. 35,888 was paid towards the repayment of Government instalment loans and Rs. 3,40,605 towards interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the end of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 23,68,700 in Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 6,792 in cash.

211. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 22,54,769 or 52·2 per cent of the total expenditure as against Rs. 34,28,018 in 1913–14. Of this sum Rs. 13,60,798 or 31·5 per cent were spent on new works, Rs. 6,86,056 or 15·9 per cent on repairs, Rs. 1,84,732 or 4·3 per cent on establishments and Rs. 23,183 or 0·5 per cent on tools and plant, etc. **Works.**

212. A sum of Rs. 44,715 was spent on new works such as acquisition of lands and buildings for widening roads, rounding off corners and opening blind lanes, the construction of culverts and the provision of footpaths. The expenditure on repairs to communications amounted to Rs. 2,10,673 against Rs. 3,65,199 in the previous year. During the year 31·23 miles of road were re-formed against 61 miles in 1913–14, the decrease being due to the failure of the road metal contractors; 2 miles 3 furlongs and 210 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time. The re-form of roads was done on the same lines as in the past years and portions of some important roads were tar-sprayed with success at a cost of Rs. 12,906. Seven culverts were extended and two bridges were repaired. **Communications.**

213. The expenditure on new works was Rs. 2,84,171 and that on repairs Rs. 20,982. Quarters for Indian nurses in the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Lying-in Hospital were in course of construction. Quarters for two Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Royapettah Hospital were completed and land was acquired for the construction of stables and servants' room. The revised estimate for Rs. 3,19,000 for the construction of an Isolation Hospital was returned by Government with the remark that in the present state of their finances the Corporation would be well advised to consider whether it would not be sufficient for the present to construct only the really essential portions of the buildings. The construction of this hospital has been deferred having regard to the financial condition of the Corporation. The installation of sanitary fittings to the model dwellings for poor Anglo-Indians in Pudupet was completed during the year and the buildings were opened for occupation on 1st March 1915. The construction of a model paracheri of 34 tenements in Cemetery Road was nearing completion. Four model school buildings were constructed and buildings for four more schools were in progress. Sites for six more schools were acquired and two other sites belonging to Government were alienated to the Corporation for the construction of model schools. The Olcott Free Panchama School in Krishnampet was extended. Land for the construction of model milch cow-houses in Tondiarpet was under acquisition and **Buildings.**

the alteration of the "B" Conservancy depot in Basin Bridge Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 56,089 so as to make it suitable for cow-houses was in progress.

Drainage. 214. The total expenditure on drainage works was Rs. 6,86,310, of which Rs. 3,14,479 appertained to new works and Rs. 3,71,831 to maintenance. The general scheme for the main drainage of the city estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,92,200 was sanctioned by Government. In Tondiarpet 3,000 feet of pipes were laid and 32 manholes were constructed, this completing the work of sewer-laying in Tondiarpet. All the main drainage works included in the Tondiarpet drainage scheme, with the exception of sewage farm pumping station, were completed and the works were formally opened on 18th April 1914. The harbour overflow intercepting sewer in North Beach Road was completed at a cost of about Rs. 96,000 which was borne by the Madras Port Trust. The construction of the Purasawalkum gravitation main was commenced and sewers were laid in Ice House Road area to replace old collapsed sewer pipes. Surveys and levels were taken for the drainage of Georgetown and Napier Park areas. A temporary electric pumping station to remove the nuisance in Chepauk from the Buckingham Canal was in course of construction in Pycroft's Road.

Water-supply. 215. The outlay on water-supply amounted to Rs. 7,29,335, of which Rs. 6,47,911 were spent on new works and Rs. 81,424 on maintenance. The pumping station, the elevated tank at Kilpauk, the laying of the 48-inch steel pumping main, the roughing filter, conduit, sand filters and pure water tanks, and the laying of main No. 7 from Kilpauk to Mylapore, of main No. 1 from Kilpauk to Tondiarpet and of the urgently required distributary pipes were completed. The new water-works at Kilpauk were opened on 17th December 1914 by His Excellency Lord Pentland. The increased pressure of water after the opening of the new water-works resulted in the bursting of a number of old defective pipes. To minimize the inconvenience caused by this the pressure was reduced and certain inter-communication works were carried out. The Government approved the suggestion of the Special Engineer that in the interests of water-supply to the city the F.T.L. of the Red Hills tank should be raised by 1½ feet and that the level below which the draw-off for irrigation will be stopped should also be raised to the same height. The Corporation having agreed to bear the cost of these works, viz., Rs. 1,25,000, the Superintending Engineer has been directed by Government to prepare plans and estimates for them. Under ordinary works, 16,741 feet of old pipes were cleaned and relaid or replaced by new pipes, 3,112 feet of new mains were laid and 40 fountains, 11 valves, 24 stop-cocks, 47 pumps, 2 hydrants and 29 meters were fixed. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 606,987,108 cubic feet against 663,956,892 cubic feet in the previous year.

Relief of congestion. 216. A sum of Rs. 1,99,749 was incurred mostly on acquisitions of land for relief of congestion. The acquisition of land for opening out congested areas in Narasingapuram was completed and the major portion of the land required for opening out Suparigunta Paracheri was acquired.

Education. 217. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 27,392 as against Rs. 15,533 in 1913–14, the increase being due to the establishment of five new schools. The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation was twelve. There were 1,570 boys and 220 girls on the rolls of these schools on 31st March 1915. Of these 19 per cent were Panchamas. There were 64 teachers in the Corporation schools, besides the general staff of four instructors and a supervisor for drawing and kindergarten and two gymnastic instructors employed for the benefit of all the elementary schools in the city.

Sanitation and Medical services. 218. The cost of maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 82,531 against Rs. 81,562 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in them was 215,671 as against 196,083 in 1913–14. The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of hospitals and contributions to other medical institutions aggregating Rs. 7,170 were paid. The total number of cases vaccinated in the City in the calendar year 1914 was 28,277. The percentages of success in primary

Vaccination.

vaccination and re-vaccination cases were 98·59 and 53·63, respectively, as against 97·19 and 58·43 in 1913. The number of children under one year vaccinated was 19,696. The number of births and deaths registered in 1914 was 18,241 and 24,174 as against 19,470 and 20,675, respectively, in 1913. The birth and death rates were respectively 35·2 and 46·6 per mille as against 37·5 and 39·9 per mille in 1913. The city continued to enjoy immunity from plague, except for three suspicious imported cases. A sum of Rs. 4,92,445 or 11·4 per cent of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy. Births and deaths. Conservancy.

219. A sum of Rs. 2,27,796 was spent on anti-malarial operations. A census of spleen cases among children under ten years of age started in December 1913 was completed during the year. The census showed that the parts of Madras most affected are Tondiarpet, Georgetown, Vepery, Purasawakam and Mylapore. A topographical survey of all wells, tanks and ponds and a survey of breeding places of anopheline mosquitoes were completed. All tanks and wells in Mylapore and Purasawakam were cleaned once and those in Tondiarpet thrice during the year. The number of tanks and ponds cleaned was 395 ; 786 ponds, tanks and pools were oiled regularly once a week and 5,510 wells were stocked with larvicidal fish with fairly good results ; 39 tanks and 3 low lands were filled up. An Assistant Engineer was appointed during the year to prepare a scheme of drainage operations in connection with anti-malarial measures. Three dispensaries in Tondiarpet and one in Purasawakam were maintained for the treatment of malarial cases and 63,987 patients were treated in them besides 77,118 cases by nine nurses. **Anti-malarial operations.**

220. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 81,685. Three hundred and thirty-five new electric lights were installed raising the total number to 1,009. Besides these 5,270 kerosene-oil lamps and 39 power lamps were maintained. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 30,774 against Rs. 31,281 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of fire engines was Rs. 11,442. The engines were requisitioned for in 32 fires as against 21 in 1913–14. **Miscellaneous.** Lighting. Parks. Fire engines.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1914–15.)

221. The number of Volunteer Corps within the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division was the same as in the previous year, viz., 13. This figure includes 4 corps stationed in Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg which, though outside the Presidency, are within the Madras defence area. The total strength of these corps rose from 9,458 to 9,679. Of this number 8,358 were extra-efficient, 1,302 efficient and 19 non-efficient against 7,469, 1,588 and 401 in 1913–14. A machine gun section of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and 12 motor-cyclists from the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles were sent to the front. Thirty-six members of the latter corps joined the Indian Army Reserve of officers and 25 members proceeded on active service in other capacities, while 4 officers of the 1st Battalion of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles resigned their commissions and proceeded on field service as motor despatch riders. Portions of 6 Volunteer Corps were mobilized for actual military duty during the year. Portions of the Madras Artillery Volunteers, Madras Volunteer Guards and Malabar Volunteer Rifles were still on garrison duty at the end of the year. A new company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was formed during the year. A motor-cycle section of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles exists in Madras and sanction to constitute it formally is awaited.

MARINE. (1914-15.)

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Port Department for 1914-15; Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.*]

Madras Port Trust.

222. In the year under review the receipts of the Trust from all sources were Rs. 12,57,230 against Rs. 15,27,501, of which Rs. 50,000 were the Port Fund contribution in 1913-14. This represents a decrease of 17·7 per cent or, if the Port Fund contributions be excluded, of about 14·9 per cent in the year under review. The gross expenditure out of revenue—excluding contributions made to capital or payment of debt—came to Rs. 9,46,204 or to the equivalent of 75·26 per cent of the gross receipts. The corresponding percentage for 1913-14 was 62·97 and for the previous 28 years 69·80. Excluding from working expenses the interest on loans, which in the year under review came to Rs. 3,87,403, the actual working expenses came to 44·44 per cent of the regular harbour earnings against 41·97 per cent in the previous year. The average cost per ton of goods passed through the port by the Trust's own agency was Rs. 2·47 or, if the whole of the goods passing through including that not handled by the Trust be counted, the average cost was Rs. 1·728. Harbour dues alone, i.e., excluding the charges for specific services such as cranage and storage, came to Rs. 7,51,263. This is equivalent to the railway freight on the same articles for about 50 miles. The average charges paid by shipping came to about 1·48 annas per net registered ton.

Works.

223. For the better handling of shipping at their moorings and at the quays a powerful tug was obtained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. A large area of new shedding was brought into use during the year. The coal yard which had always occupied the north half of the harbour beach has now been removed to the south sand accretion, incidentally putting an end to the inconvenience and discomfort that had long been suffered by the occupiers of houses and offices in the vicinity. The chief advantage, however, of the new yard is that it is close to the quay at which coal vessels usually work, and thus very much better discharge work can be got from such vessels. The Port Trust's explosives magazine was brought into use during the year and licensed for 50,000 lb. of fireworks, 7,000 lb. of gun-powder and 3,000 lb. of small arm nitro-compounds. The new 60-foot road along, and outside of, the south boundary of the harbour premises was opened during the year. This road will be used for all traffic for the south quay, the oil installations and the Springhaven shed and basin, will give free access to the Georgetown public to the sea front and make it unnecessary for them to pass through harbour premises. At the close of the year, 900 feet of the north end of the masonry west quay had been completed and the sea bed had been dredged up to it to a depth of 26 feet below low water. Foundation wells had also been pitched for about three-fourths of the entire length of the quay. During the year the Corporation completed a storm-water-intercepting sewer at the cost of the Port Trust. This work is intended to prevent the flow of sewage into the harbour. Good progress was made with the remodelling of the railway lines in the yard. This remodelling, when completed, will enable traffic in and out of the yard to be handled much more expeditiously. An area of 51,600 square feet of old shedding was shifted to a new site and will offer great convenience to merchants for the storage of produce prior to shipment. Good progress was made with one out of the three units of double-storied warehouses designed for lease to exporters. The new office building in the centre of the west face of the harbour was nearing completion at the close of the year. Important progress was also made with the arrangements whereby the two Railway Companies that converge on the harbour will have access to a new and enlarged Beach Station for which the Port Trust has surrendered a considerable acreage of its land. In conceding land for this important public improvement, the Port Trust has been inspired by the belief that anything tending to improve the convenience of Madras as a trading centre must also improve the Port Trust's interests directly or indirectly. The net increase, effected during

the year, in the volume of water within the harbour arms below Indian spring low water as the result of the dredging in progress for the west quay was 4,843,000 cubic feet.

Trade.

224. During the year 1914-15 the tonnage of imports fell to 483,000, or to 44,700 tons below the average of the previous ten years. If, however, coal, of which in the ten previous years the imports have varied between 94,000 and 275,000 tons, be omitted, the tonnage is 360,460 or 11,057 tons above the previous ten-year average. The chief falling-off, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, was in the imports of coal, food grains, piece-goods and sugar. The imports of coal were 47,842 tons less than in the year 1913-14. Though there was an increase of 3,000 tons of Australian timber, there was on the whole a fall of 4,000 tons of timber of all kinds due to high rates of ocean freight and to lack of tonnage. The bar steel import trade, which for many years has come almost entirely from Antwerp, ceased to exist on the outbreak of the war, with the result that the total imports of iron and steel fell from 59,766 tons in 1913-14 to 15,846 tons in 1914-15. The imports of piece-goods were very heavy at the beginning of the year but fell off as soon as the war started with the result that only 15,035 tons were imported in 1914-15 as against 22,233 tons in the previous year. Only 15,859 tons of sugar were imported in 1914-15 or 74·6 per cent of the previous year's imports. Mineral oil and railway materials showed better results, the figures for the year under review being 79,518 and 48,506 tons against 66,149 and 41,453 tons respectively in the previous year. Though the war had a depressing effect on imports, some items of export cargo have shown considerable increases, notably groundnuts and salt for Calcutta. The shipment of groundnuts to Europe fell off very considerably during the year, i.e., from 75,000 tons in 1913-14 to 34,449 tons in 1914-15. The loss of this traffic was, however, counterbalanced by increased exports to Calcutta which amounted to 52,211 tons in 1914-15 against 8,000 tons in 1913-14 and would have reached a much higher figure if it had not been for the general lack of steamers. Cotton exports continue to show a downward tendency, the figures for 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 being 17,000, 12,000 and 8,800 tons respectively. The export trade in hides and skins decreased slightly. A new traffic has sprung up in the period under review, viz., the export of Madras-made salt by sea to Calcutta; 10,718 tons of this commodity were shipped during the year. The value of the private trade in foreign merchandise from foreign ports in the year under review has fallen by Rs. 328 lakhs, or 24·5 per cent below last year's record figure of Rs. 1,335·55 lakhs. In Indian merchandise from Indian ports the trade has fallen to Rs. 111·97 lakhs or 23·6 per cent below the figures for 1913-14 and 25 per cent below the previous ten-year average. For Indian merchandise to foreign ports the figure for the year has also fallen to Rs. 618·42 lakhs or 16·5 per cent below last year's record figure of Rs. 740·90 lakhs or 2·4 per cent below the previous ten-year average. The value of Indian merchandise to Indian ports showed better results and was 54·7 per cent over the figure for 1913-14 and 48·86 per cent over the previous ten-year average.

Minor Ports.

225. The total trade of all the minor ports amounted to Rs. 28·36 crores against Rs. 32·95 crores in the previous year. The ports with the largest volume of trade were Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Mangalore and Negapatam. The number of vessels which entered the various ports of the Presidency (excluding Madras) was 16,978 against 18,955 in 1913-14 and the aggregate tonnage 5,054,224 against 7,321,577. The collections from port dues fell from Rs. 3,75,562 to Rs. 2,94,439 and coast light dues from Rs. 1·55 lakhs to Rs. 1·33 lakhs. Coast lights were exhibited without interruption and maintained efficiently. A new flashing light is in course of erection at Gopalpore to replace the fixed mast head light at present in use at that port. 500,274 passengers arrived at or sailed from the various ports during the year. The largest traffic was at Dhanushkodi with the ports in Ceylon. Seasonable weather prevailed at all ports except Gopalpore, where notable disturbances were experienced in May owing to the approach of a cyclonic storm, and Vizagapatam, which was visited by a comparatively important storm, on the 15th September 1914. Dredging

operations were conducted at the ports of Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin.

General. 226. There were 26 cases of wrecks and casualties against 31 during the previous year. This includes 5 steamers sunk and 2 captured in the vicinity of the Minicoy Islands by the German cruiser "Emden" in October 1914. Reported loss of life by reason of casualties numbered 8. Three lives were also lost by an accident which befell a cargo boat at Cuddalore in December 1914 while the boat was returning to port with passengers from a steamer in the roads. At 9-30 P.M. on 22nd September 1914 the Madras harbour was bombarded by the German cruiser "Emden," which fired about 50 high explosive shells, doing damage to the extent of Rs. 6,520 to harbour buildings and £7,812 to the Burma Oil Company's installation. Fortunately only three lives were lost. Several transports as well as the Hospital ship "Madras" were fitted out for service during the year. The balances of the Minor Ports fund, Minor Pilotage funds, Landing and Shipping funds and the Madras Coast Lights fund at the end of the year were Rs. 15,72,921, Rs. 1,73,800, Rs. 7,20,234 and Rs. 1,65,712 respectively.

MORTALITY CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES. (1914.)

[*Report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the year 1914; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health.*]

Human mortality. 227. The number of persons killed by wild animals during the year 1914 was 306 against 308 during the previous year and the number killed by snakes 1,520 against 1,695 in 1913. Tigers accounted for 156 deaths, the largest number, viz., 91, occurring in Vizagapatam district, and leopards, panthers and cheetahs for 89. More than a hundred deaths from snake-bite were reported in each of the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and North Arcot.

Cattle mortality. 228. The number of cattle killed by wild animals decreased from 11,722 to 11,624 while the mortality due to snakes rose from 1,634 to 1,714. Tigers were responsible for 2,276 of the deaths and leopards, panthers and cheetahs for 9,183. The largest number of deaths by snakes occurred in Kistna district (205).

Destruction of wild animals. 229. One thousand nine hundred and seven wild animals were destroyed during 1914 against 2,238 in the previous year. Seventy-nine of these were tigers, 711 leopards, panthers and cheetahs and 1,009 wild pigs. The last mentioned are destroyed on account of the damage they cause to crops. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 21,477 were paid for the destruction of wild animals and Rs. 33,436 were spent in the removal of rank undergrowth in and about 956 villages against Rs. 21,831 and Rs. 36,962, respectively, in 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1914.)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts, of the Poisons Act, 1904, and the return of sulphur licences in force during the year 1914.*]

Arms, explosives and sulphur. 230. The total number of licences under the Arms Act in force during the year was 47,962 against 49,574 in 1913. The districts which contributed largely towards this decrease were North and South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Guntūr, Kurnool, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. There was a fall from 38,012 to 35,799 in the number of licences in Form XVI for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for sport, protection or display, while the number of licences in Form XVIII for the possession of arms and ammunition for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle rose from 10,087 to 10,687. The increase in

the number of licences in Form XVIII was therefore less than the fall in the number of licences in Form XVI. The process of substitution of licences in Form XVIII for those in Form XVI was pursued in Chingleput, but in North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Salem there was a decrease in the number of licences in the former form. As in the preceding years the arms for which the largest number of licences was in force were single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns. The total number in the possession of licensees was 34,673 against 36,017 in 1913, the largest numbers being held in Malabar (5,331), South Canara (4,458), Salem (3,774), Chittoor (2,552) and Chingleput (2,021). Licences issued under the Explosives Act rose from 15,481 to 17,527, the increase being chiefly in the number of licences granted for the possession of gunpowder or other explosives required for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes. Inspections of licensed shops were less numerous than in the preceding year. The number of prosecutions instituted under the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts decreased from 919 to 822, but the percentage of convictions obtained increased from 85 to 88. The total number of sulphur licences issued or in force during the year rose from 243 to 251 and the quantity of sulphur for which licences were obtained from 545 tons to 612 tons. The total stock in trade was 511 tons of which 408 tons were sold during the year.

Poisons Act, 1904.

231. The number of licences granted under the Poisons Act was 167 against 161 in the previous year. Malabar (32) and Gōdāvari (20) held the largest numbers, while no licences were issued in the districts of Anjengo, Chingleput and Salem. On the whole the inspection of licensed premises was satisfactory and the prescribed registers were generally well maintained. The number of prosecutions under the Act rose from three to nine. Of these, eight including one case which was pending at the close of the previous year ended in conviction and the remaining two were pending at the close of the year under review.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1914–15.)

[*Reports on the working of the Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1914–15 (G.Os. Nos. 1949 and 2022, Revenue, dated 26th August 1915 and 4th September 1915); Agricultural Statistics of British India.*]

General.

232. The most notable events of the year were the admission of twice the usual number of students to the Agricultural College as a result of the institution of the new courses, the holding of an Agricultural and Trade Conference in Madras in December 1914 and the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the reorganization of the department. This last provides for seven divisions in the Presidency, the establishment of more district agricultural stations, the recruitment of a trained district staff in every district, the co-ordination of the prospects of assistants in the scientific sections at the college with those of men on the executive staff and a general improvement in the pay and prospects of most of the men in the service.

District work.

Agricultural stations.

233. During the year under report there were ten agricultural stations at work. They had their full share of the vicissitudes of the season. The more recent additions, Anakapalle and Sirvel, suffered most, the former from a flood and a cyclone and the latter from a shortage in the supply of water due to a breach in the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which cut off all supplies for the rest of the year. Notwithstanding this scarcity of water at Sirvel, it is satisfactory to note that the green manure crops proved a success, although the succeeding paddy crop died. This station has been primarily opened to demonstrate the value of green manure in the cultivation of paddy crops under the Velgodu project. In spite of the irregularities of the season, some very good crops and useful results were obtained. The activities of the department during the year centred mainly on the selection of seed and of the best varieties of crops, the reduction of seed rate with a view to the economic transplantation of paddy, the use of manures and the method of dealing with the diseases affecting the palmyra palm in Gōdāvari and Kistna and the coconut palm in Malabar.

Sugarcane.

The year under report showed a considerable expansion of work in connection with the sugarcane crop especially in Vizagapatam where it was possible to make a beginning by the establishment of the Anakapalle agricultural station. In South Canara, the variety known as the Red Mauritius has now been established in 150 villages, the total area under it being 424 acres as compared with 194 in the previous year and 84 in the one previous to it. Iron crushing mills were unknown in the district six years ago, but their use is now rapidly spreading. The cultivation of sugarcane is also reviving in Malabar under the stimulus of high prices. A start has been made in introducing improved furnaces into the Chittoor district, which should enable the ryots to earn an increased profit of Rs. 15 in converting each acre of cane into jaggery.

Cotton.

Work on cotton was confined to the Tinnevelly, Bellary and Kurnool districts. The progress of work in Tinnevelly was particularly gratifying. There were 20,000 to 22,000 acres under departmental seed, which is more than double the area obtained in the previous year. In 1913–14 only three villages took the

produce from departmental seed direct to the ginning firms without the intervention of middlemen and obtained their own seed back pure. In the year under report the number of these villages increased to 20. There are very great possibilities in this system of joint sale both as a means of profit for the cultivator and as a means of spreading new types. The formation of co-operative societies to help this movement has not yet been possible. In the Ceded Districts also the progress was very satisfactory. As regards paddy, there continues to be a very keen demand in the neighbourhood of all the agricultural stations for the surplus seed which is always sold slightly above market rates—a clear index of the excellence of the departmental seed. The practice of reducing the seed rate continues to spread. For the first time since the agricultural department introduced the system of single seedling transplantation, complaint comes from portions of Shiyali and Māyavaram taluks that this system of transplantation affects the fertility of the soil after the first three years and it is reported that the ryots in these parts are now transplanting seedlings in twos and threes. Even this means a considerable reduction in seed rate. It is possible that the difficulties in Shiyali and Māyavaram may have been due to seed-beds not having been thinly sown. The work on green manuring was highly successful in parts of Trichinopoly and in the Sholavandan circle of the Madura district. In the Madura circle work did not progress so well as in Sholavandan, mainly because the area was larger and there was a change of officers. In Malabar the cow-peas were grown for green manure although they were adversely affected by the absence of rain in April-May. It is satisfactory to note that daincha is getting a start around Mangalore. The altered method of combating palm disease in Kistna and Gōdāvari adopted last year has been persevered with. Under this method, not only are dead and diseased trees operated upon but a system of examining all the trees in the infected area has been introduced first in Kistna and then extended to Gōdāvari. Although this is a large undertaking, it is calculated to produce more satisfactory results than any previously obtained, as is evidenced by the fact that at the end of the year 27 villages in Kistna were removed from the infected list. The disease affecting the coconuts in Malabar, though widespread, is not so virulent. In view of this fact and the fact that the methods of dealing with the disease have been amply demonstrated to the ryots, these operations have been discontinued in Malabar.

Paddy.

Green manuring.

Palm disease.

Scientific research and experiments.

Agricultural Chemistry.

234. The soil survey of the delta portion of Guntūr district was completed. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven analyses were made of different products of which 53 were for cultivators. Mr. Harrison continued his work on the gases in paddy soil during the growing period of the crop and another memoir on it was accepted by Pusa and published. The general trend of this work is that green manure crops have not so much direct manurial value on paddy as has been imagined but have a very important influence on the healthy growth of the crop by improving the aeration of the water and soil, by improving the mechanical texture of the soil and by promoting biological action.

Economic Botany.

235. Work on paddy occupied most of the attention of the Economic Botanist and his staff. It was the first year in which they had been able to raise crops from seed of known parentage, and the crops grown on the land on the central farm utilized as a breeding station were a revelation of the extraordinary variations which may occur in paddy. Two facts stood out. One was the extent to which the ordinary varieties in the ryots' fields are not really true to type, and therefore the difficulty of improving the crop by mere single plant selections. The other fact was the importance from the point of view of yield of obtaining a pure strain in which all the plants come to maturity uniformly. A field must be harvested at one time; the grain cannot be plucked like cotton. Therefore plants which mature either before or after the majority are merely so much loss as far as the harvest of grain is concerned. The Botanist also made a beginning of an economic survey of the paddies in the most important rice growing tracts of the Presidency. In the general botany section, 180 specimens were identified during the year for various correspondents.

Entomology.

236. Mr. Fletcher's book which was mentioned in last year's report was issued to the public and was very favourably reviewed in journals both in India and abroad. The most successful work was done on mango gardens in Salem against the mango hopper. The trees were treated periodically with fish oil soap made by the Fisheries department and the crop was saved.

Mycology.

237. In the Mycologist's section, general correspondence is developing; 36 bundles of diseased plants were received for investigation and 21 applications for investigating diseases on crops were received. A new disease has been reported on coconuts in Cochin and is under investigation. A fungus on paddy which converts the loose head of grain into a solid black diseased spike was worked out in detail and field operations against it will be tried next year.

Sugarcane breeding station.

238. Very careful work has been going on at this station. Some 150 packages of selected cane were sent to the stations in Northern India. These included some Madras seedlings which were sent specially for observation. The analysis of last year's seedlings shows that 61 of the Madras seedlings gave over 17 per cent sucrose, 37 over 18 per cent, 8 over 19 per cent and 2 over 20 per cent. These figures are very satisfactory because the sucrose contents of some of the best varieties of recently imported canes ranged between 16 and 20 per cent.

Agricultural instruction at the College.

239. The year was noticeable for the introduction on the 7th June 1914 of the revised curriculum already referred to. Under this, instruction in the first two years is devoted mainly to general agriculture and its allied occupations such as dairying, cattle feeding and rearing, care of implements, etc. Those who wish to prosecute their studies further may be taken for an additional 18 months' course devoted mainly to the sciences as applied to agriculture. As a fact 42 students were admitted. The year thus opened with a total strength of 74 in the College and closed with 70 in residence. The spread of improved methods of agriculture has been hitherto impeded by lack of qualified men in the department. Under the new scheme now in force in the College, the department will have a much larger annual supply of qualified men to carry on its labours and those of them who are not absorbed in the department will revert to their own farms and will, it is hoped, become centres of influence for the propagation of improved agricultural methods. Fifteen students went up for the diploma examination and all of them were successful.

Cattle shows, Agricultural lectures, etc.

240. Cattle shows were held at Ongole, Tiruppur and Madura. Agricultural lectures, demonstrations and exhibitions were given at Tiruppur, Madura, Pudukkōttai and Ammapet. An exhibit was also sent to the Agri-Horticultural Society's show at Madras. The Tiruppur show is noticeable as being the only one managed by a District Agricultural Association (that of Coimbatore) without any aid whatever from local or Provincial funds. This is most creditable. Another feature about it is the increasing interest in it displayed by the smaller breeder. Agricultural lectures have been given at many places in the districts. Two very successful demonstrations were held at Palur; but the most effective demonstrational work is done by meetings on the land of ryots who have successfully tried methods advocated by the department. This was done widely.

Agricultural associations.

241. Of the old district associations Ganjām continues to do good work and also Coimbatore in the Tiruppur show. Madura also is keeping interest alive in its show. The village associations in Malabar, some 25 of them, have also done very good work. Some five co-operative agricultural societies have been formed for the joint purchase of manures, etc., but most of them have not as yet had a full year's work.

The Agricultural and Trade Conference.

242. A most useful Conference was held in Madras in December between the chief firms interested in Indian produce, some leading agriculturists, representatives of railways, and officers of the Co-operative, Agricultural and Industrial departments. The Conference was the first of its kind and was especially useful in obtaining criticisms on lines of work and in clearing ideas for future methods of development in the

districts. It was also a good advertisement of the nature and class of work in progress of which several firms were ignorant. It generally has promoted more knowledge and understanding and has made future work easier. The notes of the Conference have been published and are available for sale.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The Veterinary College.

243. The total strength of the three classes in the college at the end of 1914 was 51. Twelve students graduated during the year. In order to increase the output of veterinary graduates to meet the growing demand for veterinary officers in this Presidency, Government have raised the number of annual admissions to the College from 20 to 30. Increased accommodation has also been provided in the hostel attached to the College.

Staff.

244. The department was strengthened during the year by the appointment of thirteen graduates of the Madras Veterinary College as veterinary assistants. Excluding one veterinary assistant who resigned his appointment and another whose services were dispensed with, there were at the end of the year seven inspectors and 82 veterinary assistants. The work done by the staff on tour increased largely. The number of cases treated was 21,483 against 12,264 in 1913-14. The number of castrations performed was 4,998 against 4,436, while the number of inoculations against rinderpest was 94,944 against 33,947.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

245. During the year new hospitals were opened at Cuddalore and Calicut in permanent buildings and at Coonoor in a rented building. A dispensary was opened at Guntūr and three minor dispensaries at Ranipettai, Adōni and Srīvilliputtūr in rented buildings. The dispensary at Ellore was converted into a hospital and moved into the permanent buildings newly erected for it. The Cocanada hospital was also moved from temporary into new permanent buildings during the year.

Diseases.

246. The general mortality among cattle increased. This occurred under every contagious disease except blackquarter and "others," and is especially noticeable under rinderpest. The deaths from that disease numbered 23,341 against 8,871 in 1913-14, in spite of the vigorous preventive measures taken by the department.

Breeding operations.

247. One of the three stallions which remained at stud at the end of last year became unserviceable through old age during the year and was destroyed. This resulted in a decrease in the number of coverings of mares from 138 to 92. The department had 16 bulls at the beginning of the year. Of these two died and one was sold. Nearly 400 coverings are reported to have been performed.

Expenditure.

248. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,39,349, which is an increase of Rs. 18,498 over the previous year's figure. This increase occurred under nearly every head and is due to the growth of the department.

Pumping and Boring Department.

249. During the year the department was consulted with regard to 152 plants, about half of which were industrial and half pumping. The character of the industrial plant put down was very much the same as in previous years, rice mills being one of the most numerous classes. Only 9 loans were sanctioned for the purchase of machinery. Their aggregate value was Rs. 21,000. This is a considerably falling off from the figures for the previous year, when 17 loans to the value of Rs. 38,500 were sanctioned. The decrease is mainly attributable to the war. During the year the system of compounding fees was considerably developed. For a fixed annual fee private individuals can have their plant inspected and overhauled at least three times a year. Arrangements were also made whereby the department arranges for the immediate supply of spares from Madras on receipt of an indent. Six hundred and forty-five borings were made, the total depth being 28,078 feet as compared with 18,846 feet in the year before. The tendency towards deep borings continues. The percentage of successful borings was about 70 per cent, approximately the normal figure. A noteworthy feature this year is the increased number of borings in the Northern Circars. In the Ellore taluk of the Kistna district there were 124. The actual receipts of the department were Rs. 38,654 and the

expenditure Rs. 1,58,017. The capital value of the Boring Department plant on 1st April 1915 was Rs. 1,10,072.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1324—1ST JULY 1914 TO 30TH JUNE 1915.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1914–15; Agricultural Statistics of British India; and Area and Yield of certain principal Crops in India.*]

Rainfall. 250. The south-west monsoon which usually sets in about the middle of June commenced earlier in the year with good showers in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Chittoor, Tanjore and the West Coast. The early showers gave a good start to agricultural operations in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore and Chingleput. Rainfall was very heavy towards the close of the month especially in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and in the West Coast. The rains in the month of July were generally scanty though there was heavy local rainfall in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Gōdāvari, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. Fairly good showers fell in August and the rainfall was above the average in all the districts except the Vizagapatam littoral, Guntūr, Madura, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and the central districts except Chittoor. There were unusually heavy floods in the Kistna in July and August resulting in the collapse of the head sluice at Bezwada and damage to canal and river banks in the Kistna and Guntūr districts. Dry crops in the up-land taluks of the Kistna district suffered damage from excessive rainfall, while the area under paddy showed a decrease in Tenāli, Rēpalle and Bāpatla taluks of Guntūr district on account of the floods. Remissions to the extent of about Rs. 32,000 had to be granted in Guntūr district as a result of the damage caused by the floods. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal breached and retarded agricultural operations by diminishing the water-supply in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts where season remissions to the extent of a little over a lakh of rupees had to be granted. There were very heavy rains in September in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and South Canara and fairly good showers elsewhere. As the result of the heavy September rains standing crops suffered damage in Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts, necessitating the grant of season remissions to a small amount. The total rainfall during this monsoon was above the average in all districts except Guntūr, Anantapur, Madura, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The north-east monsoon commenced as usual in the month of October with good showers all over the Presidency except the Circars and parts of the Deccan where late crops suffered damage owing to deficient rainfall. The heavy rains of the month did damage to crops in the Negapatam taluk of the Tanjore district. The first week of November witnessed fairly good rainfall in almost all the districts, but it abated a little in the second week. There was a break in the monsoon in the latter half of the month which continued up to the end of December in almost all districts of the Presidency except South Arcot, Tanjore, Rāmnād and Tinnevelly. In Tinnevelly there were heavy rains and floods in the Tambraparni in the latter part of December causing breaches to the river bank, tanks and irrigation channels and heavy damage to crops in the Srīvaikuntam and Tiruchendūr taluks. On the whole the north-east monsoon in the year was not so favourable as in the previous year especially in the Circars, Nellore, Chittoor and the Deccan districts. The dry weather rains were however good and beneficial to late crops in Guntūr, Nellore, Chittoor and North Arcot. Fairly good showers fell in April and continued with varying strength up to the end of May. There was an appreciable fall in the months of January to May in the Coimbatore district and many of the tanks received fresh supplies.

Crops. 251. The total crop area was 39,090,000 acres against a normal area of 38,161,000. The area under paddy (10,875,754 acres) exceeded the normal by 187,804 acres. That under cholam (5,101,660 acres) was 305,790 acres

below the normal. The areas under cumbu (3,482,064 acres) and ragi (2,432,370) were also less than normal. The area under gingelly (861,062 acres) however was 8,912 acres above the normal. There was a large increase under groundnut, 1,866,360 acres against a normal area of 1,307,450. The areas under castor (462,539 acres), sugarcane (74,463), cotton (2,087,442), indigo (71,683) were all below normal. The decrease under cotton is mainly due to the fall in prices caused by the war in Europe. The area under tobacco was 227,182 acres, which is 23,952 acres above the normal. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal. The yield of paddy in the Nilgiris and in the Coimbatore district was normal; the yield in the remaining districts ranged from 63 to 88 per cent. The yield of cholam in Ganjām, of cumbu in Malabar, of bengal-gram, varagu and "other cereals specified" in Tinnevelly, of horse-gram in Anantapur and Tinnevelly, of indigo in Anantapur, Chittoor, Madura and Tinnevelly, of groundnut in Kistna, of "other oil-seeds" in Vizagapatam and Rāmnād and of "all others including topes" in Kistna and Guntūr was below 50 per cent. In all other cases, the outturn ranged from 50 to 98 per cent of the normal.

HORTICULTURE. (1914–15.)

[*G.Os. No. 1548, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1915; and No. 1790, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1915; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras for 1914.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

252. Plant life in the gardens did not suffer to the same extent as in recent years, as the weather conditions were on the whole favourable throughout the year. All the potatoes imported from England last year gave poor returns with the exception of one variety (Balmoral Castle). Experiments in growing various varieties of good seed potatoes were continued, but the demand continued to be greater than the supply which proves the popularity of the Nilgiri potatoes and the need for the extension of their cultivation so as to improve the cultivation methods of the Badagas. A new consignment of flowering plants was imported from England. The plants are doing well in pots under glass. The Digitalis plot was improved and 210 lb. of dry leaves were supplied to the Medical Stores. In Sim's Park, Coonoor, a strong growing grass called *Paspalum dilatatum* was tried for turfing purposes with success where other grasses had failed. The young apple and peach trees in the orchard fruited, but a number of apple trees died from a fungus disease which attacks the stems at ground level. The mangosteen trees in Burliar produced an average crop of fruit. The para rubber trees were not tapped owing to the fall in price. At Kallar, plots of sisal hemp were made in view of the possible demand for this fibre-producing plant in the near future. The coffee trees in the experimental plot at Benhope made fair growth and produced a few berries. The work of returfing, renewing, pruning and keeping the gardens and parks in good order was continued. The re-roofing of two nursery glass houses and the erection of water tanks in the Botanical Gardens were completed. With the object of beautifying the Gymkhana ground, a row of cypress trees was planted on the bank of the stream running along it. The receipts were Rs. 5,213–7–4 or a little less than last year. The expenditure was Rs. 31,556–9–8 against Rupees 31,511–6–11 in the previous year.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras. (1914.)

253. The gross receipts of the Society during the year, excluding the Government grant of Rs. 4,000, amounted to Rs. 27,886–8–4 against Rs. 26,725–15–7 in 1913. This increase is largely due to the considerable amount of outdoor work undertaken by the Society chiefly for Government in connection with the Marina, the Chepauk Park and the adjoining grounds. Twenty-seven new varieties of plants were introduced into the gardens during the year and considerable additions were made to the Society's Library. The work of supplying specimen for educational purposes continued to increase and efforts were made during the year to

increase the propagation of plants much in demand by the public. The Seventy-fifth Annual Flower Show was held in February 1914.

Government Cinchona Plantations. 254. Owing to the abundant rain the season was most favourable for the growth of young plants. At the beginning of the year there were 976·74 acres of cinchona and 677·55 acres of fuel under cultivation. 47·63 acres of cinchona were uprooted and 50·50 acres abandoned, while 38 acres of new land were planted. At the close of the year there were 916·61 acres of cinchona and 677·55 acres of fuel under cultivation. The total bark crop from the estates was 349,451 lb. against 445,737 lb. in the previous year, the decrease being due to the larger area uprooted last year. The crop from the plantations was supplemented by purchases of local bark to the amount of 431,956 lb. No Java bark was bought during the year.

Quinine Factory. 255. The total amount of bark worked up in the factory was 683,054 lb. as compared with 564,762 lb. in 1913–14. The outturn of quinine sulphate was 29,422 lb., a yield of 4·31 per cent, as against 26,516 lb. or a yield of 4·70 per cent. This decrease in the proportionate yield is due to the fact that in the interest of economy the Director this year utilized branch bark, which gives a low yield. Previously this branch bark had been thrown away. The quinine extracted represented 84·56 per cent of the quantity available as against 82·32 per cent in 1913–14. There was thus actually an improvement in the percentage of quinine extracted. The improvements in the manufacturing processes, together with the higher quinine content of the locally-purchased bark, reduced the cost price of the sulphate of quinine from Rs. 9–1–11 per pound in 1913–14 to Rs. 7–15–8 in the year under report. The sulphate of quinine was supplied to medical depots at Rs. 14 per pound. Supplies to Government institutions, Native States, Local Fund hospitals and Municipal dispensaries were charged for at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per pound according to the quantity purchased. 41,665½ lb. of quinine sulphate, 1,338¼ lb. of quinine hydrochloride, 258¼ lb. of amorphous alkaloids and 1,167 lb. of febrifuge were sold in the year. There is an increase under each item as compared with the sales of the previous year. The increased sales of quinine sulphate are due to larger demands from the Medical Store Depots in Madras and Bombay and the Central Jails at Rangoon and Aligarh and from the United Provinces and Mysore. The reserve stock of sulphate of quinine fell from nearly 53,000 lb. to a little over 38,000 lb. Steps are being taken to extend the building and equipment so as to enable the factory to supply the increased demand. The sales at post offices (2,590 lb. or nearly two million ten-grain doses) increased by 307 lb. Revenue officials only succeeded in selling 9½ lb. Shortly after the close of the period under review, the Government issued instructions for sales on commission by vaccinators and elementary school-masters. The profit and loss account indicated a profit of Rs. 3,71,488 as against Rs. 78,231 in the previous year. The bulk of this advance is due to the much larger issues of manufactured products, but a sum of Rs. 1,56,373 is accounted for by the fact that the bark of the standing trees in the Government estates was this year valued at Rs. 14 a pound instead of Rs. 12¼ as in 1913–14.

(Margin notes: Issues. Finance.)

FISHERIES. (1914–15.)

[*G.O. No. 1857, Revenue, dated 9th August 1915.*]

General. 256. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., continued to be Honorary Director of the Fisheries department. The principal operations in hand during the year were (1) the work in curing, canning, oil and guano manufacture at the west coast experimental station, (2) the Sunkesula fresh water fish-farm and the stocking of tanks therefrom, (3) the Colair lake project, (4) the commencement of the Ippur fish-farm in the Nellore district, (5) the breeding and distribution of larvicidal fish with a view to check malaria,

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(6) the acclimatization of tench in the plains, (7) the conservation and development of trout in the Nilgiris, (8) the Tuticorin marine fish-farm, (9) edible oyster cultivation at Pulicat, (10) pearl and chank fishery work at Tuticorin and on the Rāmnād coast, (11) the pearl fishery at Tondi, (12) the preparations of plans, etc., for the pearl oyster farm at Krusadai island near Pāmban and (13) soap-making from fish and other oils by the oil chemist at the west coast station.

The West Coast experimental stations.

257. These were again under the personal supervision of Sir Frederick Nicholson and were conducted on the same lines as in previous years. The cure of prawns is now well established as an excellent product for which there is a large demand. As the season was extremely unfavourable, very little work was done in the manufacture of oil and guano. The department was able to supply only 250 gallons of fine oil to the Government Cawnpore leather factory and a 10-ton guano contract was only carried out with difficulty. Owing to lack of fish, experimental work in pilchardizing fat sardines, pickling mackerel, etc., was compelled to stand over till next season. On the other hand, the manufacture of canned goods developed considerably. Over 30,000 cans were packed during the year, mainly of sardines, mackerel, prawns, prawn paste and smoked mackerel paste. There was a keen public demand for the department's products. At the Tanur experimental station the oil chemist succeeded in manufacturing various kinds of soaps from fish oil, not only to meet ordinary requirements but also for special purposes such as the destruction of insects on plantations, and for use in leather manufactories. Eighteen tons of soap were made and sold at a useful profit. Considerable attention was also paid to social and economic work among the fisher people. The Assistant Director was at last able to organize a co-operative society among the fishermen of Tanur village. Efforts are being made to start similar societies in other villages and also to check the vice of intemperance, which is so prevalent among the fishermen. The department also maintains a primary school, at which the fisher boys are being taught technical subjects, such as carpentry, preparation of twine and cotton for making nets, etc.

Fresh water pisciculture.

258. Owing to the breaching of the Tangadencha tank, only the first 20 miles of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal could be stocked. Many thousands of murrel, fry, etc., were however removed from the Sunkesula fish-farm and turned out into the Edurur swamp for growing purposes. The construction of another fish-farm and hatchery at Ippur near Nellore was sanctioned by Government. Much useful work was also done in the distribution of larvicidal fish and in the acclimatization of tench on the plains.

Marine pisciculture.

259. During the year Mr. Hornell devised and built a fish-farm in a lagoon at Tuticorin. In spite of the damage caused by heavy rains this farm has proved exceedingly useful, particularly in supplying bait for the local line fishermen. The growth of the stock of oysters on the beds at Pulicat proceeded satisfactorily.

Pearl and chank fishery.

260. A pearl fishery—the first in Palk Bay—was held at Tondi in August and September 1914. The net profits amounted to Rs. 3,496-11-9. Much study was given to the life-history of the pearl oysters and a new potential pearl-inducing parasite was discovered and described in a paper read before the Second Indian Science Congress. The department now controls the chank fisheries along the whole coast from Cape Comorin to Chingleput. The Tuticorin chank fishery was less productive this season owing to a divers' strike, but the revenue from the South Arcot coast improved steadily. The initial labour difficulties having been overcome, the Rāmnād chank fishery yielded excellent results. Good progress was also made in the attempt to develop the chank bangle industry.

FORESTS.

(Fasli 1324—1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1915; Statistics of British India, Part IV (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

Area.

261. Some 44 square miles mostly in South Malabar (35 square miles) and Vizagapatam (8 square miles) were constituted reserved forests during the year. There were also the following changes: (1) an increase of 5 square miles by rectification of boundaries in Kistna; (2) a decrease of 26 square miles by disafforestation of 11 square miles in Kistna, 8 square miles in Bellary, 2 square miles in Nellore and 5 square miles in the districts of Chingleput, Chittoor, North Vellore and South Arcot; (3) a decrease of 6 square miles by correct computation of areas in Nellore and of 3 square miles on account of re-computation of areas of the reserves investigated by the Special Deputy Collector, Madura. The net result of these changes was an increase of 14 square miles in the total area of reserved forests which stood at 18,877 square miles at the close of the year. The area of reserved lands fell from 802 to 762 square miles. About 4 square miles were newly notified under section 4 of the Forest Act mainly in the districts of Vizagapatam (1 square mile) and Trichinopoly (2 square miles). Forty-four square miles were notified under section 16.

Settlement.

262. As in previous years, forest settlement work was mostly carried out by Revenue Divisional Officers. In the Northern Circle there were 15 blocks (507 square miles) remaining to be settled at the commencement of the year, to which two (·60 square mile) were added during the year. Of these, three blocks (8·19 square miles) were transferred to reserved forests, leaving 14 blocks (498·98 square miles) pending at the end of the year. In the Central Circle, five blocks aggregating less than one square mile were finally settled during the year, two blocks were pending final disposal by the Forest Settlement Officers and eight blocks are undergoing settlement. In the Southern Circle, settlement is virtually complete except in North and South Salem, where 64 square miles were still under settlement. In the Western Circle, 34 blocks (47 square miles) remained to be settled at the commencement of the year, to which 10 (·72 square mile) were added during the year. Twelve blocks were transferred to reserved forests, leaving 32 blocks (11·86 square miles) at the end of the year. Of the latter the actual settlement was completed for eight blocks.

Demarcation.

263. The total length of boundaries at the close of the year was 36,990 miles (or 28 miles less than in the previous year), of which 1,772 miles do not require artificial demarcation. The total length of artificially-marked boundaries at the close of the year was 34,644 miles, of which 246 miles were demarcated for the first time during the year against 221 miles in 1913–14. Five hundred and seventy-four miles remained still to be demarcated at the close of the year, principally in the districts of Kollegal and Madura. The length of old boundaries repaired during the year was 19,433 miles against 18,148 miles in the previous year, of which 12,400 miles were cleared by subordinates free of cost against 14,922 miles in 1913–14. The average cost per mile of fresh demarcation rose from Rs. 31-8-3 to Rs. 33-10-6, and the cost of repairs fell from Rs. 6-4-11 to Rs. 3-6-3. The cost of fresh demarcation increased in the Ccentral and Southern Circles and the cost of repairs in the Western. The Special Deputy Collector appointed to re-investigate the settlement of certain reserves in the Palni hills completed his work on 6th February 1915.

Surveys.

264. The Survey of India surveyed topographically on the 2 inches = 1 mile scale about 66 square miles in South Vellore. The Special Map Officer completed the maps of Ganjām, Kistna and Nellore and prepared those of Vizagapatam, Lower Gōdāvari, Guntūr and North Malabar. The index map of the Madras Presidency showing the limits of controlling and

executive charges prepared by the Forest Map Officer, Dehra Dun, was published during the year. An officer of the Madras Survey Department surveyed 12 square miles of the estates on the Anamalais.

Working plans.

265. Working plans covering an area of 329 square miles were sanctioned during the year and plans were under preparation or revision for 2,921 square miles. The position in regard to working plans is unsatisfactory as a large proportion of those previously sanctioned are either unworkable or out of date and need revision, while there is still a huge area of forest, 6,650 square miles, for which no working plans have as yet been attempted. The best progress was made in the Southern Circle where a special working plans officer and establishment were entertained and worked throughout the year. The working plans officer prepared working plans for the sandal forests of the Chitteris which was sanctioned during the year and of the Javadis which was sanctioned after the close of the year. The latter plan, which was based on a complete enumeration of all the sandal trees in the area, is the best of its kind that has ever been made and has revealed the enormous potential value of this sandal forest. There was no working plan staff in any of the other circles and as the preparation of plans had to be attended to by the District Forest Officers in addition to their other duties, the outturn was only moderate.

Communications and Buildings.

266. In 1914–15, Rs. 1,25,219 were spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and Rs. 1,49,769 on buildings as against Rs. 1,29,723 and Rs. 1,77,604 in 1913–14. The expenditure on roads and bridges thus fell by Rs. 4,504 and that on buildings by Rs. 27,835. The decrease is due to the restriction of allotments owing mainly to the war. In November 1914, two temporary Engineers were appointed for the investigation and execution of forest roads and were engaged one on the Mount Stuart ghat road and on the Tekkadi tram trace and the other on the survey of a road from Alangayam to Patrakad in the Javadi hills. All these works present considerable engineering difficulties and are of prime importance for the exploitation of teak in Mount Stuart and sandal and bamboos on the Javadis. No work beyond re-tracing and estimating was done by either of the temporary Engineers. Considerable progress was made in opening up the red sanders forests of East Cuddapah and Chittoor with cart-tracks and bridle paths. The tramway in Coimbatore was extended and worked at a profit of Rs. 2,416 against a loss of Rs. 754 in the previous year. The outturn of work was greater while the working charges appreciably decreased. The tramway in Nellore was not used departmentally but was lent to fuel contractors on terms provided in the felling contracts. In the Sriharikota range only 609 tons of fuel were carried against 7,602 tons in the previous year owing to the failure of the felling contractor to carry out his agreement.

Protection. Offences.

267. The total number of offences reported was 32,541, which is 764 more than in the preceding year and 2,320 more than the average for the three preceding years. The number of offences in the Southern Circle is 44 per cent and in the Central Circle 33 per cent of the total. Forest crime is heaviest in the South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Guntūr, Nellore, two Vellores and Chingleput districts which return between them half of the total offences for the Presidency. The bulk of the reserved forests in these districts except Madura and South Vellore are scattered, of comparatively small area and contiguous to villages and cultivation. South Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore and Trichinopoly in particular are peppered all over with small reserves. This fact in itself is sufficient to explain the undue prevalence of forest crime in these districts. In the Vellores, there are many scattered reserves, while in Madura the steady denudation of zamindari forests and heavy demand for manure leaves for the Periyār area are causes which conduce to extensive illicit removals from the Government reserves. The measures already taken that will tend to reduce forest crime are the disafforestation of useless reserves and the transfer of grazing forests to panchayat management. These innovations which were commenced at the beginning of 1914 in consequence of the Forest Committee's report are being steadily introduced

but will take a long time to carry through to completion and will affect reserves of minor importance only. The increase in the number of offences reported occurred under all heads except "injury to forests by fire." The number of offences, of "illicit felling" and "illicit grazing" increased by 2·8 and 5·1 per cent respectively. The increase in the number of offences under the former head occurred mainly in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Vellore, Trichinopoly (in unreserves) and in Madura, while that under the latter head occurred chiefly in the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, South Vellore, South Arcot and South Salem. The increase in the number of "other offences" is small and calls for no remarks. The number of cases of injury to forests by fire fell by 26 per cent; the decrease, which was spread over all districts except Ganjām and Kurnool, was specially marked in the Western Circle. As usual offenders responsible for the majority of fires were not detected. Detection was poor in Ganjām, Kurnool West and South, Anantapur, Madura and South Canara. The percentage of cases taken to court, compounded and undetected to cases reported was 19·99, 74·14 and 5·87 against 19·70, 74·29 and 6·01 in the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of by courts rose from 6,401 to 6,737 and the percentage of acquittals to cases prosecuted slightly increased from 7·5 to 7·9. The number of offences compounded by District Forest Officers and Revenue Divisional Officers was about the same as in the preceding year, but the amount of compensation fees realized fell from Rs. 2,14,180 to Rs. 2,08,959. The average per case was Rs. 9-13-5 against Rs. 10-1-4 in the previous year. The closure of forests to grazing as a punishment for systematic offences on a large scale was not considered necessary in any district except Tinnevelly, Chittoor and Nellore. Rewards amounting to Rs. 2,023 were granted to informers and forest subordinates against Rs. 890 in the previous year.

Fire.

268. The system of fire protection adopted in most districts was the same as in the previous year, viz., the clearing of exterior and interior fire lines and patrol by watchers. The system adopted in South Kurnool division in the previous year of clearing fire lines through the agency of purchasers of the felled trees was tried in Kurnool West, but found unsuitable. In the matter of protection, the results show an appreciable improvement over the previous year. In areas over which special protection was attempted the percentage of failure materially decreased from 11·57 to 6·6, only 409 out of a total of 6,193 square miles attempted having been burnt. The cost per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 23-9-8 against Rs. 22-8-8 in the previous year. The excellent results obtained in North and South Vellore and North Salem deserve special notice as they are attributed to the co-operation of Malayalis who live on the Javadi and Chitteri hills. The measures taken to secure the co-operation of the Khonds in Ganjām, the Koyas and Reddis in Upper Gōdāvari, and the hill tribes in Lower Gōdāvari and South Coimbatore divisions to protect the forests from fire in return for rewards and grazing concessions are also said to have produced satisfactory results. In addition to the areas under special protection, the ordinary staff attempted to protect 9,336 square miles against 9,096 square miles in the previous year of which 9,069 square miles were successfully protected. The number of fires and area burnt show a satisfactory decrease, viz., from 1,750 to 1,393 and from 716,280 acres to 454,273 acres. The area maliciously fired was however greater than in the previous year in the Kurnool East and South, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah East and West and South Coimbatore divisions. In cases of malicious firing detected in North Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly, the offenders were successfully prosecuted. The valuable forests in North Malabar and the Mudumalais in the Nilgiris which suffered severely last year were successfully protected. The results in three out of the four forest divisions in Coimbatore were unsatisfactory, nearly 90 per cent of the fires in the Western Circle having occurred in those divisions alone. The three Kurnools were responsible for 31 per cent of the fires in the Presidency. The worst fire of the year was one which is said to have entered the Gudem range in

East Kurnool from the West Kurnool division at four places. It could not be controlled for nearly four days.

Cattle.

269. Three thousand three hundred and eighty square miles or 17 per cent of the total area of reserved forests and reserved lands (19,639 square miles) were closed to all animals throughout the year and 102 square miles for part of the year against 3,242 and 104 square miles respectively in the previous year. Two hundred and eighteen square miles of reserved forests and reserved lands were open to goats against 387 square miles open last year. Goats were completely excluded from the forests in the Northern, Southern and Western Circles and in the Central Circle the number is decreasing in accordance with the arrangement which gave the goat-owners three years' grace in which to reduce or dispose of their flocks. Goats alone were excluded over an area of 15,292 square miles and goats and sheep over 647 square miles against 15,169 and 763 square miles respectively. A grazing scheme for the Nilgiri district was brought into force in the district during the current year, while one for the Guntūr district was approved by Government in July last and is to take effect from the current forest year. The total number of animals licensed to graze on payment rose from 3,875,000 to 3,898,811 and the number of cattle impounded from 190,714 to 208,393.

Natural causes.

270. Spike disease continued its attacks upon sandal in North Salem, Trichinopoly, Kollegal and North Coimbatore and is reported to have spread throughout the working circles in the two latter divisions. Measures are being taken to check the spread of spike in Kollegal, but it is too early to judge of their efficacy. Several plantations in Nilambur range and the young plantations of Nedungayam suffered severely from teak defoliators; the experiments tried with two Andre Maire traps were unsuccessful; one of the traps was soon destroyed by elephants, and the other was probably not correctly adjusted as it failed to attract moths. In Lower Gōdāvari the casuarina trees attacked by root fungus in the Kandikuppa plantation were at once removed and sold. The campaign against lantana was continued as usual with no definite results. Damage by sambhur was noticed especially near Mundanthorai in Tinnevelly.

Sylviculture.

271. The year was on the whole favourable for natural reproduction. Important species seeded well and progress was marked in protected areas and areas closed to grazing. Sandal is spreading rapidly in this way in the known sandal tracts as the birds carry the seeds. The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, made the interesting discovery during a tour in the Javadi hills, in North Arcot, that germination takes place in August. Reproduction of red sanders from coppice in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts is excellent. As regards "artificial reproduction," 765 acres were added and 3,277 acres were excluded from the area of regular plantations, showing a net decrease of 2,512 acres, the corresponding decrease in the previous year being 1,957 acres. Cultural operations were carried on over an area of 3,207 acres at a cost of Rs. 5,861 against 9,002 acres at a cost of Rs. 20,237, the decrease being general in all the circles. Expenditure on artificial reproduction is thus being steadily reduced. It has decreased from Rs. 1,49,985 in 1912-13 and Rs. 87,418 in 1913-14 to Rs. 63,369 in the year under report. Of this no less than Rs. 35,380 were spent on teak plantations in West Kurnool division mainly with the object of finding employment for the Chentsus and thus keeping them from forest crime. These plantations have now practically reached their limits and very little further planting will be done. They are not likely to prove a profitable investment and part of the expenditure on them should properly be regarded as made in the interests of law and order and not of the forests. The operations undertaken during the year for the improvement of growing stock consisted as in previous years of improvement fellings, thinnings, fencing, creeper cutting, removal of inferior species, dead and dying trees, parasites and noxious growth and weeds.

Experiment.

272. Successful experimental cultivation was carried out in the following districts: Sandal in Vizagapatam and Kistna; Swietenia mahogany

in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and South Malabar; Dalbergia sissoo in Bellary and North Vellore; Pterocarpus santalinus in Ganjām, parts of Kurnool (South), North Vellore and South Arcot; Swietenia macrophylla in Malabar; Eucalyptus in Vizagapatam; Divi Divi in Gōdāvari Upper; Ceara rubber in Ganjām; Para rubber in Vizagapatam; Hardwickia binata in North Vellore and Edible date in Gōdāvari Upper.

Exploitation. *Major produce.*

273. The various methods of the exploitation of major produce were, as in previous years, clear or regeneration fellings, thinnings, selection fellings, improvement fellings and coppice fellings. Clear or regeneration fellings were carried on mostly in Gōdāvari Lower, Kistna, Kurnool West and South Arcot and Tanjore. Thinnings were carried out in Gōdāvari Lower, Kurnool East and West. Selection fellings were made as usual in timber coupes or where it was found necessary to eliminate dead and unsound trees. In the Southern Circle, however, only three coupes were worked under this system. Improvement and coppice fellings were undertaken principally in fuel coupes and in a few timber coupes and bamboo areas. Unregulated fellings under the permit system were made in Rampa in Lower Gōdāvari and in some unreserves. In reserves this antiquated system was chiefly confined to the extraction of bamboos in Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari Upper and North Malabar, of dead and wind-blown trees in certain reserved forests of South Malabar, of small timber and fuel in the Nilgiris, and of selected and marked timber for domestic requirements in two ranges of Madura.

Minor produce.

Minor produce was generally leased out. The manufacture of Catechu in South Canara and collection of miscellaneous produce in North Coimbatore, Kollegal and Trichinopoly, and in parts of the Nilgiris, South Coimbatore and Nellore, were carried out by departmental agency. Permits were issued in several districts for the removal of manure leaves, stones, gravel, etc. In the Kurnool, Chentsu agency was employed for the collection of minor produce. In Ganjām, the enjoyment of fruit trees in the majority of cases was left free to the Khonds. Fodder grass was removed on permit in Madura, South Malabar and Coimbatore and leased in Gōdāvari (Lower) and Kistna. In Tinnevelly grass was as in previous years included in minor produce leases. Ryots were allowed to cut and remove grass free from reserves in the three Kurnools, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Nellore, Bellary, North and South Vellore, South Arcot as also in Anantapur where however the concession was temporarily withdrawn in certain areas because the neighbouring villagers did not help in putting out fires. In Bellary 240 tons of hay were cut by a contractor against 250 tons in the previous year. The Military Department held leases of areas in Bellary, Anantapur, East Cuddapah and Vellore North at Rs. 2 per ton of hay removed. Experimental hay-making operations in East Cuddapah and Guntūr were abandoned. It was considered unnecessary for the Forest Department to continue these operations as the Military grass farms have for years been devoted to this industry. The revenue from grazing and fodder grass, Rs. 6,96,334, was higher than in the previous year by Rs. 14,441.

Output.

274. The outturn of timber was 4,900,660 cubic feet and of fuel 21,953,186 cubic feet; the value of the output of bamboos was Rs. 2,46,217 and of minor produce Rs. 14,63,747. On the whole there was a decrease in the output under all heads except bamboos. An increased outturn of timber from departmental working in the Western Circle was chiefly in the two divisions of Malabar, due to the exploitation of a larger area in the Begur Working Circle and to a larger yield from thinnings and wind-blown trees in teak plantations, and in the Nilgiris to the improvement fellings carried out in the Mudumalai Working Circle. The other three circles showed a decrease. Similarly, timber removed by purchasers decreased in all the circles except the Western. The decrease was due in the Northern Circle to a lack of demand, in the Central to smaller removals from darkhast lands and in the Southern to a fall in the collection of tree value from lands assigned on darkhasts in Madura and Tinnevelly and also to the non-sale

of timber coupes in Madura. The increase in the Western Circle was due mainly to extensive sales of trees on darkhast lands chiefly in South Canara. The quantity of fuel extracted by departmental agency decreased in all the circles and the quantity removed by purchasers increased in all the circles except the Southern. In the Southern Circle the decrease in the output was due chiefly to the sale of a lesser number of coupes in North Vellore, North Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura and to the limited sale of trees on tank-beds in Madura and Tinnevelly. The value of bamboos extracted by departmental agency decreased in all the circles except the Central. The increase in the latter was due to a greater number of bamboos exploited for departmental purposes in Bellary and East Cuddapah. The value of bamboos removed by purchasers increased in the Northern and Central Circles, but this was counterbalanced by a decrease in the other circles. The decrease in the Southern Circle is due to the comparatively poor yield from coupes leased in North Vellore, to the failure of certain bamboo contractors in North Salem to pay the instalments due in time, and to the major portion of sale amounts of 1914-15 having been paid in the latter part of the previous year in Trichinopoly. The number of bamboos removed by purchasers increased by nearly 53 per cent mainly in South Canara owing to the sale of coupes to contractors. The value of minor produce extracted by departmental agency decreased in all the circles except the Northern. In the Central Circle the fall is due to the failure to sell the nux-vomica crop in Nellore, in the Southern to the extension of the contract system of working and in the Western to a poor crop of gallnuts, honey, etc., in North Coimbatore. The value of minor produce removed by purchasers decreased in all the circles except the Western. The decrease was due in the Central Circle to the smaller collection of tangedu bark in Bellary and to the very marked fall in the demand for mica in Nellore owing to the war, and in the Southern to the stoppage of the trade in barks for the same reason, to the closure of reserves to goat-browsing in North Vellore, North Salem and Madura, and to a fall in the amounts of miscellaneous leases. The increase in the Western Circle was due to larger grazing collections. The estimated value of forest produce removed by right-holders was Rs. 53,291 against Rs. 59,978 and of produce granted free Rs. 29,073 against Rs. 24,959.

Finance.

275. The total revenue was Rs. 40,17,852, the expenditure Rs. 29,36,651 and the surplus Rs. 10,81,201. The revenue fell by Rs. ·31 lakh, while the expenditure under "Conservancy and Works" and "Establishments" rose by about Rs. ·27 lakh and Rs. ·69 lakh respectively. The surplus is Rs. 1·27 lakhs less than that of the previous year. The decreases under the different heads of revenue have already been mentioned. Generally speaking they may be attributed to the influence of the war. As regards expenditure the increase under "Conservancy and Works" (including refunds) was entirely in the Western Circle and was due to an extraordinary charge of Rs. 1,74,849 incurred in the acquisition of the Mudumalai and Kumbarakolli leased forests in the Nilgiris. Otherwise all circles show a uniform decrease owing to the change from departmental to contract working. In the Central and Southern Circles, the further reason assigned for the decrease is the short programme of construction of roads and buildings and the curtailment of planting operations and the discontinuance of the haymaking operations in Cuddapah and Guntūr. Increased expenditure under Establishment was mainly owing to the entertainment of additional staff.

General.

276. The year under report was not marked by any event of special importance. Considerable progress was made with the classification of forests on the lines laid down by the Forest Committee and with the formation of panchayats for grazing forests of class V. The classification of forests has been completed except in Kurnool, Salem and South Arcot revenue districts for which districts however the areas of forests of classes III (plantations) and V (grazing forests) and VI (useless forests) have been determined. The results obtained so far are that out of a total area of 18,863 square miles of reserved forest in the Presidency

at the beginning of the year, 67 square miles have been placed in class III, 1,468 in class V and 248 in class VI. As the scientific investigation of forests of other classes progresses, some further small additions are likely to be made to classes V and VI and it seems clear that at least one-tenth of the total forest area will eventually pass from the control of the Forest Department. Progress in the formation of panchayats must necessarily be slow as care has to be taken in the initial selections made in each district so that failures, which would discourage the people from taking up fresh areas, may be avoided as far as possible. During the year, 84 panchayats were actually working and the area of forest in their charge was 56 square miles. In addition, 30 panchayats have so far been sanctioned which are to commence working in 1915-16. The results of working are reported to have been generally satisfactory. In February 1915 an officer of the Indian Civil Service was placed on special duty for six months to promote the formation of panchayats and the period of his employment has since been extended by another six months. He has done valuable work in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Chingleput and South Arcot.

Forest College, Coimbatore.

277. The second batch of trained Rangers passed out of the College in June 1915, four receiving Honours Certificates, 24 the Higher Standard and one the Lower Standard Certificate ; they were also examined in First Aid by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of Coimbatore, and 25 were successful in gaining the St. John's Ambulance Association Certificate. During the year under report 32 students joined the College for the 1914—16 course ; of these, two were withdrawn from the College for incapacity leaving 30 in residence at the close of the year. This number comprises 20 Government students (five from each circle), four students from Travancore, one from Mysore and one from Cochin, and four private students. The new buildings of the College were nearly complete during the year and were opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras after its close. The Board of Visitors met at Coimbatore in June when the final examinations were held and passed a number of resolutions and a draft calendar of the College.

MINES. (1914.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Mines.*]

Output.

278. Mining operations were confined to six districts, viz., Vizagapatam, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Anantapur, Salem and Kurnool. Vizagapatam produces manganese, Nellore mica and samarskite, Trichinopoly corundum, Anantapur gold, Salem magnesite and mica, and Kurnool steatite. Neither garnet nor barytes was worked during the year, nor were any diamonds extracted. There was a large decrease in the output of manganese, magnesite, mica and steatite. The corundum mines in Trichinopoly only worked till May 1914 and produced merely 24 tons. Only four of the manganese mines in Vizagapatam were worked and those only up to September. The smaller output of the other metals is due partly to a decreased demand and partly to the fact that some of the firms running the mines were German and had to cease operations on the outbreak of war. Gold alone showed an improvement on last year's figures, 19,873 troy oz. being produced as against 11,019 troy oz. in 1913. The three mines employed 2,138 workers against 1,783 in 1913.

Condition of employees.

279. The condition of the employees was generally good. Wages remained stationary and the work was, as in the previous year, conducted on the contract system. Nellore was the only district where the health of the coolies was not satisfactory. There drinking-water is scarce and fever and small-pox were prevalent. In all 5 persons were killed and 11 seriously injured owing to accidents. There were no prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act during the year.

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MANUFACTURES. (1914-15.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories including Industrial Labour, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.*]

280. Largely owing to the absence of mineral wealth, agriculture is and must remain for a long time the chief occupation of the people of the Madras Presidency. In recent years some progress has been made in industries, but even now the number of individuals employed on industries for their livelihood does not amount to 15 per cent of the total number of workers. One of the largest industries is spinning and weaving. In 1914 there were sixteen large factories registered under the Indian Factories Act. These employed a daily average of 23,063 persons against 22,204 in 1913. In addition seven small factories employing over 50 hands each but not registered under the Act were known to exist. The daily average of persons employed by them was 876. Hand-spinning is still carried on as a cottage industry in some remote parts of the Presidency, but it has long ceased to be of any commercial importance, and is now merely a relic of an industrial system which has passed away. There is still, however, a great deal of hand-loom weaving carried on. It is difficult to estimate exactly how many individuals are engaged in the hand-loom industry, but the total number may be placed at not far short of 400,000. In recent years the more general adoption of the flyshuttle loom has considerably increased the outturn from hand-looms. The Government Department of Industries has been devoting its attention to improving the methods of production. During the year under review two peripatetic weaving parties were engaged in demonstrating the advantages of the flyshuttle attachment. It is estimated that up to the end of 1913-14 at least 30,000 of these flyshuttle looms had been introduced and this number was largely increased during 1914-15. The ginning of cotton and its baling for transport is also an industry which has developed considerably in recent years. The number of registered factories rose from 107 in 1913 to 114 in 1914, while the average daily number of employees rose from 9,685 to 10,081. Besides these large factories, statistics are available for 11 smaller concerns employing altogether a daily average of 740 persons. In connection with the weaving industry a good deal of dyeing is carried on in almost every place where there are weavers; but the industry, as a cottage industry, was unsatisfactory. Dyeing is essentially a technical process and it is not to be expected that the cottage workers should possess the requisite technical knowledge. At Madura, however, the indigenous industry has been modified for working with chemical dyes. In 1911 the outturn of the Madura dyed yarn was estimated at about 2,000 bales per month. Tuticorin is the port through which the bulk of the dye-stuff intended for Madura passes, and in the same year the imports there were valued at Rs. 5,26,795. But in the year under review the supply of dye-stuffs practically ceased at the outbreak of war, and the Indian dyer has been compelled to make the best of such small stocks as were available. Next in importance to the textile industry stands the leather industry, the total value of leather tanned in the Presidency being in normal times about Rs. 3½ crores annually. In 1901 the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of leather was 9,268. By 1911 it had increased to 13,754. But in the same period the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of leather articles decreased from 50,795 to 37,028. This fall was partly due to the rise in the value of leather which led to its being replaced by iron as the material from which the buckets used in lifting water from wells are made. There is also a tendency to the concentration of the industry in factories which is leading to the gradual extinction of the village chuckler and a corresponding increase in the efficiency of production. The export trade from the Madras Presidency is not in finished goods. The hides are tanned but not curried; and the skins are tanned but not dressed. As the capital outlay involved in setting up a tannery is very small, there are numerous small tanneries and accurate statistics concerning them are not available.

General.

Spinning and weaving.

Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.

Dyeing.

Leather.

It is therefore difficult to state the precise progress of the industry during 1914–15. In the early months of the war the prohibition of export caused an almost complete stoppage of work. The prohibition was shortly afterwards removed and following a great demand from England for hides for army purposes, prices rose considerably above the normal. Large quantities of hides, many of which would in ordinary circumstances have been exported raw from Calcutta, were brought to Madras and were tanned here. The statistics for the large factories registered under the Act support the conclusion that the industry on the whole prospered; for in 1914 there were five tanneries and leather works registered as against three in 1913, the average daily number of employees being 481 against 329. But such statistics as are available for the smaller factories seem to point to depression, for some of these concerns closed, while others employed fewer hands. It is therefore best to gauge the state of the trade by the export figures. These show that in 1914-15 the total export of tanned hides and skins increased by 6 per cent both in quantity and value. Tanned hides improved by 20 per cent in weight and 46 per cent in value, while tanned skins declined by 12 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value.

Oils.

Although the Presidency produces an enormous quantity of oil-seed, comparatively little is worked up in the country, the bulk being exported in the form of seed. According to the 1911 census the industry employed about 25,000 persons. But oil milling in rural tracts is not often a separate business and many of the ryots have oil mills which they run occasionally when cattle labour is available to work them. The old wooden mill is to be found throughout the country, but for the extraction of castor-oil large iron screw presses worked by a number of coolies are employed, and there is a growing tendency to put down small groups of iron *ghani* mills worked by an oil-engine. On the West Coast, in connection with the extraction of coconut oil from copra, there was a large development of this trade, most of the mills being in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. Steam power is employed to drive them and a typical plant consists of from 30 to 50 *ghanis*, or rotary mills, each extracting the oil from about 45 lb. of copra per hour. In 1914 there were eight oil-presses registered as factories under the Act against two in 1913. But the number of small concerns on the West Coast decreased from 16 to 10, owing to the trade depression caused by the war.

Wood-work.

Wood-work furnishes employment for nearly 150,000 people, but it is mostly carried on as a village industry. In 1914 there were only two mills registered as factories against eight in 1913, though they employed a daily average of 176 persons as against 164. Two smaller timber mills are also known to exist in Cochin.

Bricks and tiles.

About 13,000 persons are employed in brick and tile making. The bulk of these are village workers manufacturing a very crude article. But in the Malabar and South Canara districts, which supply the most suitable clays, a considerable number of modern tile works have been erected. A few of such factories are also scattered over other parts of the Presidency. In 1914 there were 22 registered factories employing a daily average of 3,620 persons. Statistics are also available for eight other important works on the West Coast.

Rice-hulling.

In recent years there has been considerable development in rice-hulling and there are about 213 rice mills in the Presidency. The number registered under the Factories Act in 1914 was 110 as against 96 in 1913, the daily average number of employees increasing from 5,765 to 6,558.

Sugar.

The sugar industry furnishes employment for about 20,000 people. Sugar is obtained both from sugarcane and from palmyras. There were only five modern sugar factories in the Presidency in 1914. They gave employment to a daily average of 1,910 persons.

Metal work.

Metal work also employs about 20,000 persons. It is largely a cottage industry; but in Madras there is one large aluminium factory and four iron and brass foundries with a daily average of 1,196 employees in all. There are also a few small factories in the Northern Circars.

Iron.

Foundries and iron works provide employment for nearly 60,000 people. The most important are the Railway Company's workshops at Perambur and Negapatam and the five large engineering workshops under private management in Madras. Except in the railway shops, most of the work done is job work.

Pumping.

The pumping of water for

irrigation purposes is an industry which has developed largely in recent years. During 1914–15 progress was not so rapid as in the previous year. The war affected the value of the cotton and groundnut crops considerably and the ryot had little money available for investment. Nevertheless about 100 new plants were put down and on 1st April 1915 the number of pumping plants was 657.

The Indian Factories Act. (1914.)

281. The Act continued to work smoothly. The total number of factories on the register rose from 354 at the beginning of 1914 to 391, an increase of 37 during the year. The number of operatives is returned as 81,217 against 78,764 in 1913, or an increase of 2,453 during the year. Taking all the factories together a larger number of women and children were employed. By means of a system of reliefs it is arranged that the women never work more than 11 hours per day, very often much less. For the children there is a system of certification which works satisfactorily. The number of certificates increased from 4,109 to 8,162. Fewer factories were inspected in 1914. The number of prosecutions increased and they all ended in the conviction of the accused. The sanitation of the factories and surroundings continued to improve and the general health of the operatives was good. Accidents decreased from 398 to 392. Of the 392, 7 were fatal, 16 serious and 369 of a minor nature. Of the seven fatal accidents, five were due to carelessness, one to intoxication and one to pure misadventure. Many of the smaller accidents were due to careless handling of machinery. There were only two strikes both of which were of short duration, and were amicably settled.

The Department of Industries.

282. In 1914–15 the total receipts of the department were Rs. 50,142 and the expenditure Rs. 4,20,246. The total nominal cost of the department was thus Rs. 3,70,104 against Rs. 2,76,685 in 1913–14. But while the expenditure on capital of a recoverable character was only Rs. 42,000 in 1913–14, in 1914–15 it was nearly Rs. 1,40,000. The actual cost of the department was therefore only Rs. 2,30,000 against Rs. 2,34,000 in the previous year. The activities of the department are many and various. During 1914–15 it was consulted with regard to 152 installation of machinery as against 181 in 1913–14. The fall is due to the stringency of the money market and the decreased prices obtainable for cotton and groundnuts, which left the ryot with little ready cash to spare on the development of lift irrigation. About half of the 152 plants were industrial and half pumping. The character of the industrial plant put down was very much the same as in previous years, rice mills being most numerous. The boring branch of the department completed 645 borings, the total depth bored being 28,078 feet as compared with 18,846 feet last year. The two peripatetic weaving parties continued to work on the same lines as in previous years. The districts of Tinnevelly, Rāmnād, Gōdāvari and Kistna were visited. In Tinnevelly 141 flyshuttle slays were introduced and in Rāmnād 35. The work at the Singanallur and Hospet sugarcane stations was carried on under difficulties owing to lack of raw materials, delay in securing proper furnaces and sickness among the staff. The Technical Institute at Madura had 56 students on its rolls. There were 35 other institutions under control; 15 of those were mainly devoted to teaching carpentry and 14 to needle craft. The buildings for the new Leather Trades School at Madras were completed by the end of the year and machinery was being fitted up. The Tinctorial Expert was engaged with the important question of finding a substitute for German dyes. His conclusion was that the available supply of indigenous materials could not meet more than a fraction of the normal demand. In view of the facts that the methods of dyeing had to be materially changed when utilizing these dyestuffs and that the use of synthetic dyes would certainly be re-established on the cessation of hostilities, he was not hopeful of securing an indigenous supply. The department also carried on investigations connected with the manufacture of pencils and glass, and gathered a large amount of statistical information concerning the industries of the Presidency. A successful exhibition of samples of imported German and Austrian goods and of similar Indian manufactures was held in December.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1914-15.)

[*Review of the Sea-Borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1914–15; Annual Volume of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial; Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade with the British Empire and Foreign Countries; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India; Review of the Trade of India for 1914–15.*]

General summary.

283. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency for the year ending 1st March 1915 was nearly Rs. 4,868 lakhs, showing a decline of Rs. 948 lakhs or more than 16 per cent as compared with the total trade of the preceding year. Government transactions amounted to nearly Rs. 57 lakhs or Rs. $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs less than those of 1913–14. The war with Germany and Austria which broke out in August 1914 has affected the trade of India both directly and indirectly. The first direct effect was naturally to stop the considerable trade with Germany and Austria. The total foreign import trade of the Presidency in private merchandise was in 1913–14 valued at Rs. 1,635·46 lakhs and of this Rs. 92·32 lakhs or 5·6 per cent was with Germany and Rs. 27·35 lakhs or 1·6 per cent with Austria-Hungary. Similarly the total value of exports in 1913–14 was Rs. 2,590·93 lakhs and of this Rs. 247·19 lakhs or 9·5 per cent was with Germany and Rs. 43·64 lakhs or 1·7 per cent with Austria-Hungary. In this Presidency, as in the rest of India, the closing of the export trade to these countries was more serious than the closure of the import trade because the latter could be replaced from other sources, but the loss of these two customers caused a serious drop in values as well as in quantities, quite apart from the question of exchange. There was further a complete stoppage of trade with Belgium and a large diminution of that with France. Since November trade with Turkey has also ceased. In addition to the loss of trade with enemy countries, the export trade with allied and neutral countries has also suffered, due in the case of the former to smaller demand and in the latter to the restrictions which it has been found necessary to place on the export of certain articles, either on account of direct military requirements, or the necessity of preventing supplies reaching the enemy, e.g., hides and skins, jute, wool and wheat. There was a serious shortage of tonnage arising in part from the taking up of vessels for military transport purposes and in part to the increased demand elsewhere; freight rates have in consequence been high and in addition war risks have had to be paid. During September the German cruiser "Emden" made several successful raids on trading vessels in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and caused a temporary dislocation of trade. The net result is that foreign trade declined from Rs. 4,342 lakhs in 1913–14 to Rs. 3,500 lakhs or 19 per cent and coasting trade from Rs. 1,408 lakhs to Rs. 1,311 lakhs or 7 per cent. Under foreign trade, imports of private merchandise fell from Rs. 1,635·46 lakhs to Rs. 1,252·30 lakhs or 23 per cent due to smaller receipts of cotton manufactures, metals, cotton twist and yarn, machinery, railway materials, glass and glassware, hardware, gold and silver thread, spices, dyeing and tanning substances, motor vehicles and sugar; only imports of kerosene oil showed an increase. Exports declined from Rs. 2,590·93 lakhs to Rs. 2,161·19 lakhs or nearly 17 per cent on account of smaller shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw and tanned skins, raw jute, coir manufactures, cotton manufactures, wood and timber, cotton twist and yarn, living animals and oil-cakes. This was partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of tanned hides, grain and pulse, rubber, coconut oil, indigo and coffee. Imports of treasure rose from Rs. 18·22 lakhs to Rs. 18·88 lakhs or 3 per cent while exports fell from Rs. 97·45 lakhs to Rs. 67·57 lakhs or 31 per cent. Under coasting trade, imports of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 852·98 lakhs to Rs. 749·27 lakhs or 12 per cent as there were reduced imports of grain and pulse, raw cotton and gunny bags, while exports increased from Rs. 548·96 lakhs to Rs. 553·78 lakhs or 0·9 per cent in consequence of larger shipments of groundnuts to Bengal partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of coconut oil, fresh vegetables, spices and groundnut oil.

Balance of trade.

284. The excess of exports over imports was Rs. 925 lakhs or Rs. 67 lakhs less than in the previous year.

Customs revenue.

285. The total gross revenue was Rs. 82·73 lakhs, a falling off from last year of Rs. 2·65 lakhs or 3 per cent. The amount of import duty realized declined from Rs. 76 lakhs to Rs. 72 lakhs or 5 per cent resulting chiefly from smaller imports of cotton goods by Rs. 5·16 lakhs or 31 per cent, manufactured articles by Rs. 3·44 lakhs or 25 per cent, metals, excluding silver, by Rs. 1·98 lakhs or 28 per cent, liquors by Rs. 1·25 lakhs or 8 per cent and sugar by Rs. 1·10 lakhs or 31 per cent; while there were larger receipts under petroleum by Rs. 9·50 lakhs or 132 per cent and silver bullion by Rs. 0·53 lakh or 30 per cent. The increase from Rs. 9·30 lakhs to Rs. 10·61 lakhs or 14 per cent under export duty was the result of larger exports of rice to Ceylon.

Foreign imports.

286. The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal foreign articles, including treasure, imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Foreign imports.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	Percentage of total imports in 1914-15.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Cotton manufactures	2,83,90,558	4,68,58,898	3,19,84,673	– 1,48,74,225	25·54
Metals and ores	1,21,50,236	1,93,26,701	1,17,00,873	– 76,25,828	9·34
Railway plant and rolling-stock	63,71,847	1,20,26,742	1,00,65,314	– 19,61,428	8·04
Cotton twist and yarn	99,73,840	1,22,49,144	99,26,241	– 23,22,903	7·93
Oils	53,10,383	43,29,865	74,67,795	+ 31,37,930	5·96
Sugar	38,97,849	63,30,567	56,25,898	– 7,04,669	4·49
Machinery and millwork	49,32,220	71,99,498	51,19,985	– 20,79,513	4·09
Spices	37,44,728	53,96,135	45,39,613	– 8,56,522	3·63
Hardware	29,96,025	42,04,733	29,46,058	– 12,58,675	2·35
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes).	35,07,386	40,73,303	28,13,341	– 12,59,962	2·24
Provisions and oilman's stores	19,95,853	27,68,031	23,61,697	– 4,06,334	1·89
Paper and pasteboard	17,22,441	24,29,817	21,01,815	– 3,28,002	1·68
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits).	20,39,526	21,64,203	17,54,760	– 4,09,443	1·40
Motor-cars and motor-cycles	8,13,801	23,39,830	16,36,419	– 7,03,411	1·31
Articles imported by post	2,55,578	25,76,819	15,50,701	– 10,26,118	1·24
Building and engineering materials ...	8,82,885	11,23,518	13,06,769	+ 1,83,251	1·05
Soap	6,38,117	11,01,039	12,99,666	+ 1,98,627	1·04
Matches	10,70,042	11,15,627	12,57,252	+ 1,41,625	1·00
Chemicals and chemical preparations	8,39,143	10,68,182	11,87,782	+ 1,19,600	0·95
Arms and ammunition	10,98,201	10,13,108	11,36,729	+ 1,23,621	0·91
Jute, raw and manufactures	7,79,365	11,37,048	11,22,238	– 14,810	0·90
Drugs and medicines	10,27,594	11,30,977	10,62,781	– 68,196	0·85
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	13,02,855	17,11,789	10,30,433	– 6,81,356	0·82
Animals, living	4,72,026	4,52,069	8,35,447	+ 3,83,378	0·67
Glass and glassware	15,72,604	20,62,774	8,00,561	– 12,62,213	0·64
Wood and timber	8,94,702	6,19,880	7,44,265	+ 1,24,385	0·59
Dyeing and tanning substances	15,51,748	15,36,848	7,30,691	– 8,06,157	0·58
Stationery (excluding paper)	6,18,566	9,80,948	7,07,726	– 2,73,222	0·56
Cycles	5,18,786	5,97,356	5,75,595	– 21,761	0·46
Haberdashery and millinery	7,98,639	10,88,011	5,61,018	– 5,26,993	0·45
Rubber, raw and manufactures	1,12,020	3,54,962	5,49,266	+ 1,94,304	0·44
Paints and painters' materials	5,17,028	6,99,158	5,43,623	– 1,55,535	0·43
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,88,714	6,51,017	5,15,245	– 1,35,772	0·41
Tobacco, raw and manufactures ...	5,36,043	5,24,659	4,58,448	– 66,211	0·37
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,11,445	8,60,323	4,48,107	– 4,12,216	0·36
Books and printed matter	3,99,801	4,35,484	4,43,770	+ 8,286	0·35
Fruits and vegetables	3,05,585	3,37,807	3,78,300	+ 40,493	0·30
Tea chests, entire or in sections	2,91,692	3,40,151	3,69,929	+ 29,778	0·29
Leather	3,78,652	4,31,458	3,12,885	– 1,18,573	0·25
Belting for machinery	2,75,469	3,35,816	3,00,567	– 35,249	0·24
Hides and skins, raw	5,59,697	5,08,960	2,97,663	– 2,11,297	0·24
Earthenware and porcelain	3,29,501	3,65,803	2,89,330	– 76,473	0·23
Printing and lithographing materials ...	2,01,458	3,04,466	2,78,071	– 26,395	0·22
Toys and requisites for games	3,19,922	3,71,914	2,70,942	– 1,00,072	0·22
Candles	2,81,398	2,84,208	2,65,370	– 18,838	0·21
Gums and resins	2,26,616	2,86,314	2,07,268	– 79,046	0·17
Boots and shoes	1,57,773	2,73,893	1,98,311	– 75,582	0·16
Furniture and cabinetware	2,12,463	3,06,893	1,57,081	– 1,49,812	0·13
Manures	2,12,454	6,52,039	1,51,841	– 5,00,198	0·12
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver ...	3,45,669	3,11,808	1,40,846	– 1,70,962	0·11
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,39,250	5,53,441	88,897	– 4,64,544	0·07
Cotton, raw	2,34,581	2,18,018	66,826	– 1,51,192	0·05
Other articles	23,49,195	31,25,136	25,43,386	– 5,81,750	2·03
Total, Merchandise ...	11,27,53,970	16,35,46,288	12,52,30,108	– 3,83,16,180	100·00
Treasure—					
Gold	46,98,213	3,90,784	95,333	– 2,95,451	...
Silver	19,95,689	14,31,172	17,92,600	+ 3,61,428	...
Total, Treasure ...	66,93,902	18,21,956	18,87,933	+ 65,977	
Total, Foreign Imports ...	11,94,47,872	16,53,68,244	12,71,18,041	– 3,82,50,203	...

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO. Liquors.

287. The total value under the head food, drink and tobacco declined by Rs. 22·98 lakhs to Rs. 151·36 lakhs. The total imports of liquors fell by 23 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. Imports of malt liquors declined by 25 per cent in quantity, those from the United Kingdom and Germany falling by 22 and 54 per cent respectively. Imports of whisky showed a decline of 6 per cent. There was a decrease of 12,768 gallons or 22 per cent under brandy. Imports from France fell from 36,969 gallons to 29,647 gallons and those from Germany, consisting of the cheaper brands, from 5,745 gallons to 2,629 gallons. Under other sorts of spirits 16,571 gallons of gin, 2,279 gallons of essences, 1,982 gallons of rum and 743 gallons of liqueurs were imported against 17,412, 11,075, 1,875, 1,304 gallons, respectively, in 1913–14. Wines decreased by 16,270 gallons to 42,034 gallons. Imports of provisions and oilman's stores totalled Rs. 23·62 lakhs against Rs. 27·68 lakhs for the previous year, Rs. 18·03 lakhs being imports from the United Kingdom and Rs. 2·80 lakhs from the Straits Settlements. Biscuits receded from Rs. 5·54 lakhs to Rs. 4·79 lakhs, farinaceous food from Rs. 7·31 lakhs to Rs. 7·17 lakhs, condensed milk from Rs. 4·21 lakhs to Rs. 3·55 lakhs, canned and bottled provisions from Rs. 3·43 lakhs to Rs. 2·46 lakhs and other sorts from Rs. 6·89 lakhs to Rs. 5·65 lakhs. Imports of spices dropped by Rs. 8·56 lakhs to Rs. 45·40 lakhs. Betelnuts, which formed the bulk of the spices imported, decreased from Rs. 52·5 lakhs to Rs. 43·97 lakhs. Imports from Ceylon, which consisted mainly of sun-dried nuts, rose from 11·36 million pounds to 11·82 million pounds in quantity, but the value fell from Rs. 26·35 lakhs to Rs. 24·7 lakhs: those from the Straits Settlements fell from 16·51 million pounds valued at Rs. 26·14 lakhs to 14·14 million pounds valued at Rs. 19·25 lakhs. The decrease was due to want of shipping facilities owing to the war. There was a slight variation in the imports of pepper, which declined from 216,722 lb. valued at Rs. 0·67 lakh to 194,211 lb. valued at Rs. 0·59 lakh. Imports of sugar of all kinds declined by 23 per cent in volume and 11 per cent in value. Refined sugar fell by 27 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value. During the first quarter of the year under review imports were stimulated by the low prices quoted towards the close of 1913–14, but on the outbreak of war prices began to go up and supplies to decline in consequence of the demand from Europe for cane sugar to take the place of beet sugar from the Continent. In the United Kingdom prices rose from 15 shillings to 42 shillings per hundredweight. The British Government purchased very large quantities for the United Kingdom from markets other than continental markets and thus the Java crop, which is the chief source for Madras, was diverted to the United Kingdom and supplied about one-third of its requirements. Imports however of unrefined sugar from Java showed a slight increase. At the beginning of the year the local market price of Java sugar was Rs. 9–12–0 per hundredweight; this rose to Rs. 13–8–0 on the outbreak of war and reached Rs. 16–8–0 towards the close of the official year. Beet sugar from Austria-Hungary receded by 24 per cent and cane sugar from Java by 30 per cent. Imports of unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below) decreased 50 per cent chiefly due to the cessation of imports from Mauritius and to a slight increase in the outturn of local "jaggery." The imports of confectionery fell by 34 per cent. The total imports of tobacco receded by 34,444 lb. or 13 per cent in quantity and Rs. 0·66 lakh or 12 per cent in value. Imports of raw tobacco declined by 36 per cent in quantity and 41 per cent in value, the figures being the smallest on record. Imports from Holland, Belgium and Germany fell from 59,685 lb., 22,485 lb. and 20,130 lb. to 29,212 lb., 10,570 lb. and 8,087 lb. respectively, while those from the United Kingdom increased from 7,007 lb. to 14,546 lb. Imports of cigarettes showed very little variation, the supply from the United Kingdom having increased from 74,685 lb. to 76,933 lb. while that from Egypt fell from 3,584 lb. to 1,435 lb.

(Margin notes: Provisions and oilman's stores. — Spices. — Sugar. — Tobacco.)

RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

288. Imports of coal, coke and patent fuel dwindled from Rs. 5·53 lakhs to Rs. 0·89 lakh owing to the war. Imports of foreign coal amounted to 1,078 tons against 13,242 tons. Only 25 tons were imported from Australia, whence in the previous year 5,499 tons had been imported. One thousand four hundred and twenty-three tons of coke were imported against

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Coal, coke and patent fuel. Oils.

1,823 tons in the previous year. In spite of the war, imports of mineral oils increased by 66 per cent in quantity and 76 per cent in value. Kerosene oil, representing 87 per cent of all oils, rose by 86 per cent in volume and 90 per cent in value. Foreign imports have shown a decline during the last few years but in the year under review there has been a considerable increase. At Madras the German cruiser "Emden" fired several shells into the Burma Oil Company's Installation and two tanks were completely gutted and 320,000 gallons burnt. When war broke out and again after the "Emden's" visit there was a great demand for oil and considerable speculation in anticipation of a shortage of supplies. Imports of oil from Malaysia increased fourfold: 7·9 million gallons coming from the Straits Settlements and 1·3 million gallons from Borneo compared with 2·3 million gallons from the Straits alone in 1913–14. American oil increased by 12 per cent. Imports of Burma oil were also greater, both in quantity and value. Imports of lubricating oils from foreign countries increased by 12 per cent but those of liquid fuel declined by 6 per cent. There were no imports of foreign petrol during the last two years. Imports coastwise amounted to 955,010 gallons against 440,436 gallons in the previous year. Imports of raw silk mainly from China amounted to Rs. 4·1 lakhs against Rs. 4·81 lakhs in 1913–14. Imports of American cotton fell from Rs. 2·18 lakhs to Rs. 0·67 lakh. Imports of teakwood amounted to Rs. 1·43 lakhs against Rs. 0·45 lakh in the previous year, the whole being supplied by Java. Jarrah wood from Western Australia slightly improved from Rs. 1·09 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 lakhs, while other timber declined from Rs. 2·50 lakhs to Rs. 1·76 lakhs owing to smaller consignments being received from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Textile materials. Wood and timber.

ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED. Apparel.

289. The total value of the imports under this head declined from Rs. 1,352·47 lakhs to Rs. 982·23 lakhs. Under the group apparel the imports amounted to Rs. 30·12 lakhs against Rs. 43·46 lakhs in the previous year. Apparel, including drapery, etc., declined from Rs. 5·37 lakhs to Rs. 3·93 lakhs. Owing to the war there was a considerable shrinkage in the imports of gold and silver thread from France, but later indications show that the trade is now reviving. Boots and shoes declined from Rs. 2·74 lakhs to Rs. 1·98 lakhs. Imports of carriages and carts declined slightly from Rs. 1·5 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 lakhs. The decrease was naturally greater in motor-vehicles and accessories imports of which fell from Rs. 23·40 lakhs to Rs. 16·36 lakhs. The number of motor-cars imported amounted to 318 against 465 in the previous year: of these 201 came from the United Kingdom and 101 from the United States. The number of motor-cycles rose from 310 to 312, of which 282 were of British manufacture. Eight motor-wagons valued at Rs. 61,940 were imported against the same number valued at Rs. 43,840 in the previous year. The value of imports of motor-vehicles during the past year was Rs. 16·36 lakhs against Rs. 23·4 lakhs in 1913–14. Imports of cycles and accessories slightly declined from Rs. 5·97 lakhs to Rs. 5·76 lakhs. Imports of chemicals (other than chemical manures) advanced from Rs. 10·68 lakhs to Rs. 11·88 lakhs owing to larger receipts of soda compounds, which rose from Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 5·07 lakhs, while potassium compounds declined by Rs. 1·09 lakhs. Under drugs and medicines, imports of camphor increased from Rs. 4·53 lakhs to Rs. 5·41 lakhs. Japanese camphor increased its hold upon the market, imports of the Chinese and synthetic varieties declining still further. Proprietary and patent medicines declined from Rs. 2·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·67 lakhs. Clocks and watches declined from Rs. 2·23 lakhs to Rs. 1·32 lakhs and cutlery from Rs. 2·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The imports of hardware aggregated Rs. 29·87 lakhs, a decrease of 30 per cent. The United Kingdom was pre-eminent in this trade, its share being 72 per cent against 65 per cent in the previous year, while the shares of Germany and Austria fell from 15 and 7 per cent to 10 and 4 per cent respectively. The total value of imports of instruments and apparatus declined from Rs. 17·12 lakhs to Rs. 10·30 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of electrical and scientific instruments. The war has affected considerably the imports of dyes into this Presidency. As Germany has hitherto supplied almost all the dye-stuffs imported there have been only a few

Carriages and carts including cycles and motor-cars.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments

cases landed since the outbreak of war and these were brought by prize vessels. The total value of dyeing and tanning substances declined from Rs. 15·37 lakhs to Rs. 7·31 lakhs, a decrease of 52 per cent. Imports of alizarine dyes fell from 1,479,124 lb. valued at Rs. 7·67 lakhs to 771,168 lb. valued at Rs. 3·69 lakhs and those of aniline dyes from 486,011 lb. valued at Rs. 3·56 lakhs to 141,752 lb. valued at Rs. 1·11 lakhs. Synthetic indigo decreased 50 per cent, 503 cwt. valued at Rs. 0·74 lakh being imported. Germany supplied Rs. 1·37 lakhs worth of alizarine, Rs. 0·81 lakh worth of aniline and Rs. 1·03 lakhs worth of other dyes compared with Rs. 2·73 lakhs, Rs. 2·8 lakhs and Rs. 1·87 lakhs in 1913–14. Imports of these dyes via Belgium amounted to Rs. 1·65 lakhs, Rs. 0·24 lakh, Rs. 0·6 lakh against Rs. 1·42 lakhs, Rs. 0·63 lakh and Rs. 1·57 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of paints and painters' materials declined from Rs. 6·99 lakhs to Rs. 5·44 lakhs.

Dyes and colours.

Glassware and earthenware.

The trade under glassware was also much curtailed on account of the war as the principal sources of supply were Austria-Hungary and Germany. Imports amounted to Rs. 8·01 lakhs against Rs. 20·63 lakhs in 1913–14. In this decline of Rs. 12·62 lakhs all supplying countries shared, imports from Austria-Hungary falling from Rs. 9·93 lakhs to Rs. 3·49 lakhs, the United Kingdom from Rs. 2·83 lakhs to Rs. 1·28 lakhs, Germany from Rs. 3·67 lakhs to Rs. 1·28 lakhs and Belgium from Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 0·87 lakh. The greatest fall was in the import of glass bangles (Rs. 8·8 lakhs to Rs. 2·5 lakhs) though all varieties showed a decrease: beads and false pearls being imported to the value of Rs. 1·67 lakhs, bottles and phials Rs. 1·15 lakhs, sheet and plate glass Rs. 0·87 lakh against Rs. 2·76 lakhs, Rs. 2·82 lakhs and Rs. 2·72 lakhs, respectively, in 1913–14. Imports of earthenware amounted to Rs. 2·89 lakhs against Rs. 3·66 lakhs in 1913–14, supplies from both the United Kingdom and Germany showing a decrease.

Machinery.

Imports under the head machinery receded by Rs. 21·14 lakhs to Rs. 54·21 lakhs. There was an increase under textile machinery which is attributable to the requirements of the cotton mills at Madura. Rupees 45·56 lakhs or 89 per cent of the total imports of machinery came from the United Kingdom.

Iron and steel.

The combined imports of iron and steel showed a contraction of 55 per cent in quantity and 47 per cent in value. The outbreak of war considerably affected the imports of these metals. The short supply of iron gave a stimulus to imports by land of iron bars manufactured in Pondicherry which increased from 3,923 tons valued at Rs. 3·92 lakhs to 6,139 tons valued at Rs. 6·39 lakhs. The abnormal imports of bar and channel steel and pipes and tubes in 1913–14, due to special causes, accounted for the decline of 67 and 81 per cent respectively this year.

Other metals.

Imports of copper fell by 27 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value. Mixed or yellow metal sheets declined by 31 per cent in quantity and 27 per cent in value. The opening price of yellow metal sheets in the local market was Rs. 240 per candy, but it rose to Rs. 255 on the outbreak of war and, with some fluctuations, reached Rs. 260 at the close of the official year, when there was a good demand. Imports of braziers and sheets improved slightly. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of copper was 75 per cent and that of Germany 21 per cent against 61 and 36 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. Imports of aluminium declined by 18 per cent in volume and 14 per cent in value. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States sent supplies to the value of Rs. 2·95 lakhs, Rs. 1·06 lakhs and Rs. 1·00 lakh, respectively, against Rs. 3·68 lakhs, Rs. 0·98 lakh and Rs. 1·41 lakhs in the previous year. As usual Madras and Cocanada were the only ports at which aluminium was imported, their shares being Rs. 3·10 lakhs and Rs. 2·32 lakhs respectively. Imports of tin receded by 8 per cent in volume and 22 per cent in value owing to high prices; 86 per cent came from the Straits Settlements and 7 per cent from the United Kingdom.

Paper, pasteboard and stationery.

Imports of paper and pasteboard declined from Rs. 24·3 lakhs to Rs. 21·01 lakhs, a decrease of 13 per cent. The United Kingdom sent supplies to the value of Rs. 16·79 lakhs compared with Rs. 17·79 lakhs in 1913–14. Imports of stationery decreased by Rs. 2·73 lakhs to Rs. 7·08 lakhs.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.

There was a fall in imports of railway materials of Rs. 19·62 lakhs to Rs. 100·65 lakhs or 16 per cent. Imports in the previous year, however, had shown an increase of 86

Cotton goods.

per cent and the present figures are, in spite of the decrease, greater than those of the two years preceding 1913-14. The total value of imports of cotton goods, representing 34 per cent of the total foreign imports, declined by 29 per cent. The year under review began with large accumulation of stocks consequent on the speculative buying of the previous year. Notwithstanding these stocks goods continued to come forward in large quantities up to the outbreak of war, so much so that the imports during the first four months exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1913-14. There was practically no buying after the end of July and deliveries from stocks were much reduced, but the orders of the older contracts continued to arrive, though in smaller quantities, and it was only after October that the imports dropped heavily. The imports of twist and yarn declined by 15 per cent in volume and 19 per cent in value. Mule yarn showed a shortage of Rs. 3·07 lakhs or 9 per cent, occurring mainly under counts above 40. Under coloured yarns the common counts 30 to 40 declined by Rs. 13·65 lakhs. Imports of unspecified descriptions declined by Rs. 6·19 lakhs. The imports of cotton piece-goods, amounting to 152 million yards, showed a set back of 31 per cent both in quantity and value. Greys receded by 38 per cent in volume and 39 per cent in value. Decreases occurred under jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics by Rs. 54·52 lakhs, longcloths and shirtings by Rs. 27·31 lakhs, dhutis, saris and scarves by Rs. 8·84 lakhs. Under coloured goods, which showed a decrease of 27 per cent, prints and chintz declined by Rs. 15·83 lakhs, cambrics including madapollams, muslins, mulls and jaconets by Rs. 7·37 lakhs, shirtings by Rs. 4·17 lakhs and unspecified descriptions by Rs. 4·68 lakhs. Imports of white piece-goods declined by 21 per cent both in quantity and value. Jaconets, etc., showed a decline of Rs. 27·35 lakhs, while dhutis, saris, longcloths and shirtings showed increases. The trade of cotton piece-goods was almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom, all other countries sending only 0·6 per cent. Other cotton fabrics declined by Rs. 2·79 lakhs due to smaller imports of handkerchiefs, hosiery and sewing thread. Haberdashery and millinery decreased from Rs. 10·88 lakhs to Rs. 5·61 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·56 lakhs worth came from the United Kingdom. There was very little variation in the imports of jute fabrics which amounted to Rs. 11·22 lakhs ; the re-imports of used rice gunny bags from Ceylon amounted to Rs. 10·53 lakhs against Rs 10·10 lakhs in 1913-14. Woollen goods declined from Rs. 8·60 lakhs to Rs. 4·48 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of woollen piece-goods, yarn, knitting wool and shawls from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of arms and ammunition and military stores increased by Rs. 1·24 lakhs to Rs. 11·37 lakhs owing to larger receipts of blasting gelatine from the United Kingdom. Books and printed matter were valued at Rs. 4·44 lakhs against Rs. 4·35 lakhs. The value of earthenware pipes imported increased by Rs. 2·4 lakhs which raised the total imports of building and engineering materials from Rs. 11·24 lakhs to Rs. 13·07 lakhs. Imports of cement showed little variation : a small lot was received for the first time from Japan. Imports of matches improved from Rs. 11·16 lakhs to Rs. 12·57 lakhs. Safety matches rose from Rs. 3·56 lakhs to Rs. 5·08 lakhs to which Japan contributed Rs. 3·25 lakhs, Austria-Hungary Rs. 0·71 lakh and Sweden Rs. 0·58 lakh. Of other matches Norway and Sweden together supplied Rs. 6·4 lakhs and Japan Rs. 0·56 lakh and Germany Rs. 0·34 lakh against Rs. 6·71 lakhs, Rs. 0·08 lakh, Rs. 0·63 lakh respectively, in the previous year. Imports of soap increased by Rs. 1·99 lakhs, which occurred mainly under household and laundry soaps. Imports of living animals showed an increase of Rs. 3·83 lakhs, 1,735 horses having been imported against 814 in the previous year. Some of these horses were purchased by the Madras War Fund Committee and sent to the Front. The colony of Victoria supplied horses to the value of Rs. 6·92 lakhs and Ceylon Rs. 1·01 lakhs against Rs. 3.77 lakhs and Rs. 0·13 lakh respectively in 1913-14. Articles imported by post declined from Rs. 25·77 lakhs to Rs. 15·51 lakhs, an amount equal to such imports in 1912-13

Minor items.

Foreign Exports.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

290. The following table gives the value and comparative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture, including treasure, exported from the Madras Presidency, to foreign countries :—

Foreign exports.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Percentage of total exports in 1914–15.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Leather	3,49,89,475	3,47,20,581	3,70,36,147	+ 23,15,566	17·26
Seeds	3,46,60,926	5,32,89,586	3,29,72,715	—2,03,16,871	15·36
Grain and pulse	1,74,86,526	2,45,91,088	2,87,78,744	+ 41,87,656	13·41
Cotton, raw	3,52,71,002	3,08,96,193	2,26,73,126	— 82,23,067	10·56
Coffee	1,32,58,745	1,52,40,742	1,57,95,736	+ 5,54,994	7·36
Tea	1,22,03,959	1,46,16,349	1,45,14,170	— 1,02,179	6·76
Cotton manufactures	84,93,649	1,06,99,623	85,25,512	— 21,74,111	3·97
Rubber, raw and manufactures	15,11,949	63,07,285	73,02,582	+ 9,95,297	3·40
Spices	51,83,009	63,18,765	60,86,623	— 2,32,142	2·84
Coir, raw and manufactures	73,91,720	89,72,748	56,76,920	— 32,95,828	2·65
Oils	42,74,585	43,52,855	49,14,535	+ 5,61,680	2·29
Oil-cakes	59,61,868	55,14,461	42,19,365	— 12,95,096	1·97
Articles exported by post	23,20,912	38,35,324	33,03,207	— 5,32,117	1·54
Fruits and vegetables	22,06,618	31,89,046	30,00,844	— 1,88,202	1·40
Dyeing and tanning substances ...	13,45,293	12,72,757	19,61,300	+ 6,88,543	0·91
Fish (excluding canned fish) ...	22,31,835	24,42,249	19,03,524	— 5,38,725	0·89
Hides and skins, raw	47,53,800	27,10,093	17,48,628	— 9,61,465	0·82
Animals, living	19,41,261	30,82,034	17,06,054	— 13,75,980	0·79
Cotton twist and yarn	25,40,133	31,04,081	16,58,410	— 14,45,671	0·77
Fibre for brushes and brooms ..	14,08,981	13,36,463	15,49,632	+ 2,13,169	0·72
Jute, raw and manufactures	8,16,302	77,77,057	14,28,803	— 63,48,254	0·67
Tobacco, raw and manufactures ...	8,18,104	10,35,226	9,47,281	— 87,945	0·44
Manures	13,73,882	14,83,895	8,28,468	— 6,55,427	0·39
Wood and timber	16,21,634	23,34,505	7,28,763	— 16,05,742	0·34
Hemp, raw and manufactures ...	5,60,339	9,44,003	7,15,968	— 2,28,035	0·33
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	6,89,542	8,73,339	6,42,299	— 2,31,040	0·30
Drugs and medicines	8,20,769	7,60,152	6,29,994	— 1,30,158	0·29
Sugar	12,03,855	8,89,750	5,76,534	— 3,13,216	0·27
Mica	4,63,656	8,46,025	4,71,926	— 3,74,099	0·22
Building and engineering materials...	1,83,728	3,19,969	3,73,827	+ 53,858	0·17
Wool, raw and manufactures ...	4,26,719	3,76,799	2,70,337	— 1,06,462	0·13
Fodder, bran and pollard ...	2,98,548	2,35,395	1,70,308	— 65,087	0·08
Silk, raw and manufactures	3,35,384	3,36,717	1,48,127	— 1,88,590	0·07
Horn and hornmeal	2,92,123	3,47,806	1,42,954	— 2,04,852	0·07
Metals and ores	5,64,289	2,84,880	1,10,042	— 1,74,838	0·05
Other articles	14,38,997	16,93,472	10,91,162	— 6,02,310	0·51
Total, Merchandise ...	21,04,44,117	25,70,31,313	21,46,04,567	—4,24,26,746	100·00
Treasure—					
Gold	3,29,657	15,06,379	23,62,915	+ 8,56,536	...
Silver	49,69,944	82,38,345	43,63,842	— 38,44,503	...
Total ...	52,99,601	97,44,724	67,56,757	— 29,87,967	...
Total, Exports ...	21,57,43,718	26,67,76,037	22,13,61,324	—4,54,14,713	...

The normal course of the export trade has been disturbed by the war both from the fact that export is no longer possible to Germany and Austria and because the export of certain goods has at various times been either prohibited or restricted to certain countries. The goods in which this Presidency is chiefly concerned and which the notifications have affected are tanned and raw hides, raw skins, rubber, manganese and to a certain extent medical stores including their raw materials. Later in the year restrictions were placed on the export of vegetable oils and oleaginous nuts and seeds, but as this was not till the middle of March the effect on returns for the year under review was not important.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Grain, pulse and flour.

291. The exports of grain and pulse increased by 17 per cent both in quantity and value over those of the previous year. Export of paddy (rice unhusked) rose by 19 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value, and that of rice (husked) by 18 per cent both in quantity and value. Shipments of rice to Ceylon, representing 88 per cent of the total exports under this head, increased by 21 per cent both in quantity and value. This season the harvest of rice in the Madras Presidency has been good on the whole and there was more demand from Ceylon as supplies from Bengal and Burma to that colony diminished. Shipments to Mauritius rose by 32 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value. Prices were

lower especially in the case of paddy. Exports of spices declined from 27·44 million pounds valued at Rs. 63·18 lakhs to 24·74 million pounds valued at Rs. 60·87 lakhs, a decrease of 10 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. During the first four months of the year shipments of pepper were greater by 123 per cent in quantity and 111 per cent in value than those of April to July 1913, but after the outbreak of the war they began to decline and the progressive figures up to February 1915 showed an increase of 6 per cent in quantity and a decrease of 1 per cent in value compared with the progressive figures up to February 1914. The final figures for the year showed an increase of 16 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in value compared with 1913-14. The average value dropped from As. 4–11 to As. 4–6 per pound. The present harvest is even better than that of 1914 and shipments during March 1915 were heavy. Exports to the United States amounted to Rs. 14·74 lakhs, Italy Rs. 7·57 lakhs, the United Kingdom Rs. 6·85 lakhs, France Rs. 4·71 lakhs and Germany Rs. 2·69 lakhs compared with Rs. 6·9 lakhs, Rs. 9·11 lakhs, Rs. 4·84 lakhs, Rs. 2·21 lakhs and Rs. 9·69 lakhs, respectively, in 1913–14. Ginger showed a decline of 22 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value. The United Kingdom and Germany were the chief consumers. The decline under chillies was due to smaller shipments to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements owing to poor crops and high prices. Exports of sugar, which were confined chiefly to unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below), amounted to 87,732 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·77 lakhs against 155,630 cwt. in 1913–14 valued at Rs. 8·9 lakhs, a decline of 44 per cent in quantity and 35 per cent in value. The area under sugarcane cultivation was almost the same as in the previous year, but the estimated outturn of jaggery increased by 7,900 tons. Much of this jaggery was required for local consumption in consequence of shortage in the imports of Java sugar and hence the exports to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 4·61 lakhs to Rs. 1·79 lakhs. The average price of jaggery rose from Rs. 5–11–0 to Rs. 6–5–0 per hundredweight. As regards tea, there was a further increase of 3 per cent in quantity, nearly 22 million pounds being exported, but the value, viz., Rs. 145·14 lakhs, declined by 1 per cent owing to a fall in average values from As. 10–11 to As. 10–7 per pound. The acreage under tea in 1914 is reported to be 65,054 as compared with 63,708 in 1913. The share of the United Kingdom in the total exports expanded from 56 to 60 per cent. The share of Canada remained much the same as in the previous year, namely, 25 per cent, while that of Ceylon, which was a transhipment centre for Russia, declined from 18 to 15 per cent. Coffee showed an increase of 7 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. The shipments during the first four months of the year increased by 104,964 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 60·65 lakhs in value. This abnormal increase was the result of a portion of the good crop of 1913-14 having been carried forward and shipped during those months to supply the keen demand and obtain the high prices in Europe consequent on the considerable reduction in the world's visible supply of coffee. The outbreak of war brought about a decline, and the shipments during the next eight months fell by 88,021 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 55 lakhs in value. Exports to the United Kingdom were normal and showed a slight contraction of 2 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value as compared with 1913–14. Shipments to France improved by 34 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value. The total exports of tobacco rose from 3·23 million pounds to 3·26 million pounds in quantity but declined by Rs. 0·88 lakh to Rs. 9·47 lakhs in value. The trade in leaf tobacco amounted to 2·36 million pounds valued at Rs. 4·65 lakhs against 2·23 million pounds valued at Rs. 4·39 lakhs. The principal consumers were the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States to which exports to the value of Rs. 3·63 lakhs and Rs. 0·89 lakh were sent against Rs. 3·17 lakhs and Rs. 0·83 lakh in 1913–14. Exports of cigars declined from 988,668 lb. to 887,165 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5·91 lakhs to Rs. 4·76 lakhs in value, more than half going to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. High grade cigars to the value of Rs. 0·45 lakh were exported to the United Kingdom compared with Rs. 0·88 lakh worth in 1913–14.

Spices. Sugar. Tea. Coffee. Tobacco.

RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

Hides and skins, raw.

292. Raw hides showed a decline of 75 per cent in quantity and 72 per cent in value. Exports of raw skins (98 per cent of which were goat skins) further declined by 41 per cent in weight and 34 per cent in value and were the smallest on record. Shipments to Germany, France and the United States fell by 49, 84 and 9 per cent respectively in quantity, while shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 117 per cent. Towards the end of the year the export of raw hides and skins was prohibited to certain neutral European countries.

Metallic ores.

The export of manganese, which is the chief ore exported, further declined from 36,750 tons valued at Rs. 2·79 lakhs to 14,250 tons valued at Rs. 1·06 lakhs. Shipments to Belgium and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 0·85 lakh and Rs. 0·21 lakh against Rs. 1·62 lakhs and Rs. 1·17 lakhs in the previous year.

Oils.

With an increase of Rs. 5·62 lakhs the exports of oils totalled Rs. 49·15 lakhs. Animal oils, which consisted almost entirely of fish oils, fell from 367,382 gallons valued at Rs. 2·20 lakhs to 220,839 gallons valued at Rs. 1·19 lakhs as there were smaller shipments to Germany. Under essential oils lemon-grass oil from South Malabar declined from 47,051 gallons to 27,415 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 10·09 lakhs to Rs. 5·58 lakhs in value. Shipments to France, the United Kingdom and Germany receded from Rs. 5·65 lakhs, Rs. 1·34 lakhs and Rs. 2·48 lakhs to Rs. 2·99 lakhs, Rs. 1·15 lakhs and Rs. 0·25 lakh respectively, while those to the United States increased from Rs. 0·38 lakh to Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Under vegetable oils exports of coconut oil, representing 73 per cent of all oils, improved from 1·06 million gallons to 1·78 million gallons or 68 per cent in quantity, and from Rs. 22·48 lakhs to Rs. 35·96 lakhs or by 60 per cent in value. Ordinarily coconut oil is made in Germany from copra and sent thence to the United Kingdom. The oil made in Malabar from the copra that in previous years went to Germany and other countries has been shipped to the United Kingdom. This diversion of trade to the United Kingdom is directly due to the war, as the oil is in great demand for the manufacture of margarine to replace dairy butter. The average price was Rs. 2 per gallon. The United Kingdom received coconut oil valued at Rs. 24·98 lakhs, the United States Rs. 4·05 lakhs, Sweden Rs. 3·2 lakhs and Germany Rs. 1·84 lakhs compared with Rs. 4·75 lakhs, Rs. 9·46 lakhs, Rs 2·55 lakhs and Rs. 3·43 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of castor oil receded from 109,895 gallons valued at Rs. 1·39 lakhs to 86,526 gallons valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs, and those of ground-nut oil from 279,895 gallons to 203,091 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 4·34 lakhs to Rs. 3·07 lakhs in value. The decrease in both cases occurred in the shipments to Ceylon.

Seeds.

Seeds, which represented 15 per cent of the total exports of Indian produce, dropped by 38 per cent both in quantity and value.

Groundnuts.

The war seriously affected the trade in groundnuts, which represented 72 per cent of the total exports of seeds. Exports receded by 82,161 tons or 42 per cent in quantity and by Rs. 156·74 lakhs or 45 per cent in value. The area under groundnut cultivation was 7·5 per cent below that of last year but was 34 per cent above the average for the previous five years. The cultivation of this crop continued to extend in the Circars and in the Deccan though there has been a considerable reduction in the Carnatic and the Central districts in which tracts in normal years late sowings are made. The outturn is estimated at 580,471 tons of nuts in shell against 411,320 tons in the previous year. Before the outbreak of the war shipments rose by 5,734 tons or 8 per cent in quantity and by Rs. 8·73 lakhs or 7 per cent in value compared with the corresponding period of 1913–14. Shipments latterly declined by 68 and 74 per cent in quantity and value respectively. Prices also began to decline owing to the lack of demand. The opening price was about Rs. 41 per candy which rose to Rs. 42-8-0 just before the outbreak of the war but declined to Rs. 25 in January and Rs 20 at the close of the year. The freight rates to Marseilles went up considerably from £1–2–6 per ton in April to £1–3–9 in July, to £2–15–0 in January and to £4–7–6 towards the close of the year. Shipments to France, representing 83 per cent of the total exports, fell by 46 per cent in quantity and those to Belgium and Austria-Hungary by 65 and 9 per cent. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, took 2,487 tons against 10 tons in 1913–14, and Italy by taking 4,000 tons helped to reduce the surplus. As there were fewer shipments to the European markets larger shipments were made to

Calcutta and this coastwise trade rose from 7,528 tons valued at Rs. 11·80 lakhs to 49,819 tons valued at Rs. 70·96 lakhs. In Bengal the price of mustard and rape seed oil was high and groundnut oil was used in their place or was mixed with them. Exports from the chief port to foreign ports declined from 72,653 tons to 38,704 tons or by 47 per cent and the value declined from Rs. 128 lakhs to Rs. 58·21 lakhs or by 54 per cent. This large decrease was more than counterbalanced by heavier shipments to Calcutta, exports coastwise having risen from 7,482 tons valued at Rs. 11·74 lakhs to 49,271 tons valued at Rs. 70·16 lakhs. Taking the exports of foreign and coastwise together the total for the chief port was 87,975 tons against 80,135 tons in the previous year, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. The total value fell from Rs. 139·74 lakhs to Rs. 128·37 lakhs, a decrease of 8 per cent. Exports from Pondicherry amounted to 51,490 tons against 86,509 tons in 1913–14, a decrease of 40 per cent. The exports of copra declined by 16 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value, the average price falling from Rs. 20–6–0 to Rs. 19–6–0 per hundredweight. In previous years Germany was the principal consumer of Malabar copra which was used in the manufacture of margarine and edible fats, of which Germany supplied more than half the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom. As shipments to Germany ceased at the outbreak of the war, much interest was taken in the crushing of copra in the United Kingdom. Cochin supplied 63 per cent of the total exports. Shipments to Germany and Belgium declined by 60 and 56 per cent, while the United Kingdom increased her imports 24 times and France by 44 per cent. Exports of castor seed declined by 36 per cent in quantity and 37 per cent in value. The crop is being gradually neglected, groundnuts taking its place. Exports of essential oil-seeds declined by 26 per cent in quantity, but the value rose by 6 per cent. The variation occurs mainly under coriander seed which declined from 53,268 cwt. to 39,923 cwt. in quantity, while the value rose from Rs. 3·08 lakhs to Rs. 3·39 lakhs. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements consumed almost the whole quantity. The export trade in sesamum seeds was less by 71 per cent both in quantity and value and the figures were the smallest ever recorded. The area under the crop fell by 0·5 per cent. Exports to France and Austria-Hungary entirely ceased and those to Ceylon fell by 7 per cent. Exports of cotton seed declined by 57 per cent in quantity and 51 per cent in value as a result of the fall in price in foreign markets. Among other sorts of seeds, exports of niger declined from 2,071 tons valued at Rs. 3·10 lakhs to 1,762 tons valued at Rs. 2·35 lakhs and those of mowa seed from 1,327 tons valued at Rs. 2·23 lakhs to 101 tons valued at Rs. 0·14 lakh as there were smaller shipments to Germany. Exports of raw cotton declined by 22 per cent in volume and 27 per cent in value. The exports of cotton, which otherwise would have been normal, were suddenly cut off by the outbreak of the war and there was such a slump in values that some of the old stocks had not been fully disposed of by the end of the year. The spot price of middling American cotton at Liverpool was 7·21*d*. on 31st March 1914, and rose to 7·70*d*. by 30th May. When the war broke out in August the price declined to 6·50*d*. and gradually declined further to 4·41*d*. in November. Then a slight hardening began, the price on March 31st, 1915, being 5·52*d*. The area under cotton was 13 per cent less than that of last year but the yield was 5 per cent greater. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium fell by 27 and 28 per cent and those to Japan by 38 per cent, while shipments to France increased by 57 per cent. Of the three commercial varieties shipments of Tinnevellys were greatest, then Northerns and Westerns and lastly Cocanadas. Exports of raw hemp showed a decline from 2,864 tons to 2,298 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9·43 lakhs to Rs. 7·16 lakhs in value. Shipments to Italy declined from Rs. 5·25 lakhs to Rs. 1·78 lakhs while those to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 3·89 lakhs to Rs. 5·26 lakhs. Exports of raw jute receded from 22,003 tons valued at Rs. 77·70 lakhs to 6,822 tons valued at Rs. 14·23 lakhs, of which Rs. 13·3 lakhs worth went to the United Kingdom. The decline was due to a fall in demand and low values on the Continent, to holding stocks in anticipation of better prices and to the re-opening of the Chittivalasa factory, which took

Copra.

Castor seed.

Essential oil-seeds.

Sesamum.

Cotton seed.

Textile materials. Cotton.

Hemp, raw.

Jute, raw.

a considerable quantity. The total value of wood and timber exported amounted to Rs. 7·29 lakhs against Rs. 23·35 lakhs in 1913–14. Teak and other timber fell from Rs. 6·28 lakhs to Rs. 2·46 lakhs and sandalwood from Rs. 16·83 lakhs to Rs. 4·65 lakhs. The decrease was partly due to the war and partly to the postponement of the usual auctions in the Mysore forests. Exports of raw rubber showed a further expansion of 50 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value. The increase is due to a larger number of rubber trees coming into bearing. The average value declined from Rs. 384 to Rs. 306 per hundredweight. Shipment to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 35·33 lakhs to Rs. 51·63 lakhs, while those to Ceylon fell from Rs. 25·54 lakhs to Rs. 21·22 lakhs. The chief ports for the export of rubber are Cochin, Tuticorin and Calicut. Fibre for brushes and brooms consisted principally of palmyra fibre shipped from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut and amounted to Rs. 15·50 lakhs against Rs. 13·36 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of manures further declined from Rs. 14·84 lakhs to Rs. 8·28 lakhs. Shipment of bones amounted to Rs. 4·63 lakhs against Rs. 5·38 lakhs in 1913–14. Fish manure and guano fell from Rs. 5·81 lakhs to Rs. 1·40 lakhs and other manures from Rs. 3·65 lakhs to Rs. 2·25 lakhs. The quantity of mica exported fell from 544 tons to 277 tons or by 50 per cent in quantity and the value from Rs. 8·46 lakhs to Rs. 4·72 lakhs or by 44 per cent. Several mica mines in the Nellore district have been closed. Export to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 7·12 lakhs to Rs. 4·27 lakhs and those to Germany from Rs. 1·14 lakhs to Rs. 0·40 lakh.

Wood and timber. Rubber. Fibres. Manures. Mica.

ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Chemical, drugs and medicines.

293. The exports of cinchona bark amounted to 642,987 lb. valued at Rs. 1·43 lakhs against 605,102 lb. valued at Rs. 1·24 lakhs in 1913–14, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. There was a larger demand for Indian bark in the United Kingdom to replace shortage of Java bark. Exports of nux-vomica amounted to 1,235 tons valued at Rs. 1·56 lakhs against 1,720 tons valued at Rs. 19·0 lakhs in 1913–14 and were divided between the United Kingdom and the United States. Senna leaves further declined from 1,300 tons to 742 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·92 lakhs to Rs. 2·73 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took Rs. 1·50 lakhs worth and United States Rs. 0·94 lakh worth. Dyeing and tanning substances showed an advance from Rs. 12·73 lakhs to Rs. 19·61 lakhs. Exports of indigo rose from 89 tons to 270 tons in volume and from Rs. 2·93 lakhs to Rs. 13·67 lakhs in value. The area sown was practically the same as that of the previous year, but the out-turn was better. Germany was the largest manufacturer of synthetic indigo and when supplies from that country ceased the demand for natural indigo increased and the small crops available fetched high prices. The United Kingdom took to the value of Rs. 12·76 lakhs against Rs. 0·73 lakh in the previous year. Exports of myrabolams declined from Rs. 3·49 lakhs to Rs. 2·29 lakhs. Shipments to Germany fell from Rs. 1·38 lakhs to Rs. 0·21 lakh while those to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 1·18 lakhs to Rs. 2·06 lakhs. This year there were no exports to Belgium. Exports of turmeric declined from Rs. 4·58 lakhs to Rs. 2·23 lakhs due to smaller shipments to Russia, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The total exports of tanned hides and skins increased by 6 per cent both in quantity and value. Tanned hides improved by 20 per cent in weight and 46 per cent in value, the average price having risen from As. 12–5 to As. 15–1 per pound. Prices ruled high throughout the year and reached an unprecedented figure on account of the enormous orders placed by the British and French Governments for boots and all leather accoutrements. On the outbreak of the war an embargo was placed by the Indian Government on the exports of hides. This was removed on the 3rd of September, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage and to the activities of the hostile cruiser "Emden" in the Bay of Bengal, it was not until early in October that shipments could be resumed. Almost the whole exports went to the United Kingdom. On the other hand the exports of tanned skins declined by 12 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value. This was chiefly due to the lower prices ruling in the London market caused by the absence of demand from the Continent. Goat skins receded by 20 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value;

Dyes and colours. Hides, skins and leather.

the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany received values of Rs. 86·35 lakhs, Rs. 14·00 lakhs and Rs. 1·77 lakhs respectively compared with Rs. 115·01 lakhs, Rs. 11·62 lakhs and Rs. 4·24 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of sheep skins fell by 10 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States amounted to Rs. 45·60 lakhs, Rs. 13·55 lakhs and Rs. 11·99 lakhs respectively against Rs. 48·90 lakhs, Rs. 13·20 lakhs and Rs. 18·84 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of other skins, chiefly calf skins, amounted to 10,131 cwt. against 6,793 cwt. in the previous year and these were almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom. The exports of cotton twist and yarn further declined by 35 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value. The decrease was due to smaller shipments to Shanghai partly owing to the war and partly to competition with the Japanese and Chinese mills. The exports were mainly of counts 11 to 30. Exports of cotton piece-goods receded by 22 per cent both in quantity and value. Grey piece-goods to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements fell from Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 1·66 lakhs to Rs. 0·98 lakh each. Exports of coloured piece-goods, consisting mostly of lungis and saris, declined by 21 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value. Shipments to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States declined respectively by 29, 16 and 76 per cent. The decrease is chiefly attributable to smaller numbers of emigrants to these colonies and to fewer imports of dyeing materials due to the war. The export trade in handkerchiefs made by the handlooms in the north of the Presidency advanced from Rs. 7·83 lakhs to Rs. 8·21 lakhs, almost all of which went to the United Kingdom. Exports of woollen goods amounted to Rs. 2·70 lakhs against Rs. 3·66 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of carpets and rugs fell from Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs. 1·71 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. Other sorts of woollen manufactures declined from Rs. 1·11 lakhs to Rs. 0·99 lakh, the figure at which it stood in 1912–13. Exports of coir manufactures, excluding rope, amounted to Rs. 56·27 lakhs in value compared with Rs. 88·07 lakhs in 1913–14, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom (Rs. 28·13 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 7·89 lakhs), the United States (Rs. 5·68 lakhs) and Holland (Rs. 3·37 lakhs) against Rs. 27·57 lakhs, Rs. 23·83 lakhs, Rs. 5·88 lakhs and Rs. 9·30 lakhs respectively in 1913–14. Owing to the war the exports of coir matting and yarn, which are chiefly shipped from Cochin and Calicut, were less by 38 per cent in quantity and 36 per cent in value than those of the previous year. Exports from Travancore amounted to Rs. 6·24 lakhs against Rs. 7·71 lakhs in 1913–14. Oil-cakes to the value of Rs. 42·19 lakhs were exported against Rs. 55·15 lakhs in the previous year. They consisted chiefly of sesamum cake shipped to Ceylon. The total exports of living animals declined by Rs. 13·76 lakhs or 44 per cent. Of the total exports of living animals, Ceylon accounted for a value of Rs. 13·79 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 2·22 lakhs against Rs. 22·85 lakhs and Rs. 5·66 lakhs in 1913–14. Articles exported by post receded from Rs. 38·35 lakhs to Rs. 33·03 lakhs.

Yarns and textile fabrics. *Miscellaneous.* *Animals.*

Re-exports.

294. The value of re-exports declined by Rs. 5·47 lakhs to Rs. 15·14 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods accounted for 34 per cent. There was a slight decrease under articles re-exported by post from Rs. 5·96 lakhs to Rs. 4·33 lakhs.

Treasure.

295. Most of the gold from Europe and Egypt is brought to the Madras Presidency by rail from Bombay. Imports of gold by sea declined by Rs. 2·96 lakhs or 76 per cent to Rs. 0·95 lakh of which Rs. 0·94 lakh consisted of sovereigns. The United Kingdom supplied gold to the value of Rs. 0·94 lakh against Rs. 2·25 lakhs in the previous year. There were no imports from Australia. Exports of gold, consisting mostly of sovereigns, rose from Rs. 15·06 lakhs to Rs. 23·63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 8·57 lakhs or 57 per cent. Ceylon took to the value of Rs. 22·57 lakhs compared with Rs. 15·05 lakhs in the previous year. In 1913–14 there were no shipments of gold to the Straits Settlements, but this year Rs. 1·05 lakhs were exported. Imports of silver increased by Rs. 3·62 lakhs or 25 per cent. The quantity of bar silver imported was 921,027 oz. valued at Rs. 17·84 lakhs against 706,919 oz. valued at Rs. 14·05 lakhs in 1913–14. The value of Government of India rupees imported fell from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 6,931. The United Kingdom supplied bar silver to the value of

Rs. 17·82 lakhs against Rs. 12·12 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of silver consisted mostly of Government of India rupees shipped to Ceylon and declined by Rs. 38·44 lakhs to Rs. 43·94 lakhs.

Government transactions.

296. The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 36·27 lakhs and Rs. 3·57 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 44·09 lakhs and Rs. 1·86 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7·82 lakhs under imports was brought about by smaller imports of arms and ammunition by Rs. 5·04 lakhs, iron and steel by Rs. 1·92 lakhs, paper and pasteboard by Rs. 1·61 lakhs, and chemicals by Rs. 1·14 lakhs, but imports of apparel and instruments were greater by Rs. 1·06 lakhs and Rs. 0·88 lakh. The transactions were mostly with the United Kingdom.

Shipping.

297. One thousand eight hundred and one vessels with a total tonnage of 1,466,512 entered Madras ports from foreign ports. These figures show an increase of 209 in the number of vessels and a decrease of 630,424 in the tonnage. The clearances numbered 3,628 with a tonnage of 2,970,198, being an increase of 341 ships with a decrease of 1,396,856 in tonnage. Of the 71 vessels under foreign colours which entered 39 were German, 14 Dutch, 7 Austrian, 3 Norwegian, 3 Swedish, 2 Japanese, 2 Italian and 1 Greek. The apparent discrepancies between the figures of entries and clearances is explained by the fact that vessels from Europe calling at Madras *en route* to Calcutta are treated as foreign entries and coasting clearances and *vice versa*. The average tonnage per vessel was 819 or 510 tons less than in the previous year; this is due in some part to the opening of the Dhanushkodi-Talaimannar route, the vessels on this run which enter and clear daily being of smaller tonnage. If they were left out of account the average tonnage would be 1,009 tons. The average tonnage of all British vessels entering and clearing declined from 2,057 to 1,136 tons per vessel and that of foreign vessels from 3,068 to 2,945 tons. The distribution of the tonnage under the four main divisions shows only slight modifications. The share of British vessels was 83 per cent as against 78 per cent in 1913-14. Foreign vessels claimed 13 per cent instead of 20 per cent. British Indian vessels and Native craft each claimed 2 per cent against 1 per cent in the previous year. The number of Native craft engaged in foreign trade declined by 148 to 859, thus: British 135, British Indian 695, and Foreign 29, and the tonnage by 15,870 tons to 47,556 tons.

Distribution of foreign trade by countries.

298. The following table shows how the trade, excluding treasure and Government stores, of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated :—

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports.			Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.		
British Empire—											
United Kingdom	739·95	1,114·08	856·12	619·65	683·08	740·01	1,797·16	1,596·13	− 201·03	42·53	46·76
Ceylon	53·30	64·17	58·96	373·02	481·83	479·46	546·00	538·42	− 7·58	12·92	15·78
Straits Settlements, etc., (including Labuan).	42·50	60·00	70·91	90·17	126·36	97·18	186·36	168·09	− 18·27	4·41	4·92
Canada	0·01	...	0·01	29·35	34·33	33·63	34·33	33·64	− 0·69	0·81	0·99
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	3·00	7·47	5·19	17·28	21·03	26·50	28·50	31·69	+ 3·19	0·66	0·93
Victoria	6·17	5·86	8·30	8·42	4·16	7·85	10·02	16·15	+ 6·13	0·24	0·47
Western Australia	4·37	10·28	8·15	0·44	0·46	0·42	10·74	8·57	− 2·17	0·25	0·25
Federated Malay States	0·08	0·12	0·33	7·14	14·38	7·93	14·50	8·26	− 6·24	0·34	0·24
New South Wales	1·18	0·87	0·52	2·90	3·69	5·84	4·56	6·36	+ 1·80	0·11	0·18
Hongkong	2·45	1·16	0·51	1·03	1·38	3·68	2·54	4·19	+ 1·65	0·06	0·12
Natal	0·89	1·27	0·10	2·94	3·76	2·48	5·03	2·58	− 2·45	0·12	0·08
Bahrein Islands	...	...	...	2·42	5·44	2·24	5·44	2·24	− 3·20	0·13	0·07
Aden and Dependencies	...	0·04	0·03	...	1·63	0·65	1·67	0·68	− 0·99	0·04	0·02
Other British possessions	0·88	0·31	0·17	5·57	4·47	5·10	4·78	5·27	+ 0·49	0·12	0·15
Total, British Empire ...	854·78	1,265·63	1,009·30	1,160·33	1,386·00	1,412·97	2,651·63	2,422·27	− 229·36	62·74	70·96
Foreign countries—											
Europe—											
France	36·89	48·16	29·38	298·47	428·71	283·54	476·87	312·92	− 163·95	11·28	9·11
Germany	52·26	92·32	44·84	185·70	247·19	98·72	339·51	143·56	− 195·95	8·03	4·26
Belgium	41·68	64·44	17·99	105·71	115·93	58·49	180·37	76·48	− 103·89	4·27	2·24
Austria-Hungary	22·95	27·35	12·34	31·66	43·64	37·57	70·99	49·91	− 21·08	1·68	1·46
Italy	2·38	2·29	1·62	31·75	42·73	34·76	45·02	36·38	− 8·64	1·06	1·07
Holland	3·69	6·94	2·89	18·22	24·70	18·33	31·64	21·22	− 10·42	0·75	0·62
Russia	4·62	0·07	0·01	5·94	15·72	15·27	15·79	15·28	− 0·51	0·37	0·45
Sweden	10·28	11·09	9·54	3·56	2·74	3·64	13·83	13·18	− 0·65	0·33	0·39
Spain	0·21	0·20	0·19	4·40	4·51	3·53	4·71	3·72	− 0·99	0·11	0·11
Portugal	0·08	0·16	0·04	3·14	3·96	1·94	4·12	1·98	− 2·14	0·12	0·06
Switzerland	1·01	2·71	0·82	0·02	...	0·96	2·71	1·78	− 0·93	0·06	0·05
Other countries	2·75	1·58	2·50	1·48	1·14	0·96	2·72	3·46	+ 0·74	0·06	0·10
Total, Europe ...	178·80	257·31	122·16	690·05	930·97	557·71	1,188·28	679·87	− 508·41	28·12	19·92

Chapter IV
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports.			Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.		
Foreign countries—*cont.*											
Asia—											
Japan	6·31	13·69	16·32	143·10	139·83	86·94	153·52	103·26	− 50·26	3·63	3·03
Java	27·95	44·48	44·76	2·02	2·49	1·63	46·97	46·44	− 0·53	1·11	1·36
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	2·42	5·03	4·22	32·49	31·59	16·16	36·62	20·38	− 16·24	0·87	0·60
Arabia (exclusive of Aden) ...	0·37	0·73	0·53	2·87	5·87	8·27	6·60	8·85	+ 2·25	0·15	0·26
Borneo (Dutch)	4·60	...	5·66	1·51	...	...	...	5·66	+ 5·66	...	0·17
Turkey (Asiatic)	1·04	1·23	0·94	4·13	4·09	1·86	5·32	2·80	− 2·52	0·12	0·08
Sumatra	5·52	0·07	...	0·42	1·41	2·26	1·48	2·26	+ 0·78	0·03	0·06
Other countries	1·63	0·53	0·62	3·78	4·13	1·23	4·76	1·85	− 2·91	0·13	0·05
Total, Asia ...	49·89	65·81	73·10	190·37	189·46	118·40	255·27	191·50	− 63·77	6·04	5·61
Africa—											
Egypt	0·21	0·43	0·18	5·51	6·52	2·68	6·95	2·86	− 4·09	0·16	0·08
Reunion	...	0·23	0·06	3·35	4·13	...	4·36	0·06	− 4·30	0·10	...
Other countries	0·07	0·31	0·09	0·35	0·40	0·66	0·71	0·75	+ 0·04	0·02	0·03
Total, Africa ...	0·28	0·97	0·33	9·21	11·05	3·34	12·02	3·67	− 8·35	0·28	0·11
America—											
United States	43·79	45·74	47·41	87·99	73·45	68·77	119·19	116·18	− 3·01	2·82	3·40
Other countries	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, America ...	43·79	45·74	47·41	88·00	73·45	68·77	119·19	116·18	− 3·01	2·82	3·40
Total, Foreign countries ...	272·76	369·83	243·00	977·63	1,204·93	748·22	1,574·76	991·22	− 583·54	37·26	29·04
Grand Total ...	1,127·54	1,635·46	1,252·30	2,137·96	2,590·93	2,161·19	4,226·39	3,413·49	− 812·90	100·00	100·00

The trade with the British Empire, which represented 71 per cent of the aggregate trade compared with 63 per cent in the previous year, declined by Rs. 229·36 lakhs or 8 per cent. The value of imports fell by Rs. 256·33 lakhs or 20 per cent while that of exports improved by Rs. 26·97 lakhs or 2 per cent. The trade with foreign countries decreased by Rs. 583·54 lakhs or 37 per cent, made up of Rs. 126·83 lakhs or 34 per cent under imports and of Rs. 456·71 lakhs or 38 per cent under exports.

General effect of the war.

Imports.

299. The following table shows the contrast of the foreign import trade before and after the outbreak of the war :—

Foreign imports.	1913-14.		1914-15.		Difference.		
	April to July.	August to March.	April to July.	August to March.	April to July.	August to March.	Total.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Cotton manufactures	157·34	311·24	159·47	160·37	+ 2·13	− 150·87	− 148·74
Metals and ores ...	68·37	124·90	60·97	56·04	− 7·40	− 68·86	− 76·26
Railway plant and rolling-stock	44·46	75·81	57·85	42·80	+ 13·39	− 33·01	− 19·62
Cotton twist and yarn ...	50·19	72·30	49·02	50·24	− 1·17	− 22·06	− 23·23
Oils	15·30	28·00	26·09	48·59	+ 10·79	+ 20·59	+ 31·38
Sugar	9·27	54·03	12·92	43·34	+ 3·65	− 10·69	− 7·04
Machinery and millwork	24·86	47·13	22·74	28·46	− 2·12	− 18·67	− 20·79
Spices ...	16·59	37·37	11·42	33·98	− 5·17	− 3·39	− 8·56
Hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware).	15·08	26·97	15·40	14·06	+ 0·32	− 12·91	− 12·59
Apparel	14·99	25·74	10·81	17·32	− 4·18	− 8·42	− 12·60
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	8·92	18·76	9·32	14·30	+ 0·40	− 4·46	− 4·06
Paper and pasteboard	8·70	15·60	9·20	11·81	+ 0·50	− 3·79	− 3·29
Liquors	7·74	13·90	6·94	10·60	− 0·80	− 3·30	− 4·10
Motor-cars, motor-cycles and parts thereof.	6·78	16·62	7·40	8·96	+ 0·62	− 7·66	− 7·04
Articles imported by post ...	9·03	16·74	7·08	8·43	− 1·95	− 8·31	− 10·26
Building and engineering materials.	4·37	6·86	5·03	8·04	+ 0·66	+ 1·18	+ 1·84
Soap ..	3·51	7·50	5·60	7·39	+ 2·09	− 0·11	+ 1·98
Matches	3·47	7·69	6·23	6·34	+ 2·76	− 1·35	+ 1·41
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	3·67	7·01	3·85	8·03	+ 0·18	+ 1·02	+ 1·20
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	3·88	6·25	5·09	6·28	+ 1·21	+ 6·03	+ 1·24
Jute	4·02	7·35	4·13	7·09	+ 0·11	− 0·26	− 0·15
Drugs and medicines	4·07	7·24	3·62	7·00	− 0·45	− 0·24	− 0·69
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	5·22	11·90	5·33	4·97	+ 0·11	− 6·93	− 6·82
Glass and glassware	6·79	13·84	6·31	1·69	− 0·48	− 12·15	− 12·63
Dyeing and tanning substances ...	5·47	9·90	5·20	2·10	− 0·27	− 7·80	− 8·07
Haberdashery and millinery ...	3·40	7·48	2·97	2·64	− 0·43	− 4·84	− 5·27
All other articles	45·90	105·94	52·28	69·16	+ 6·38	− 36·78	− 30·40
Total ...	551·39	1,084·07	572·27	680·03	+ 20·88	− 404·04	− 383·16

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The total imports from foreign ports from April to the end of July 1913, which may be taken as normal figures, were Rs. 551·39 lakhs whereas from April to the end of July 1914 they were Rs. 572·27 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 20·88 lakhs or 4 per cent. From August to March 1913–14 imports were valued at Rs. 1,084·07 lakhs whilst from August to March 1914–15 they were only Rs. 680·03 lakhs, a deficit of Rs. 404·04 lakhs or 37 per cent. Thus though the early months of the year showed a substantial increase, the final figures of imports for the whole year fell from Rs. 1,635·46 lakhs to Rs 1,252·30 lakhs, a difference of Rs. 383·16 lakhs or 23 per cent. From the above table it will be seen that the trade in almost all articles was either normal or above the average before war broke out but from August onwards trade was much below the average, the only item showing much increase being mineral oils.

Exports.

300. The following is a similar table for foreign export trade :—

Foreign exports.	1913–14.		1914–15.		Difference.		
	April to July.	August to March.	April to July.	August to March.	April to July.	August to March.	Total.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Leather	118·11	229·09	134·29	236·07	+ 16·18	+ 6·98	+ 23·16
Seeds	192·39	340·50	210·53	119·19	+ 18·14	— 231·31	— 203·17
Grain, pulse and flour	68·08	177·83	95·58	192·20	+ 27·50	+ 14·37	+ 41·87
Cotton, raw	146·03	162·93	198·43	28·30	+ 52·40	— 134·63	— 82·23
Coffee	43·51	108·90	104·05	53·91	+ 60·54	— 54·99	+ 5·55
Tea	43·09	103·07	36·36	108·78	— 6·73	+ 5·71	— 1·02
Cotton manufactures	35·42	71·57	36·14	49·11	+ 0·72	— 22·46	— 21·74
Rubber	10·20	52·87	10·09	62·93	— 0·11	+ 10·06	+ 9·95
Spices	17·17	46·02	25·11	35·76	+ 7·94	— 10·26	— 2·32
Coir	27·18	62·55	22·08	34·69	— 5·10	— 27·86	— 32·96
Oils	12·83	30·70	13·08	36·06	+ 0·25	+ 5·36	+ 5·61
Oil-cakes	17·70	37·44	18·50	23·69	+ 0·80	— 13·75	— 12·95
Articles exported by post ...	10·96	27·39	12·37	20·66	+ 1·41	— 6·73	— 5·32
Fruits and vegetables	12·02	19·87	11·49	18·51	— 0·53	— 1·36	— 1·89
Dyeing and tanning substances	5.45	7·28	3·63	15·98	— 1·82	+ 8·70	+ 6·88
Fish	5·58	18·84	4·58	14·45	— 1·00	— 4·39	— 5·39
Hides and skins, raw ...	13·17	13·93	12·31	5·18	— 0·86	— 8·75	— 9·61
Animals, living	11·62	19·20	9·72	7·34	— 1·90	— 11·86	— 13·76
Cotton twist and yarn	10·66	20·38	7·83	8·75	— 2·83	— 11·63	— 14·46
Fibre for brushes and brooms ...	2·87	10·49	5·36	10·13	+ 2·49	— 0·36	+ 2·13
Jute	1·18	76·59	1·06	13·22	— 0·12	— 63·37	— 63·49
Tobacco	4·00	6·35	3·76	5·71	— 0·24	— 0·64	— 0·88
Manures	5·02	9·82	3·78	4·30	— 1·24	— 5·32	— 6·56
Wood and timber	8·45	14·89	4·02	3·27	— 4·43	— 11·62	— 16·05
All other articles	27·96	51·16	20·93	32·57	— 7·03	— 18·59	— 25·62
Total ...	850·65	1,719·66	1,005·08	1,140·96	+ 154·34	— 578·70	— 424·27

Similarly with exports to foreign ports, the total from April to the end of July 1913 was Rs. 850·65 lakhs compared with Rs. 1,005·08 lakhs from April to the end of July 1914, an increase of Rs. 154·43 lakhs or 18 per cent. During the second part of these years, however, the position is reversed. From August 1913 to March 1914 exports were valued at Rs. 1,719·66 lakhs compared with Rs. 1,140·96 lakhs from August 1914 to March 1915, a deficit of Rs. 578·70 lakhs or 34 per cent. There were heavy declines of seeds by Rs. 231·31 lakhs, raw cotton by Rs. 134·63 lakhs, jute by Rs. 63·37 lakhs and coffee by Rs. 55 lakhs. There were slight increases in exports of grain, etc., by Rs. 14·37 lakhs, rubber by Rs. 10 lakhs, dyeing and tanning substances by Rs. 8·70 lakhs, leather by Rs. 7 lakhs, tea by Rs. 5·71 lakhs and oils by Rs. 5·36 lakhs. The chief imports from Germany are dyeing and tanning substances, glass and glassware, metals and ores, hardware, paper and pasteboard and building materials and those from Austria-Hungary are glass and glassware, haberdashery, sugar and hardware. The chief exports to Germany from the Madras Presidency are wood and timber, fibre for brushes, etc., raw hides and skins, coir, jute, seeds, spices, oils, dyeing and tanning substances and oil-cakes. Exports to Austria-Hungary are unimportant.

Coasting trade.

301. The aggregate value of coasting trade declined from Rs. 1,428 lakhs in 1913–14 to Rs. 1,328 lakhs or by 7 per cent. Treasure and Government stores showed a decrease from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, and private merchandise fell from Rs. 1,402 lakhs to Rs. 1,303 lakhs ; 85 per cent of this trade was with British Indian ports in other provinces.

Imports of country produce fell from Rs. 755·70 lakhs to Rs. 670·32 lakhs or by 11 per cent and coasting imports of foreign merchandise from Rs. 97·28 lakhs to Rs. 78·95 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce advanced from Rs. 536·05 lakhs to Rs. 544·47 lakhs or by 1 per cent while those of foreign merchandise declined from Rs. 12·91 lakhs to Rs. 9·31 lakhs. The increase in the imports from Burma was due to larger receipts of grain and pulse by Rs. 12·01 lakhs, mineral oils by Rs. 11·12 lakhs and candles, but imports of wood and timber fell by Rs. 6·59 lakhs. In 1913–14, 18,682,000 gallons of Burma oil valued at Rs. 64·24 lakhs were imported compared with 19,943,480 gallons valued at Rs. 69 lakhs in 1914–15. This increase of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, however, is misleading as $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, which actually arrived at Cochin in 1913-14, were recorded in the current year's statistics. The contraction in the exports to Burma was brought about by reduced shipments of provisions (— Rs. 5·32 lakhs), tobacco-leaf (— Rs. 4·52 lakhs), fresh vegetables (— Rs. 4·42 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 3·29 lakhs) and coir manufactures, but shipments of sesamum seeds were greater by Rs. 3·27 lakhs. The imports from Bombay decreased by Rs. 55·73 lakhs by reason of smaller receipts of raw cotton (— Rs. 9·61 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 9·02 lakhs), foreign cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 7·14 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 6·82 lakhs), ornamental wood (— Rs. 4·79 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 3·29 lakhs), coloured cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 2·52 lakhs), salted fish and essential seeds, hardware and wrought copper. The increase under exports to Bombay was due to increased shipments of raw cotton by Rs. 9·91 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 7·03 lakhs, pepper and betelnuts partly counterbalanced by reduced shipments of groundnut oil, cardamoms and coconut oil. Imports from Bengal were 36 per cent less than in the previous year in consequence of smaller shipments of grain and pulse by Rs. 17·90 lakhs, jute manufactures by Rs. 15·24 lakhs and coal. The exports to Bengal, on the other hand, increased by 40 per cent resulting from larger shipments of groundnuts by Rs. 59·15 lakhs, raw cotton and salt. This increase was partly set off by smaller shipments of coconut oil by Rs. 5·27 lakhs, pulse by Rs. 4·51 lakhs, pepper by Rs. 4·18 lakhs, turmeric, fresh vegetables, niger seeds, cardamoms, groundnut oil and rice.

Burma. Bombay. Bengal.

302. The number of entries decreased from 15,733 with a tonnage of 7,161,761 to 13,797 with a tonnage of 5,023,107. The number of clearances was 13,873 of 4,967,638 tons against 15,690 of 6,994,213 tons in 1913–14. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 27,670, and of these 3,646 were British, 247 British Indian, 294 foreign and 23,483 Native craft compared with 5,121, 281, 456 and 25,565, respectively, in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances by Native craft 31 were British, 22,695 British Indian and 757 foreign against 99, 24,600 and 866, respectively, in 1913–14. Shipping.

303. The following table shows the total trade, excluding Government transactions, and comparative importance of the principal ports in the Madras Presidency compared with the previous year :— Ports.

Ports.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	Percentage of trade of the whole Presidency for 1914-15.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	
1. Madras	1,919·15	2,349·89	1,907·88	— 442·01	39·66
2. Tuticorin	784·61	988·81	788·78	— 200·03	16·40
3. Cochin	587·39	700·95	682·03	— 18·92	14·18
4. Cocanada	294·06	277·97	249·45	— 28·52	5·18
5. Calicut	227·55	269·79	229·51	— 40·28	4·77
6. Mangalore	169·46	208·87	195·25	— 13·62	4·06
7. Negapatam	183·91	216·47	149·48	— 66·99	3·11
8. Tellicherry	117·98	130·61	117·28	— 13·33	2·44
9. Cuddalore	174·08	160·32	109·50	— 50·82	2·27
10. Dhanushkodi	...	·16	74·33	+ 74·17	1·54
11. Porto Novo	50·04	47·57	39·03	— 8·54	0·81
12. Badagara	48·79	44·07	37·30	— 6·77	0·77
13. Kulasekharapatnam	18·46	20·69	24·31	+ 3·62	0·50
14. Cannanore	50·64	43·10	22·85	— 20·25	0·47
15. Bimlipatam	27·21	75·48	18·42	— 57·06	0·38
16. Pamban	19·34	12·26	14·28	+ 2·02	0·30
17. Vizagapatam	22·74	48·79	13·62	— 35·17	0·28
18. Masulipatam	18·93	7·80	9·38	+ 1·58	0·19

There were only slight alterations in the relative importance of the trade of the outports. Dhanushkodi, which was only opened at the beginning of the year, now occupies the tenth place. Nearly all the larger outports showed a decrease in trade compared with 1913–14. Kulasekharapatnam, Pamban and Masulipatam alone showed an increase.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1914-15.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1914–15.*]

Administrative changes.

304. The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. Ellis, R.E., continued as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General, Buildings, Roads and Railways, except from 21st May to 10th September 1914, when the former was on leave. During that period the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray acted as Secretary to Government and Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Superintending Engineer, as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary. The appointment of the temporary Deputy Secretary was continued during the year. Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., was on special duty in the Public Works Secretariat for six months from 14th September 1914 to 13th March 1915, with a view to expedite the several schemes under consideration in connection with District Board Railways. The strength of the permanent Engineer establishment was increased by four. The appointment of an Assistant to the Consulting Architect was sanctioned for a period of three years and an officer was recruited from England for the post. To provide for the recruitment of sub-engineers and supervisors in the Department of Industries from the Public Works Department, the cadre of the latter department was strengthened. A European gardener for the Madras City, designated "Superintendent of Government Gardens, Madras," was appointed to look after the Government Gardens and Parks in the City. With a view to facilitate the execution of works in the Agency tracts, a new division in the Vizagapatam district was formed from 1st April 1914. A temporary division for the charge of the Government houses at Madras, Guindy and Ootacamund was also formed with effect from 8th May. Some temporary and special sub-divisions were also created.

Chief Engineer's office. Technical section.

305. Eighty-four estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 198·63 lakhs were scrutinized in the technical section during the year. Seventeen of these (value Rs. 28·66 lakhs dealt with water-supply, 3 (value Rs. 123·66 lakhs) with drainage, 47 (value Rs. 29·36 lakhs with roads and bridges, while 17 (value Rs. 16·91 lakhs) were classed as miscellaneous. The most important schemes were the Madras City drainage (Rs. 120·95 lakhs), the Madras City water-works improvements (Rs. 5·30 lakhs), the Negapatam water-supply deviation statement (Rs. 8·72 lakhs), the construction of two piers at Calicut (Rs. 5·12 lakhs), the Chidambaram water-supply deviation statement (Rs. 4·30 lakhs), the Kundu river bridge (Rs. 3·03 lakhs), the Conjeeveram, Anantapur and Guntur water-supply schemes (Rs. 2·14 lakhs, Rs. 2·04 lakhs and Rs. 1·09 lakhs, respectively), the Devakottai river bridge (Rs. 2·10 lakhs), the Kaduvayar river bridge (Rs. 1·94 lakhs), the construction of a pier at Tellicherry (Rs. 2·80 lakhs), improvements to the Mangalore Harbour (Rs. 1·69 lakhs) and 3 bridges on the Jeypore-Nowrangapur road (Rs. 1·55 lakhs).

Consulting Architect's section.

In the Consulting Architect's section, 126 estimates and designs were scrutinized. Their aggregate value was Rs. 46,97,000; of these 72 were for buildings estimated to cost over Rs. 20,000 each, 25 for buildings costing from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 29 for buildings costing less than Rs. 10,000. Some of the important ones costing over Rs. 1,00,000 were the Palamcottah and Sindupundurai Police buildings, the Madras Amunjikarai Isolation Hospital buildings, the Anantapur Police Recruits' School, the Guntūr and

Cocanada new General Hospitals, the Hostel attached to Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, the Cocanada new Taluk Office and the Vellore Reserve Police buildings. In addition to the work of scrutinizing plans and estimates, the Consulting Architect prepared some 260 drawings, and for some of them specifications and schedules of quantities. The total number of estimates scrutinized by the Electric Inspector during 1914-15 was 237 with an aggregate value of Rs. 2,78,895 as compared with 124 estimates amounting to Rs. 1,15,014 during the previous year. Of these 13 were for installations costing over Rs. 5,000, 35 for installations costing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 and 189 for installations costing less than Rs. 1,000. The largest of the estimates scrutinized was one of Rs. 24,460 for the Royapuram Hospital, Madras ; the most important work completed was the installation at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor ; and the most important work in progress was the installation at the Royapuram Hospital. The capital cost of the electrical installations under Public Works Department maintenance is approximately Rs. 8,66,000 and the amount spent on their maintenance Rs. 34,000. There were 121 electric plants in the Presidency notifiable under the Indian Electricity Act. One hundred and six installations were inspected, several as many as three times during the year, the owners being requested in practically every case to improve or otherwise safeguard their installations. The number of accidents reported during the year was 11, of which one proved fatal, one was serious, and the rest trivial. The use of electricity has increased considerably in Madras City. At the end of 1912 the Madras Electric Supply Corporation had 1,318 consumers, while at the end of 1914 it had 1,777.

Electrical Department.

CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS. (1914-15.)

Works in progress.

306. The total expenditure for the year, including expenditure from contributions, minor works and repairs, was Rs. 76·33 lakhs as compared with Rs. 69·68 lakhs in 1913-14. The most important works are mentioned below. The new Collector's Office at Guntūr was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,15,850, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,845. So also was the new Council Chamber at Madras, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,087. Good progress was made on the construction of a new Stationery Office at Madras, a sum of Rs. 1,12,016 being expended during the year departmentally. Rs. 40,349 were spent during the year on completing the improvements to Government House, Madras. The construction of a new Collector's Office at Madura by departmental agency made good progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,18,666 and the total outlay Rs. 2,72,255. A sum of Rs. 87,963 was expended on the collection of materials and preliminary work for the new Engineering College at Guindy. The construction of the Municipal Hospital at Salem was well advanced. The main ward for the new hospital at Royapuram also made progress, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,15,490. The addition and improvements to the Government Maternity Hospital, and the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, were completed and the construction of the Forest College at Coimbatore nearly completed. Under the head Communications, the construction of the new Kalingia Ghat Road was continued, the Kodaikānal Ghat Road was practically completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 57,532 ; only pitching and side drains in certain places remained to be done and the road was opened for traffic on 1st April 1915. The Indravati bridge was nearly finished, Rs. 50,187 being spent in the year, while the bridge over the salt creek between Cocanada and Jaggannaickpur was completed. Under water-supply and drainage, the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair, the Vizianagram water-supply, the improvements to the Guntūr water-works, the construction of experimental filters at Guindy, the Periyakulam water-supply, the Kodaikānal water-supply, the relaying of the filter-beds of the Vellore water-works, and the Chidambaram water-works were completed. Good progress was made with the Berhampur, the Gudur, the Trichinopoly, the Rajahmundry, and the Guntūr

Buildings.

Roads and bridges.

Water-supply and drainage.

water-supply schemes, the improvements to the sanitation of Cuddapah town, the scheme for improving rural water-supply in Anantapur, the Kurnool water-works, and the improvements to the Nellore water-works. Several works were delayed owing to the non-receipt of stores from England.

Port and Marine works.

Apart from the construction of two new piers at Calicut, on which Rs. 1,56,848 were spent during the year, no important Port or Marine work was done. An estimate amounting to Rs. 47,000 for urgent improvements to the port of Vizagapatam was sanctioned; and also an estimate for Rs. 51,360 for constructing protective bunds on the Vypeen foreshore at Cochin. Plans and estimates were under preparation for improving the port of Negapatam.

Workshops.

307. At the Dowlaishweram workshops, the outturn during the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,439 against Rs. 1,97,992 in 1913–14. The increase of Rs. 19,447 is chiefly due to the construction of staff boats for the Salt, Forest and Fisheries departments. At the Bezwada workshops, the value of work done amounted to Rs. 1,22,763 against Rs. 1,32,498 in the previous year, but the number of work orders registered was 1,113 against 844. The large increase is due to a number of petty jobs undertaken in connection with the reconstruction of the Bezwada headworks. At the Presidency Public Works Workshops, Madras, work to the value of Rs. 2,67,258 was done as against Rs. 4,07,024 in 1913–14. The value of work done for quasi-public bodies fell considerably, apparently owing to general slackness of business caused by the war. The works undertaken for the Public Works Department also decreased, partly owing to a misinterpretation of a Government order permitting works to be carried out by local agency under certain conditions. The value of machinery and plant increased from Rs. 2,04,709 to Rs. 2,06,317.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1914–15.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1914–15; Statistics of British India, Part III —Commercial Services.*]

Control.

308. The railway systems in Madras Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board. The Tanjore and the Kistna District Board railways are however subject to the general control of Government.

Development.

309. During the year under review 10·15 miles of railway were opened to traffic bringing up the total mileage of the railway systems in the Presidency to 3,952·52 miles. Of this 1,699·67 miles are broad gauge, 1,965·71 miles metre gauge, 123·40 miles narrow gauge, while 163·74 miles belong to district boards. Two lines were opened for traffic during the year: that from Dhanushkodi jetty to Dhanushkodi point (1·57 miles) and that from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi (8·58 miles). The latter is a Tanjore District Board line and connects the important town of Mannārgudi with the South Indian Railway. The Guntūr-Tenali, an Imperial line, the Tirutturaippūndi-Vedaranniyam, the Tenali-Repalle, the Podanur-Pollachi District Board lines, and the Quilon-Trivandrum, a Native State line, were in the course of construction. The total mileage of these lines is 122·93. Surveys were completed for about 150 miles of new lines, the chief being the Dharmapuri-Salem-Karur or Samayapuram and the Tirupati-Madras lines, and were in progress for five other new lines. Many other important projects were under consideration. The South Indian Railway Company had a report and estimate prepared for extending the main line from Dhanushkodi to Talaimannar, a distance of 22·42 miles, and thus linking India and Ceylon by rail. The capital cost of the scheme was estimated at an outside figure of Rs. 111 lakhs, the portion debitable to India being Rs. 41·45 lakhs net. As it was not certain that the outlay would be remunerative, it is not proposed to take any further action at present.

Accidents and breaches.

310. There were two accidents during the year. The first was a collision on 26th May 1914 at Samudram. It caused considerable damage to rolling-stock and a trifling injury to the permanent way. The second was a "glancing" collision at Korukkupettai on 20th November 1914. The down-train had been brought to a stand before the rear brake-van had been drawn clear of the points. The up-train was allowed to continue its journey, and its engine collided with the rear of the down-train and derailed the last three vehicles on it. The assistant stationmaster, who was largely responsible for the accident, was found dead under one of the wagons. The guard of the down-train who was equally responsible was convicted criminally. Owing to the heavy floods in the Tambraparni river, Tinnevelly district, in November 1914, the railway was breached in two places and the piers of the girder bridge across the river damaged. Passenger traffic was restored early with the aid of transhipment, but goods traffic was not opened till the end of December. Owing to heavy rains in December 1914 and January 1915, slips occurred on the Nilgiri Railway resulting in temporary interruptions of traffic. On 15th May 1914 a storm between Palasa and Dusi on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway caused considerable damage to the signals, telegraph wires and buildings in that locality. Telegraphic communication was cut off for about 36 hours. On 15th September 1914 the line was breached between Pendurti and Simhachalam. Through traffic was interrupted for four days.

District Board Railways.

311. A draft model agreement for the working of District Board Railways was submitted to the Railway Board for approval. The Railway Board considered a revision of the agreement necessary and the revised form was sent to the several District Boards engaged in railway projects and to the Agents of the Railway Companies for acceptance or remarks. A fresh source of assistance to district boards in financing their railway schemes presented itself in the year under review. The Tinnevelly District Board arranged with the District Board of Tanjore for a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs from the Chattram funds on debentures payable and repayable at par. The Rāmnād District Board similarly negotiated with the Rāmēswaram Devastanam Committee for a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs which it required to supplement its railway cess collections for financing the Manamadura-Sivaganga project. Four more district boards, viz., Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Cuddapah, decided to levy railway cess. There are now in this Presidency 16, out of 25 district boards, which have imposed this tax. During the year the Tanjore District Board made a net profit of Rs. 3,34,830, being 61·7 per cent on capital outlay, while the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway made Rs. 2,23,174 or 10·13 per cent on capital outlay.

Tramways.

312. The Madras Electric Tramways continued to be the only tramway system in the Presidency. The Company was operating a route mileage of 14 miles 6 furlongs and 107 yards, of which 4 miles 7 furlongs and 105 yards were double track. The plant at the Company's power station consisted of two Burnley horizontal engines, two Willans central valve engines, one Bellis and Morcom engine and one Diesel oil-engine. These engines are coupled to electric generators manufactured by the Electric Construction Company, Limited. The plant is however used only as a standby, current being obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. The rolling-stock of the Company consisted of 68 motor-cars, 14 trailers, 1 bond-testing car, 1 road metal-carrying car and 1 watering car ; of these, 4 trailer cars were reconstructed during the year out of the old rolling-stock. The average daily service was 63 cars or one less than in the previous year. The line equipment was overhead trolly system throughout suspended by side or centre poles. The car mileage during the year was 1,553,619, and the number of passengers carried 17,632,938.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1914-15.)

Canals.

313. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Chilka Lake canal, the Dumagudem canal, the Gōdāvari canals, the Kistna canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Buckingham canal and the Vedaranniyam canal. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,21,914 or Rs. 10,577 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred under the Kistna, the Kurnool-Cuddapah and the Buckingham canals. The fall under the Kistna canals and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was due to the interference with navigation caused by breaches in the Bezwada head sluice and in the Tangadantza tank respectively. Under the Buckingham canal a smaller number of boats took out licences than in the previous year.

Traffic.

314. When compared with the figures of the previous year there was a decrease under "Ton-mileage" and "Number of passengers," but an increase under "Value of goods." The former is due to breaches in the Kistna canals and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION. (1914-15.)

Gross expenditure and revenue.

315. The expenditure incurred on, and the revenue derived from, irrigation works were Rs. 88,28,640 and Rs. 2,64,11,904, respectively, against Rs. 78,90,825 and Rs. 2,64,25,864 in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated was 7,179,117 acres.

Class I. Major Protective works.

316. There are four works sanctioned under this head, viz., the Rushikulya system in the Ganjām district, the Bhavanasi tank project in the Guntūr district, the Mopad reservoir project in the Nellore district, and the Venkatapuram tank project in the Kurnool district. The Rushikulya system was in operation, while the other three works were still under construction. The capital outlay incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 3,93,382 (direct and indirect), the bulk of which was spent on the projects under construction. The area irrigated under the Rushikulya system was 105,885 acres of first crop and 2,288 acres of second crop. The gross revenue (including old irrigation revenue) and working expenses were Rs. 2,63,609 and Rs. 69,228 respectively against Rs. 2,67,992 and Rs. 76,896 in the previous year. The net revenue under the head as a whole deducting interest charges gave a deficit of Rs. 82,861 against Rs. 67,115 in the preceding year.

Major Productive works.

317. The total capital outlay on productive works aggregated Rs. 7,75,943 (direct and indirect) and was mainly incurred on the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Toludur project and the Periyār system. The Toludur project was the only work of this class under construction during the year. In the Gōdāvari delta system the construction of a wharf wall in the left bank of the eastern delta main canal and of a wharf and traffic shed and establishment quarters at Gannavaram was completed; the improvements to the Yenamadurru drain were in progress and the diversion of the Vasista Gōdāvari left bank at Sakinatipalli was commenced. In the Kistna delta system the only work of importance that was in progress during the year was the reconstruction of the Bezwada head works damaged by the floods of August 1914. In the Cauvery delta system the construction of a regulator across the Chacklian voikal was completed, the improvements to the Manniar, the Vellapalam Uppanar and the Pillai voikal were in progress and the improvements to the Marakkakorayar were commenced. In the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the Chepad and Ukkayapalli projects were in the course of construction. In the Periyār system the construction of a lock gate across the watershed cutting at Tekkadi was completed, while the improvements to the gearing of the Peranai regulator and to the Anayur distributary were in progress. The total area charged as irrigated was 2,982,452 acres under first crop and 410,088 acres under second crop against 3,048,017 acres and 445,168 acres respectively in the previous year.

Revenue.

318. The gross revenue and working expenses inclusive of old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 1,54,35,254 and Rs. 36,76,859 respectively against Rs. 1,58,12,786 and Rs. 35,46,957 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 77,71,038, which represents a return of 9·14 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 8·50 crores. The profit for the year after deducting interest charges was Rs. 49,83,291, the accumulated profits to end of the year amounting to Rs. 15·04 crores. The gross revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 3,77,532 when compared with that of the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurred under the Kistna delta system and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and was due partly to a decrease under first crop and partly to the grant of heavy remissions.

Expenditure under Revenue Account.

319. There was an increase of Rs. 1,29,902 under "Working expenses" when compared with those of the previous year, owing chiefly to the construction of a new lock at Vizeswaram in the Gōdāvari delta, the reconstruction of the damaged portion of the Bezwada head sluice and the renewal of the Bezwada lock gates.

Remissions.

320. The remissions granted both under protective and productive works were Rs. 6,760 and Rs. 2,55,646 against Rs. 2,238 and Rs. 1,53,803 in the previous year. The bulk of the remissions was granted under the Rushikulya system, the Kistna delta system and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Class II. Minor works and Navigation.

321. The capital outlay incurred during the year on Minor works and navigation was Rs. 2,72,207 (direct and indirect), the major portion of which was incurred on the Siddapur project in the Kurnool district, the Yellanur project in the Bellary district, the Nagavaram anicut and supply channel in the Cuddapah district, the Pelandorai anicut system in the South Arcot district, and the Panjapatti reservoir project in the Trichinopoly district. The area charged as irrigated by this class was 268,489 acres under first crop and 19,021 acres under second crop against 264,588 acres and 78,263 acres respectively in the previous year The gross revenue and working expenses including old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 15,02,537 and Rs. 4,96,519 against Rs. 14,29,234 and Rs. 4,58,996 in the preceding year. The net revenue due to improvements showed an increase of Rs. 30,890 when compared with the previous year. The remissions granted during the year fell from Rs. 57,294 to Rs. 7,344. The bulk of the remissions was granted under the Ganjām minor rivers system and the Palar anicut system.

Class III. Works.

322. The classification of irrigation works known as "Class III. Minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are maintained individually" was abolished during the year under review and these works were transferred to the category of "Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept" now called "Class III. Works." The outlay during the year under this class of works amounted to Rs. 28,77,181, including the outlay incurred by Civil officers and accounted for by the Civil Department. The area charged as irrigated was 3,319,894 acres. The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 91,53,436 including Rs. 45,703 collected in the Public Works Department. The remissions granted were Rs. 8,87,848 against Rs. 9,11,378 in the previous year.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

323. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 82,007 square miles, of which 75,187 square miles had been completed. During the year under review these were increased by 152 square miles and 1,071 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the total to 82,159 square miles entered upon and 76,258 square miles investigated. The area under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme, classes III (*a*) and III (*b*), is calculated to be about 103,750 square miles. In the total area investigated the necessary works had been completed for 65,601 square miles and were in progress for 4,110 square miles more. Of the balance still to be investigated irrigation sources affecting 5,901 square miles were under investigation at the end

of the year. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,684 against Rs. 6,10,807 in the previous year. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of the Tank Restoration Scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,32,02,524 against which the total expenditure incurred on works has been Rs. 1,10,52,244 or including establishment and tools and plant charges Rs. 1,37,01,241. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,65,185.

Class VI. Agricultural works.

324. The outlay incurred on the works amounted to Rs. 8,64,631 against Rs. 7,25,038 in the preceding year. The revenue realized was Rs. 57,068 or Rs. 9,212 less than that of the previous year.

Investigation of projects.

325. The revised estimate for the Cauvery reservoir project was still with the Government of India. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project were under revision in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Proposals were under consideration for installing 6 feet falling shutters on the Kistna anicut at Bezwada. The re-investigation of the Vengalapuram project in the Nellore district on a wet crop basis was completed. The Velgode project in the Kurnool district and improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, while the Ithodu project in the Cuddapah district was investigated by the Superintending Engineer. The sanction of the Government of India to the Ukkayapalli project in the Cuddapah district was received. The Uttiramerur project in the Chingleput district was still under the consideration of the Local Government.

Small projects.

326. There were several small projects under investigation during the year. In the Ganjām district proposals were under consideration for the excavation of the Girisola channel and improvements to the Korathala Tampara and the Wadada and Dusi channels. The revival of the Vamsadhara project was also considered. In the Gōdāvari district plans and estimates for the extension of irrigation to the Coringa and Polavaram islands were prepared. In the Nellore district the scheme for diverting the surplus of the Kanigiri reservoir into the Penner was investigated and a preliminary report with rough plans and estimates was drawn up. The field work in connection with the Thippayapalayam project in the Kurnool district was completed. In the Coimbatore district investigation was in progress for re-sluicing the Amaravati and Aliyar channels and some of the channels were sluiced during the year. The Amaravati project was also under investigation. The investigation connected with the restoration of the Kanniyapalayam anicut across the Bhavani was completed and the plans and estimates therefor were submitted to Government. Schemes for the development of irrigation in the Palghat and Ponnani taluks of the Malabar district were investigated. Preliminary reports for the Meengarai and Malapuzha reservoir projects estimated to cost about Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 19 lakhs respectively were drawn up. The field work in connection with the investigation of a direct irrigation scheme from the Meengarai river to irrigate about 5,000 acres and a direct irrigation scheme from the Vanditode stream to irrigate about 1,500 acres was completed. In the Chingleput district detailed plans and estimates for the proposed supply channel to the Kolattur tank from Neenjal madagu were prepared. In the South Arcot district proposals to restore the Uppalavadi channel to improve the Vadavar and to dispose of the Vellar spill above the Shatiatope regulator were under consideration. The Chidambaram drainage scheme intended to relieve the northern portion of the Chidambaram taluk of the existing defective drainage and to prevent the loss of crops due to constant submersion was examined and a preliminary report with approximate estimate was prepared. A preliminary report on the Tennel project was being drawn up and further enquiries as regards the supply available for the Thambipettai odai project were being made. In the Cauvery and Vennar divisions improvements to a large number of drainages were under consideration. In the Trichinopoly district proposals

were formulated for remodelling the Iyen and Peruvalai channels. The Ladapuram and Kanagachittor projects were still under investigation, while the Pimbalur and Pasumbalur projects were under the consideration of the Superintending Engineer. The Ellapalem project in the Madura district which was under investigation in the previous year was abandoned.

Miscellaneous. Floods.

327. During the year the highest flood in the Gōdāvari was 12·7 feet on the crest of the anicut at Dowlaishweram on 19th September 1914 against the recorded maximum of 16·25 feet in 1891. The maximum height of the floods in the Kistna was 20·5 feet on the crest of the anicut at Bezwada on 30th July 1914, the recorded maximum being 23·5 feet on the crest on the 7th October 1903. In the Tungabhadra the highest reading was 6·3 feet on the crest of the anicut at Sunkesala on 27th July 1914, the recorded maximum being 9 feet in 1889. The Cauvery rose to 10·9 feet on the Cauvery dam against the recorded maximum of 14·67 feet in July 1911. In the Vaigai there was 10 feet on the front sill of the regulator at Peranai. The river Tambraparni rose to 20·5 feet on the crest of Srīvaikuntam anicut on 4th December 1914 against the previous maximum of 20 feet. There were no floods of importance in the other rivers of the Presidency.

Breaches, accidents, etc.

328. The flood in the Gōdāvari caused some slight damage to the flood banks in the Eastern delta, while in the Kistna during the heavy floods portions of the head sluice and undersluices at Bezwada collapsed. A breach in the right flood bank of the Kistna rendered retransplantation necessary over an area of 47,000 acres. A breach occurred in the beginning of August in the Tangadantza tank of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and all attempts to close it effectively during the irrigation season failed. As a consequence considerable areas of land could not be irrigated, while some of the crops already on the ground failed. The unprecedented flood in the Tambraparni caused considerable damage to the system. Prompt measures were taken to save the standing crops.

Delta. Ayacut maps.

329. The block maps of the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas were printed and the ayacut registers of the former were under preparation. The preparation of the block maps of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was in progress. Field work for the preparation of the contour maps of the Cauvery delta was completed for the Cauvery section and was in progress for the Vennar section.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1914-15.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part IV (a) and (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

330. The following statements exhibit the Imperial and Provincial revenue and expenditure as well as the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to revenue during each of the past two years :—

Imperial and Provincial Funds—Receipts.

Principal Heads of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	3,39,76,243	3,38,67,815	3,39,76,243	3,38,67,814	6,79,52,486	6,77,35,629
II. Opium	3,94,928	4,02,093	...	...	3,94,928	4,02,093
III. Salt	1,11,65,670	1,17,06,298	...	...	1,11,65,670	1,17,06,298
IV. Stamp	70,83,808	69,49,142	70,83,808	69,49,142	1,41,67,616	1,38,98,284
V. Excise	1,82,55,538	1,83,09,367	1,82,55,537	1,83,09,367	3,65,11,075	3,66,18,734
VII. Customs	91,22,078	88,22,091	...	...	91,22,078	88,22,091
VIII. Income-tax	18,73,731	20,14,173	18,73,730	20,14,173	37,47,461	40,28,346
IX. Forest	...	...	42,00,320	39,41,537	42,00,320	39,41,537
X. Registration	...	...	23,53,537	22,43,182	23,53,537	22,43,182
XI. Tributes	44,96,519	44,96,519	...	...	44,96,519	44,96,519
XII. Interest	5,52,673	5,89,161	4,55,317	4,42,929	10,07,990	10,32,090
Receipts by Civil Departments.						
XVI-A. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	10,94,576	11,44,480	10,94,576	11,44,480
B. Jails	...	...	5,44,928	6,25,005	5,44,928	6,25,005
XVII. Police	...	...	4,88,562	4,94,132	4,88,562	4,94,132
XVIII. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	86	68	86	68
XIX. Education	...	...	3,11,011	3,23,120	3,11,011	3,23,120
XX. Medical	...	...	1,91,716	1,51,561	1,91,716	1,51,561
XXI-A. Agriculture	...	...	1,00,739	1,19,810	1,00,739	1,19,810
XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	...	...	5,87,963	8,67,866	5,87,963	8,67,866
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1,13,363	1,26,176	94,511	1,05,363	2,07,874	2,31,539
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ...	16,306	21,409	1,33,155	1,26,550	1,49,461	1,47,959
XXV. Miscellaneous	84,369	75,764	3,51,004	2,24,891	4,35,373	3,00,655
Railways.						
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	7,13,35,492	7,05,35,169	...	...	7,13,35,492	7,05,35,169
Deduct working expenses.	4,35,11,062	4,39,16,564	...	...	4,35,11,062	4,39,16,564
Net Receipts	2,78,24,430	2,66,18,605	...	...	2,78,24,430	2,66,18,605
XXVIII. Subsidised Companies—Repayment of advances of Interest.	1,43,525	2,12,914	...	...	1,43,525	2,12,914
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXIX. Irrigation Major Works—Direct Receipts	1,32,687	1,50,149	1,32,687	1,50,150	2,65,374	3,00,299
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	23,599	19,781	23,599	19,781
Public Works Officers ...	...	...	2,28,724	2,09,062	2,28,724	2,09,062
XXXI. Civil Works in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	11,424	11,753	11,424	11,753
Public Works Officers ...	2,570	3,351	3,20,994	3,97,047	3,23,564	4,00,398
Total ...	11,52,38,438	11,43,65,027	7,28,19,171	7,27,38,783	18,80,57,609	18,71,03,810
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	— 29,23,343	— 29,95,252	+ 29,23,343	+ 29,95,252	...	...
Grand Total ...	11,23,15,095	11,13,69,775	7,57,42,514	7,57,34,035	18,80,57,609	18,71,03,810

Imperial and Provincial Funds—Charges.

Heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	3,68,808	4,12,678	2,44,796	2,49,450	6,13,604	6,62,128
2. Assignments and compensations ...	9,97,319	9,51,847	3,10,006	2,77,559	13,07,325	12,29,406
3. Land Revenue	...	...	1,46,94,474	1,25,46,264	1,46,94,474	1,25,46,264
5. Salt	14,76,117	14,21,634	...	...	14,76,117	14,21,634
6. Stamps	2,23,044	2,16,887	2,23,045	2,16,887	4,46,089	4,33,774
7. Excise	9,10,420	9,16,869	9,10,420	9,16,869	18,20,840	18,33,738
9. Customs	4,06,895	4,14,611	...	...	4,06,895	4,14,611
10. Assessed taxes	19,587	20,611	19,588	20,611	39,175	41,222
11. Forest	...	...	29,35,817	28,60,685	29,35,817	28,60,685
12. Registration	...	...	12,68,755	12,73,554	12,68,755	12,73,554
13. Interest	...	...	3,21,999	3,28,076	3,21,999	3,28,076
14. Interest on other obligations	1,49,193	1,73,955	...	...	1,49,193	1,73,955
18. General administration	4,82,493	4,65,893	14,26,839	15,22,442	19,09,332	19,88,335
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	69,67,819	82,63,617	69,67,819	82,63,617*
B. Jails	...	...	14,99,324	15,43,301	14,99,324	15,43,301
20. Police	...	...	92,47,539	1,09,45,621	92,47,539	1,09,45,621
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	45,677	36,552	45,677	36,552
22. Education	...	...	79,51,125	78,31,108	79,51,125	78,31,108
23. Ecclesiastical	3,27,854	3,23,132	...	...	3,27,854	3,23,132
24. Medical	...	...	24,86,398	25,17,518	24,86,398	25,17,518
25. Political	1,03,285	54,193	88,834	85,269	1,92,119	1,39,462
26A. Agriculture	20,132	...	8,95,281	8,82,398	9,15,413	8,82,398
26B. Scientific, etc., Departments	81	...	10,44,595	9,68,043	10,44,676	9,68,043
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	3,53,700	3,13,673	...	...	3,53,700	3,13,673
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	6,993	2,065	...	...	6,993	2,065
29. Superannuation and retired allowances.	29,887	27,049	31,24,098	33,83,557	31,53,985	34,10,606
30. Stationery and printing	4,19,755	4,56,779	15,87,854	14,79,897	20,07,609	19,36,676
32. Miscellaneous	36,229	44,426	3,60,119	4,18,363	3,96,348	4,62,789
33. Famine relief ... { Civil Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Famine relief ... { P.W. Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways.	1,17,533	— 19,669	...	...	1,17,533	— 19,669
35. Do. irrigation works ...	3,50,032	3,91,715	...	...	3,50,032	3,91,715
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt ...	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
38. State Railways— Interest on capital deposited by companies.	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Guaranteed companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Subsidised companies	1,80,064	1,71,687	...	...	1,80,064	1,71,687
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	46,626	3,431	...	...	46,626	3,431
42. Irrigation (major works)— Public Works Officers (Working expenses).	11,88,828	12,58,034	11,88,828	12,58,034	23,77,656	25,16,068
Public Works Officers (Interest on debt).	14,35,567	14,98,994	14,35,566	14,98,994	28,71,133	29,97,988
43. Irrigation (minor works)— In charge of Public Works Officers.	...	...	33,95,814	37,33,718	33,95,814	37,33,718
Do. Civil Officers	...	...	6,26,585	6,75,937	6,26,585	6,75,937
45. Civil works— In charge of Public Works Officers.	1,86,870	2,50,521	70,84,766	83,94,251	72,71,636	86,44,772
Do. Civil Officers	...	...	94,04,964	79,08,879	94,04,964	79,08,879
47. Military works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure charged to Revenue ...	98,37,312	97,71,015	8,10,40,925	8,22,87,454	9,08,78,237	9,20,58,469
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 10,24,77,783	+ 10,15,98,760	— 52,98,411	— 65,53,419	+ 9,71,79,372	+ 9,50,45,341
Grand Total ...	11,23,15,095	11,13,69,775	7,57,42,514	7,57,34,035	18,80,57,609	18,71,03,810
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.						
48. State Railways	92,90,128	48,90,958	...	...	92,90,128	48,90,958
49. Irrigation works	3,60,533	7,53,386	...	...	3,60,533	7,53,386
Total, Capital outlay ...	96,50,661	56,44,344	...	...	96,50,661	56,44,344
Grand Total (Disbursements) ...	1,94,87,973	1,54,15,359	8,10,40,925	8,22,87,454	10,05,28,898	9,77,02,813

Including the receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and Telegraph Department and the Home accounts as well as those relating to the capital outlay and debt and remittance transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,71,03,810 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 9,53,799, while the gross expenditure charged to revenue rose from Rs. 9,08,78,237 in 1913–14 to Rs. 9,20,58,469 in 1914–15, i.e., by Rupees 11,80,232. The normal growth of the revenue under Stamps, Excise, Customs, Forest and Registration received a serious check owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914. The figures for the year under report are, however, subject to alteration until the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India are finally made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus revenue.

331. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 9,50,45,341 and was less than that of 1913–14 by Rs. 21,34,031. This was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 9,53,799 in revenue and of an increase of Rs. 11,80,232 in expenditure. The decrease in revenue occurred under Land Revenue (Rs. 2¼ lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 2½ lakhs), Customs (Rs. 3 lakhs), Forest (Rs. 2½ lakhs), Registration (Rs. 1 lakh) and Railways (Rs. 12 lakhs). These decreases were counterbalanced partly by increases under Salt (Rs. 5½ lakhs), Excise (Rs. 1 lakh), Income-tax (Rs. 2¾ lakhs) and Scientific and Miscellaneous departments (Rs. 2¾ lakhs). Excess expenditure occurred mainly under Courts of Law (Rs. 13 lakhs), Police (Rs. 17 lakhs), Superannuation and retired allowances (Rs. 2½ lakhs), Irrigation Major works—Working expenses (Rs.1¼ lakhs) and Interest on debt (Rs. 1¼ lakhs), Irrigation Minors works—In charge of Public Works Officers (Rs. 3¼ lakhs) and Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Rs. 13¾ lakhs). These excesses were counterbalanced partly by a reduction in the expenditure under Land Revenue (Rs. 21½ lakhs), Education (Rs. 1¼ lakhs), Construction of Protective Railways (Rs. 1¼ lakhs), Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers (Rs. 15 lakhs) with the result that the net excess of expenditure of the year under review over that of the previous year was Rs. 11,80,232.

Cash balances.

332. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 428 lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the Revenue Treasuries and the Bank of Madras and its branches and closed with a balance of Rs. 468 lakhs.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

333. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above were less than those of 1913–14 by Rs. 9,45,320. This fall was due mainly to decreases under State Railways (Rs. 12 lakhs), Customs (Rs. 2·99 lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 1·34 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 1·08 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by increases under Salt (Rs. 40 lakhs) and Income-tax (Rs. 1·40 lakhs). The Imperial expenditure was also less than that of 1913–14 by Rs. 66,297, which was the net result of decreases and increases under several heads, the largest decrease being under Construction of Protective Railways (Rs. 1,37,202). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–6–6·8 in 1914–15 as against Rs. 3–6–4·8 in the previous year.

Land revenue.

334. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,77,35,629 and were less than those of 1913–14 by Rs. 2,16,857. The decrease was chiefly in the districts of Cuddapah (Rs. 1,81,000), Malabar (Rs. 1,74,000), Chittoor (Rs. 1,05,000), Ganjām (Rs. 98,000), Coimbatore (Rs. 93,000), Anantapur (Rs. 87,000), Tanjore (Rs. 86,000), Trichinopoly (Rs. 79,000), Nellore (Rs. 77,000), Rāmnād (Rs. 76,000), Kurnool (Rs. 67,000), Madura (Rs. 66,000), and Guntūr (Rs. 59,000). The fall in the revenue in Cuddapah was due to increased remissions granted owing to the failure of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, in Malabar to depression in the trade of coconuts, pepper, ginger, etc., owing to the war and in Chittoor to the unfavourable character of the season and to the grant of remissions to a greater extent than in 1913–14. The decreases in other districts were due to one or other of the following causes: viz. (*a*) failure of cotton and groundnut trade, (*b*) insufficient and untimely rain, (*c*) grant of large remissions owing to floods and failure of tanks, and (*d*) short collection. In Coimbatore there was delay in passing orders for the recovery of sivoi-jama, water-rate and penalties till just before jamabandi which resulted in the items of revenue not becoming ripe for collection till after the close of the year. Against these decreases should be considered an increase of Rs. 6,43,000 in South Arcot due to the collection of suspended revenue in the Chidambaram taluk, Rs. 2,28,000 in North Arcot due to the introduction of resettlement rates in certain taluks and to a larger percentage of collections owing to favourable season and Rs. 1,29,000 in South Canara due to lands newly taken up on darkhast, decrease in increment remissions and sale of a large extent of river accretion and reclamation. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–10–2 as against Rs. 1–10–3 in 1913–14 being highest in the district of Kistna and lowest in

Vizagapatam. The charges under Land Revenue, being purely Provincial, are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal revenue. 335. The canal revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,21,914 against Rs. 2,32,753 in the previous year.

Customs. 336. The revenue under this head is divided into "Sea Customs" and "Land Customs." The receipts under Sea Customs exclusive of import duty on salt which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs. 85,37,010 against Rs. 88,36,557 in 1913–14. The decrease was due chiefly to smaller imports of cotton goods, manufactured articles, metals (excluding silver), liquors and sugar owing to the war. It is partly counterbalanced by larger receipts under silver and petroleum. The imports of kerosene oil chiefly from Malaysia increased considerably as a result of speculation in anticipation of shortage of supplies. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 2,85,081 against Rs. 2,85,521 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 annas 5 pies against 3 annas 6 pies in 1913–14. The total charges under Customs amounted to Rs. 4,14,611 against Rs. 4,06,895 in the previous year.

Opium. 337. Bengal opium is supplied for consumption in this Presidency from the Government storehouses at Ghazipur at a uniform rate of Rs. 8–8–0 per seer and the value at this rate is credited to "Opium" as cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department. The difference between this rate and that at which the opium is sold to licensed vendors is credited to "Excise" as gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium. The credit to the former head during 1914–15 amounted to Rs. 4,02,093 and was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 7,165 due to an increase in the quantity of opium issued to Native States and other Governments. The gain on sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 14,01,648 against Rs. 13,76,017 in the previous year. The shop rentals and miscellaneous revenue credited to excise amounted to Rs. 6,22,852 against Rs. 5,88,639 in 1913–14. The total realizations of opium revenue by the Excise Department thus amounted to Rs. 20,24,500 against Rs. 19,64,656 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 9·4 pies against 9·1 pies in 1913–14. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,531 against Rs. 3,153 in the previous year.

Salt. 338. As in 1913–14, the number of Government factories was 20 and the number of Excise factories 45. All the factories were worked except six where there was no manufacture in consequence of the large stock in hand. The quantity of salt manufactured was 8,135,639 maunds as against the average annual outturn of 11,005,328 maunds in the previous five years. The fall in the outturn was due to heavy rains, followed by severe cyclones in the Waltair sub-division, which retarded manufacture. The quantity of salt manufactured under the excise system was 5,664,269 maunds against 6,338,099 maunds in the previous year and that under the monopoly system was 2,471,370 maunds against 3,142,972 maunds in 1913–14. The quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from the Bombay Presidency increased from 1,284,770 maunds to 1,400,307 maunds. The quantity of duty-bearing salt imported by sea was 3,978 maunds against 3,648 maunds imported last year, and was chiefly from the United Kingdom. The total issues for home and inland consumption of salt locally manufactured and imported by sea and rail amounted to 12,338,151 maunds against 11,860,895 maunds in 1913–14. There was an increase under all the heads and the increase of more than three lakhs of maunds in the issues of locally manufactured salt was chiefly due to the sifting operations carried on at the Madras Depot and to the increased supply of wagons by the railway company. 78,000 maunds of powdery salt were exported to the Straits Settlements and 47,699 maunds were removed by the Travancore Darbar from the Tuticorin Circle. The total available stock of Government and excise salt at the end of the year amounted to 4,685,411 maunds against 8,557,880 maunds in the previous year. The revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,06,298 and was more than that of 1913–14 by Rs. 5,40,628. The improvement was chiefly due to the sales by auction of Government salt in the several factories in

the Northern Division having fetched larger prices on account of low stock and to larger realizations of excise duty on local manufactures. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 11 pies against 3 annas 8 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 14,21,634 against Rs. 14,76,117 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly under "Purchase of salt (Manufacturers' share)" and "Conveying and storing salt' due to smaller outturn in the Government factories.

Excise (Abkari).

339. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 3,45,94,234 against Rupees 3,45,46,419 in 1913-14, the increase being only Rs. 47,815. An increase of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs under toddy and a decrease of over Rs. 4 lakhs under country spirits were the important variations. The former was due to increased rentals and the latter to a fall in consumption. The natural growth of the revenue exhibited every year has been checked considerably by war. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 13 annas 4·3 pies against 13 annas 4·1 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 18,27,207 against Rs. 18,17,687 in the previous year.

Stamps.

340. The revenue under this head fell from Rs. 1,41,67,616 in 1913-14 to Rs. 1,38,98,284 in the year under report. The fall was due to the slackness of trade caused by the war. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 5 annas 4·4 pies as against 5 annas 5·2 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,33,774 against Rs. 4,46,089 in 1913-14.

Income-tax.

341. The receipts on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 40,28,346 as against Rs. 37,47,461 in the previous year. The increase was due to more careful enquiries on the part of the assessing officers. The incidence of taxation was 1 anna 6·7 pies per head of population as against 1 anna 5·4 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 41,222 as against Rs. 39,175 in 1913-14.

Other Imperial receipts.

342. Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,22,94,048 and was less than that of 1913-14 by Rs. 10,72,394. The decrease was chiefly due to a fall in the traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway (Rs. 9 lakhs).

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues.

343. The increase under transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues was chiefly due to the fact that from the year under report recurring assignments of Rs. 4,13,000 were sanctioned chiefly towards the development of education in general and to compensate for the loss to Provincial revenues caused by the waiving of the recovery from local bodies. Non-recurring assignments to the extent of Rs. 7,49,000 mostly representing a moiety of the balance of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund credited to Government account were also sanctioned during the year. The above assignments were largely counterbalanced by the absence of special assignments aggregating Rs. 10,90,000 sanctioned for 1913-14.

Other Imperial expenditure.

344. The Imperial expenditure under the heads other than those dealt with above amounted to Rs. 67,80,403 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 20,846. The decrease is made up chiefly of Rs. 1,37,202 under Construction of Protective Railways, Rs. 49,092 under Political, Rs. 45,472 under Assignments and Compensations, Rs. 40,027 under Territorial and Political pensions, Rs. 43,195 under Miscellaneous railway expenditure. A part of these decreases has been counterbalanced by increases under Irrigation Major works—Working expenses (Rs. 69,206) and Interest on debt (Rs. 63,427), Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Rs. 63,651), Construction of protective irrigation works (Rs. 41,683), Refunds and drawbacks (Rs. 43,870). The decrease under Construction of Protective Railways was partly due to the absence of outlay on the Dharmapuri-Hosur Extension and that under Political to larger expenditure incurred in 1913-14 on account of the Mysore-Cauvery Project Arbitration Committee and His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Under Assignments and Compensations the decrease was due to the fact that the actuals of 1913-14 included large arrear payments on account of

pensions in lieu of resumed main lands and Malikhana. The decrease under Territorial and Political pensions was owing to a Carnatic pension not having been drawn on account of the death of a pensioner and to less expenditure under commutations and large arrear payments in 1913–14. The decrease under Miscellaneous railway expenditure was due to less outlay on Railway surveys. Larger outlay under Kistna delta system due to the reconstruction of the damaged portion of the Bezwada head works, and under the Lower Coleroon anicut system owing to the execution of a larger number of repair works consequent on the damages caused by the heavy floods of the previous year, mainly account for the increase under Irrigation—Working expenses. The increase under Irrigation—Major works—Interest on debt was due to large increase in capital outlay on which interest was calculated and to enhancement of the rate of interest and that under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers chiefly to the construction of quarters for the Customs staff at Dhanushkodi and to the acquisition of a portion of the Port Department building at Tuticorin for the use of the Customs Department. Larger expenditure under the Mopad project caused the increase under Construction of Protective Irrigation works. The increase under Refunds and drawbacks occurred under Salt owing to inability to supply the full quantity of salt applied for by merchants from the Surla factory on account of low stock and under Customs owing to export duty on rice and paddy shut out from shipment at certain ports on account of their wetness caused by rain.

Capital outlay on Railway and Irrigation works not charged to Revenue.

345. The total capital outlay on Railway and Irrigation Works not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 56,44,344 against Rs. 96,50,661 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 40,06,317 is due to a decrease of Rs. 43,99,170 in the expenditure on State Railways and an increase of Rs. 3,92,853 under Irrigation works. The decrease of Rs. 43,99,170 was entirely under the South Indian Railway system. The increase under Irrigation works was mainly under the Toludur project which was sanctioned only at the close of 1913–14 and under the Kistna delta system on account of the reconstruction of the Bezwada head works damaged by floods.

Imperial loans.

346. The opening balance on 1st April 1914 was Rs. 1,37,81,656. Loans to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs were advanced during the year to the Madras Port Trust out of the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs sanctioned to it towards the construction of ship quays and other equipments in the Madras harbour. The repayments amounted to Rs. 2,92,575. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,52,89,081. The chief items of repayment were (*a*) Rs. 1,00,103 by the Madras Port Trust, (*b*) Rs. 35,888 by the Madras Corporation, (*c*) Rs. 32,588 by the Tanjore District Board Railway towards the Board's railway loan and (*d*) Rs. 24,554 by the Madras Coast Lights fund. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600, was duly paid. On the 31st March 1915, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 13,20,600.

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial revenues.

347. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 1,75,60,468 on 1st April 1914. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 65,53,419, which reduced the above balance to Rs. 1,10,07,049 on the 31st March 1915. The deficit was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,57,34,035 and a total expenditure of Rs. 8,22,87,454.

Land revenue.

348. The comparison of the total Imperial and Provincial revenue under this head for 1914–15 and the year previous is made in the Imperial section of this report. The reasons adduced therein account for the variations under Provincial also. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,46,264 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 21,48,210. The decrease was due to (1) changes ordered by the Government of India in the method of adjustment of charges between

this head and Law and Justice, viz., the transfer of 30 per cent of the total charges under this head to Law and Justice instead of 20 per cent of the cost of Land Revenue officers who do magisterial work in addition and the discontinuance of the transfer to this head of 20 per cent of the cost of Stationary and Agency Subordinate Magistrates who do revenue work in addition and (2) the transfer of the cost of revenue talaiyaris to Police. These decreases were, however, counterbalanced partly by an increase due (1) to the waiving of the recovery from District Boards of the cost of Local Audit establishments in the Collectorates, (2) to a larger number of officers of Indian Civil Service being on duty in consequence of the recall of officers on leave out of India on the outbreak of the war and (3) to the revision of village establishments.

Stamps, Excise and Income-tax.

349. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise and Income-tax in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section.

Forests.

350. The total receipts in the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs. 39,41,537 and were less than the previous year by Rs. 2,58,783 due mainly to short collection and bad prices for sandalwood, poor demand for barks and fall of revenue from mica leases consequent on the war. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,60,685 against Rs. 29,35,817 in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to curtailment of departmental operations.

Registration.

351. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 22,43,182 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,15,355. The decrease was due chiefly to a fall in the number of registrations caused by the stringency of the money market owing to dislocation of trade consequent on the outbreak of the war. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,73,554 against Rs. 12,68,755 in the previous year.

Other Provincial receipts.

352. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 54,13,568 and were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 3,42,572. This improvement is the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,51,331 under ten heads counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 2,08,759 under seven heads. The increases are chiefly under Courts of Law (Rs. 49,904), Jails (Rs. 80,077), Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 2,79,903), Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Rs. 76,053), while the decreases are under Medical (Rs. 40,155) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,26,113). The increase under Courts of Law was chiefly due to increased receipts on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property and translation and printing fees. Increased demands for jail-made goods by the Police and Military Departments and adjustment in 1914–15 of the value of jail supplies relating to the previous year account for the increase under Jails. Under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, the increase occurred mainly under Cinchona plantations due to larger issues of quinine and higher rates charged for it, but partly under Fishery receipts chiefly on account of certain fishery rentals taken over from District Boards. Large realizations under Rents of buildings and Sales of buildings (which included a special receipt on account of the value of a Provincial building transferred to the Port Department) brought about the increase under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers. The decrease under Medical was due chiefly to the fact that the accounts of 1913–14 included a special receipt on account of contributions from the Indian Research Fund towards anti-malarial operations. Under Miscellaneous, the decrease was due to the inclusion in the accounts of 1913–14 of a special receipt on account of the sale of the Madura Technical Institute buildings to the Bank of Madras and a contribution from the Madras Corporation which was ordered to be discontinued from 1914-15 and to a fall in the amount of lapsed deposits credited to Government during the year under report.

Other Provincial expenditure.

353. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 6,44,52,584 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 34,63,758. The excess was the net result of

an increase of Rs. 53,22,389 under fourteen heads and a decrease of Rs. 18,58,631 under eight other heads. The largest increase occurred under Police (Rs. 16,98,082) and was due chiefly to the cost of revenue talaiyaris being debited to this head instead of to Land Revenue under the orders of the Government of India, to larger recruitment of the constabulary, recall of officers from leave on the outbreak of the war and partly also to the debit to this head of the cost of railway warrants issued by police officers for conveyance of prisoners which was previously debited to Law and Justice and Jails. The acquisition of lands and buildings for Government offices and quarters and playgrounds for educational institutions in the City of Madras, better progress of work on the Madura drainage and a large number of water-supply schemes started during 1914–15, the reorganization of the upper subordinate establishment and the adjustment of the cost of mathematical instruments transferred from the Stationery Office to the Public Works Stores were the main causes which contributed to the increase of Rs. 13,09,485 under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers. Under Courts of Law, the increase of Rs. 12,95,798 was due to a larger amount transferred to Criminal Courts from Land Revenue on account of the change in the method of adjustment of charges between the two heads ordered by the Government of India (as detailed above under Provincial Land Revenue charges), to the appointment of additional Judges and opening of additional courts and larger expenditure for translation and printing in the High Court on behalf of suitors. Extensive repairs necessitated by flood damages in Gōdāvari conservancy, Cauvery, Kistna Western, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly divisions mainly caused the increase of Rs. 3,37,904 under Irrigation—Minor Works in charge of Public Works Officers. The increase of Rs. 2,59,459 under Superannuation and retired allowances was due to the annual growth of pensionary charges and payments of commuted value of pensions to a larger number of pensioners. The chief decreases are under Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers (Rs. 14,96,085), Education (Rs. 1,20,017) and Stationery and printing (Rs. 1,07,957). The decrease under the first was due to payment in 1913–14 of larger grants to the Madras Corporation towards drainage and water-supply and to local bodies for elementary school buildings and for construction of hospitals and dispensaries. The special payment in 1913–14 of a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to the University for the development of its work in addition to the usual grant and the payments of larger grants in the same year on account of furniture and increased expenditure on hostels have caused the decrease under Education. The decrease under Stationery and printing was due to the issues in the year to the Government Press having been considerably lower as a result of the orders of the Local Government under which paper is supplied in monthly instalments instead of annually in advance.

Provincial loans.

354. The Provincial advance and loan account (including loans to Local Boards for Railway construction) opened with a balance of Rs. 92,92,962 on 1st April 1914 and closed with a balance of Rs. 94,54,252. The net advance during the year amounted to Rs. 1,61,290. Advances to the extent of Rs. 10,44,939 were made during the year, while repayment by the debtors amounted to Rs. 8,83,649. Ryots received advances to the extent of Rs. 8,57,891 as against Rs. 7,36,838 in 1913–14. The District Board of Chittoor was granted a loan of Rs. 20,000. District municipalities obtained loans aggregating Rs. 92,470. The Salvation Army Property Company was granted a loan of Rs. 10,000 for the development of the criminal settlement established by it at Sitanagaram in the Guntūr district and the Zamindar of Punganur Rs. 64,578 for the survey of his estate. No loans were granted to co-operative credit societies. The chief items of loans to district municipalities were Rs. 26,500 to the Vizagapatam municipality for the acquisition of land near the water-works reservoir and Waltair water-supply, Rs. 18,000 to the Periyakulam municipality for water-supply extension, Rs. 17,000 to the Māyavaram municipality towards the improvement of the High school buildings and Rs. 12,700 to the Anakapalle municipality for market and survey.

Local Funds.

355. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the administration (Imperial and Provincial). The funds comprised under the head "Local Funds" are Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884, the Bhadrāchalam Estate Village Service Fund, the Irrigation Cess Fund, Port and Marine Funds, Cantonment Funds, Cantonment Hospital Funds, Civil Hospital Fund, Secunderabad, University Fee Fund, the Kumbakōnam College Hostel Fund, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund, Vizagapatam Hospital Fund, Hyderabad Residency Bazaar Fund and Secunderabad Local (Abkāri, etc.) Fund.

Local Funds Act V of 1884.

356. The Local funds constituted under Act V of 1884 opened with a balance of Rs. 95,34,539 and closed with a balance of Rs. 86,72,253 at the end of the year, the transactions of the year having resulted in a deficit of Rs. 8,62,286 exclusive of debt transactions; the receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,35,588 and Rs. 1,96,26,134 giving a deficit of Rs. 90,546 against a surplus of Rs. 35,17,674 in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 36,08,220 was due to smaller receipts under "Education" and larger expenditure under "Civil works" and under "Construction of railways." The total revenues of the year show a decrease of Rs. 3,96,909 below those of the previous year. The largest decrease occurred under "Education" (Rs. 6,52,024) and was due to smaller contributions from Provincial funds towards expenditure on elementary schools. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,63,270 under Provincial rates due to decreased collections of cess on land chiefly in the districts of Bellary and Gōdāvari. The above decreases were partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 3,42,556 under "Civil works" due to larger contributions from Provincial funds. The total charges of the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,26,134 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 32,11,311, of which Rs. 14,52,012 were under "Civil works," Rs. 13,43,090 under "Construction of railways," Rs. 3,02,384 under "Education" and Rs. 1,51,877 under "Medical." The increase under "Civil works" was due to larger outlay on roads and sanitary works while that under "Education" was due to increased expenditure on elementary education. Larger purchases of medicines and surgical instruments caused the increase under "Medical." The increase under "Construction of railways" was chiefly due to fresh outlay on the Podanur-Pollachi and Tenali-Repalli railways. The above increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 64,578 under "General administration" due to the discontinuance of the recovery of the cost of local fund account and audit establishments in Collectors' offices by Provincial funds. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions during the year under review amounted to Rs. 14,35,903 and Rs. 22,07,643, respectively. The net outgoing is nominal as a net investment of Rs. 8,75,722 was made in Government and other securities. The funded capital of the District Boards on 31st March 1915 was Rs. 1,25,52,000, of which Rs. 98,35,000 represent investments of railway cess balances and the balance of Rs. 27,17,000 investments on account of endowments, provident funds and other institutions.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

357. Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund has ceased to exist from 1st April 1912 and the balance of Rs. 16,15,455 at credit of the fund was transferred to general revenues during the year under report.

Bhadrāchalam Estate Village Service Fund.

358. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by the proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections (beriz) of Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the emoluments of village servants. The receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 10,105 and Rs. 6,875 respectively against Rs. 7,402 and Rs. 7,381 in the previous year. The fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 13,656.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

359. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 96,919 and closed with a balance of Rs. 98,362. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 40,111 and Rs. 38,688 respectively against Rs. 37,681 and Rs. 32,795 in the previous year.

360. These funds consist of (*a*) Port funds (Act XV of 1908), (*b*) Pilotage funds (out ports), (*c*) Landing and shipping funds and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights fund. The Port funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Port funds. The Madras Port fund opened with a balance of Rs. 19,529 on 1st April 1914 and closed with a balance of Rs. 33,414 at the end of the year. The income of the fund amounted to Rs. 1,03,938 and expenditure to Rs. 90,053. The increase in the closing balance over that of the previous year was due to no contribution having been made during the year to the Madras Port Trust. The Minor Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,53,207. The receipts and charges of the fund having amounted to Rs. 6,24,882 and Rs. 6,71,168 respectively during the year under report, the fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1,06,921. The fund advanced loans of Rs. 17,400, Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 51,586 to the Negapatam, Calicut and Cochin Landing and Shipping funds. Rs. 5,479 and Rs. 5,293 were paid towards principal of the loans taken by the Cocanada and Tuticorin Landing and Shipping funds respectively. Free grants to the extent of Rs. 2,17,120 were also made to the Cocanada, Adirampatnam, Calicut and Cochin Landing and Shipping funds. The total security balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 14,66,000 on the 31st March 1915. The income and expenditure of the Pilotage fund (out ports) during the year under review amounted to Rs. 16,071 and Rs. 14,881 respectively. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 2,899 at the end of the year. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 6,100 belonging to the Pamban and Kilakarai Pilotage funds were sold during the year to meet the charges for dredging the sand bank channel at Pamban. This reduced the total invested balance of all the pilotage funds to Rs. 1,70,900. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 5,89,807 and Rs. 5,11,364. The total invested balance to the credit of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 3,89,400. The Madras Coast Lights fund opened with a balance of Rs. 74,565 and closed with a balance of Rs. 65,712 at the end of the year. The receipts and charges of the year were Rs. 1,35,688 and Rs. 1,44,541 respectively. During the year under report Government securities of the face value of Rs. 28,000 were purchased and the total investments at the credit of the fund stood at Rs. 1,00,000 on the 31st March 1915. — Port and Marine Funds.

361. The receipts and charges of these funds amounted to Rs. 5,33,739 and Rs. 5,97,039 respectively, the result being a deficit of Rs. 63,300. The credit balance of Rs. 2,60,692 at the beginning of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 1,97,392 at its close. — Cantonment Funds.

362. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 7. The receipts and charges of the fund having amounted to Rs. 10,538 and Rs. 10,192 respectively, it closed with a balance of Rs. 353. — Cantonment Hospital Funds.

363. This fund was introduced during the year under report under the orders of the Government of India. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 68,170 and Rs. 60,690 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 7,480, which is also the closing balance of the fund. — Civil Hospital Fund, Secunderabad.

364. The transactions of this fund during the year under review resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,03,904 due to a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 having been placed in fixed deposit with the Bank of Madras and the balance at the credit of the fund was therefore reduced to Rs. 1,02,102 on 31st March 1915. The invested balance continues to be Rs. 6,80,000 as in previous years, besides the Rs. 1,20,000 held as a fixed deposit by the Bank of Madras. — University Fee Fund.

365. The receipts and charges having amounted to Rs. 6,604 and Rs. 6,211 respectively, the cash balance at credit of the fund was raised from Rs. 640 to Rs. 1,033. — Kumbakonam College Hostel Fund.

366. The receipts and charges of the fund were Rs. 1,11,171 and Rs. 46,703 respectively and the balance of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 73,737. The invested balance continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000. — Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund.

367. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 3,456. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 14,745 and Rs. 17,141 respectively and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,060. — Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

Hyderabad Residency Bazaar Fund.

368. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 86,634 on 1st April 1914. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,502 and Rs. 92,999 respectively. The balance at credit of the fund was thus raised to Rs. 1,22,137.

Secunderabad Local (Abkāri, etc.) Fund.

369. The income and expenditure of this fund during the year amounted to Rs. 8,13,291 and Rs. 8,17,216 respectively. The balance of Rs. 4,99,173 at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 4,95,248 at its close.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

370. The receipts and charges of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 80,91,388 and Rs. 76,19,433 respectively. The balance at their credit rose from Rs. 40,62,639 to Rs. 45,34,594. The receipts of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 44,18,239 and the charges to Rs. 43,21,109. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the end of the year rose from Rs. 17,53,195 to Rs. 18,50,325.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

General.

371. There were no administrative changes of special importance during the year; the following may however be mentioned: the extension of the contract distillery system to eight villages in the Golgonda Agency adjoining the excise tracts of the Golgonda taluk of the Vizagapatam district; the extension of the outstill system to nine inland villages in the Bhadrāchalam taluk and the separation of the privilege of manufacture from that of sale in all the 34 villages comprising the outstill area in that taluk; the reduction of the issue strength of country spirits from 30° to 32° underproof in nine districts as an experimental measure; increase of the duty on country spirits in six districts and of tree-tax in two districts; enhancement of the duty on ganja and charas throughout the Presidency from Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 16 per seer, respectively; the abolition of the minimum selling price of opium in Madras town and of ganja throughout the Presidency; the supply of opium and ganja duty-free to the French Settlements; the withdrawal of the restrictions on the import into this Presidency of beer brewed in other provinces of British India; the prohibition of the possession and sale of diluted beer by shop-keepers; the introduction of rules for regulating the operations of compounding, blending and bottling imported and locally-made foreign liquor and for the supply of alcohol, free of duty, for use in teaching laboratories in non-Government colleges in the Presidency affiliated to the Madras University; the introduction of the finger-print system of identification of old offenders under the Abkāri and Opium Acts, and the creation of an Excise Finger-print Bureau for classifying and recording finger-prints. The Madras Abkāri Act I of 1886, as amended by Act I of 1905 and Act I of 1913, was further amended during the year by Act I of 1915 so as to empower the courts to presume that, unless and until the contrary is proved, any spirit, which is proved on chemical analysis to contain any quantity of any of the prescribed denaturants, is or contains or has been derived from denatured spirit.

Local advisory committees.

372. The advisory committee system for determining the number and location of liquor shops was introduced during the year into 96 unions of an urban character in the Presidency.

Country liquor.

373. The system of separate sale of shops remained in force throughout the excise tracts of the Presidency; although the number of shops was reduced by 259, the rentals obtained rose from Rs. 48·86 lakhs to Rs. 49·88 lakhs; consumption fell by 7·6 per cent to 1,646,649 proof gallons chiefly owing to the dislocation of trade and industries caused by the European war. Steps were taken to obtain local opinion regarding the number and location of existing or newly-proposed shops and recommendations from

the local committees, local boards and other public bodies and from residents of villages in regard to abolition of shops or change of site were given due consideration. There was a rise in rentals in the non-excise tracts also notwithstanding the fact that in certain tracts the hill tribes are allowed to distil free for *bonâ fide* domestic consumption.

Toddy.

374. The number of toddy shops was reduced from 14,040 to 13,169, but the rentals rose from Rs. 86·92 lakhs to Rs. 92·81 lakhs. The receipts from tree-tax showed, however, a slight fall from Rs. 79·53 lakhs to Rs. 78·71 lakhs. The decrease occurred in the second-half of the year and was due chiefly to the general depression in trade caused by the war. The total consumption is calculated to have been roughly 105 million gallons.

Foreign liquor.

375. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea during the year amounted to 522,221 gallons showing a decrease of 22·9 per cent on the previous year's figure ; 60·8 per cent of this quantity came under the head "Ale, beer and porter." Over 197,000 gallons of Bangalore beer were imported from Bangalore, and the four local breweries issued 658,069 gallons for the Presidency. Madras, the Nilgiris, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Salem, Bellary, Madura and Trichinopoly are the greatest beer-consuming districts.

Opium and intoxicating d

376. There was no appreciable variation in the issues of opium; the total issues within the Presidency were 38,799 seers against 38,876 seers in the previous year ; 8,523 seers were issued to Mysore and other States including Coorg and the French Settlements. Seven hundred and forty shops in both the ordinary and Agency tracts were sold or licensed for Rs. 6,21,538 against 759 shops for Rs. 5,88,371 in 1913–14. There was a slight increase in the retail selling price of opium during the year. The quantity of hemp drugs including preparations thereof consumed during the year decreased from 57,217 seers to 49,713 seers or by 13·1 per cent. The decrease was general and was due to one or more of the following causes: viz., the enhancement of the duty on ganja, the rise in retail selling prices of the drugs, the unfavourable character of the season and the stagnation of trade owing to the European war. There was also an appreciable decrease in the consumption of hemp drugs in almost all the districts bordering on Mysore and in the southern districts of the Presidency, and this points to a decrease in the smuggling of the drugs to Mysore and Ceylon. In the ordinary tracts 527 shops were sold for Rs. 4,97,611 against the same number for Rs. 4,55,119 in the previous year. In the Vizagapatam Agency 7 shops were sold under a modified auction system against the same number assigned on fixed fees in 1913–14 and in the Gōdāvari Agency 3 shops were assigned on fixed fees against 2 in the previous year. No shops were opened in the Ganjām Agency. The cultivation of the coca plant is prohibited except under licence and no licences were issued during the year. The rules relating to cocaine and allied drugs are reported to have worked well. The total quantity imported for use in medicine was 96 oz. 78 grains.

Offences.

377. There was a slight decrease (2·1 per cent) in the number of offences against the Abkāri law. The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy remained practically the same as in the previous year, but cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences increased by 8·6 per cent. Smuggling offences also increased by 12 per cent.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

378. *Vide* pages 196 to 205 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1914.)

[*The Fifty-first Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1914; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886 in the Madras Presidency during 1914–1915; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health.*]

Population. 379. The population of the Presidency according to the census of 1911 was 41,829,232 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians. These latter numbered 40,928. Vital statistics were furnished for a population of 40,005,735. The excluded number (1,823,497) consisted of the hill tribes of the Ganjām district (341,622) and the Vizagapatam district (1,020,077) and the inhabitants of the Laccadive Islands (10,600), the Banganapalle State (39,343) and the Pudukkōttai State (411,855). The estimated population of the year 1914 is 43,122,250 and its natural growth as ascertained by adding to the census figure of 1911 the excess of births over deaths during the succeeding period up to the end of December 1914 is 43,159,235.

Registration. 380. The agency employed for the registration of vital statistics both in urban and rural areas and the procedure followed for the collection and tabulation of the results obtained remained much the same during the year under report. Compulsory registration under Act III of 1899 was in force in 311 unions and 1,933 villages.

Births. 381. The total number of births in the Presidency during the year was 1,340,168 and exceeded those of the previous year by 51,550. Calculated upon the census population of 1911, these give a birth-rate of 33·5 per mille for 1914 and 32·2 per mille for 1913. The recorded birth-rate of the year exceeded that of the decennial average (of ten years ending 1913) by 1·8 per mille. Compared with 1913, increased birth-rates occurred in 15 districts; notable among them were Vizagapatam (+6·0) and Malabar (+5·9). Births fell off by more than two per mille in four districts, the decrease being most marked in Bellary (— 2·9). Judged by the decennial average there was an increase in 20 districts and a decrease in 5, Vizagapatam showing the largest increase (+6·6) and South Arcot the largest deficit (— 6·8). The highest birth-rate was recorded during the year in Malabar (40·0), followed by Guntūr and South Canara (39·8 each), Chingleput (38·1) and Kistna (38·0). The lowest rates were returned by Rāmnād (23·1), South Arcot (26·9), Nellore (28·3), Tanjore (29·3) and Madura (29·4), the remaining districts showing rates varying from 37·2 in Salem to 30·7 in the Nilgiris and Trichinopoly (each). Male births predominated over female births in the proportion of 104·1 to 100. Classified according to race, the birth-rate among Muhammadans was 36·9, among Hindus 33·4 and among Indian Christians 29·4, corresponding rates for the previous year being 34·6, 32·2 and 29·9 respectively. The birth-rate in municipal

areas was 36·3 against 36·9 in 1913. The higher figure returned by municipalities is probably due to better registration. In the unions and villages in which compulsory registration was in force the birth-rate was 31·9.

382. Deaths registered during the year numbered 998,267 or 25·0 per mille of the census population under registration as compared with 856,651 or 21·4 per mille in 1913, the decennial average being 23·7. The death-rate of the year was thus 3·6 above the previous year's rate and 1·3 above the decennial average. Compared with 1913, 23 districts returned higher mortality rates; prominent among them were Kurnool (+ 16·0), Bellary (+ 14·6), Gōdāvari (+ 9·1) and Kistna (+ 7·6). The higher rates are due chiefly to larger casualties under "cholera," "fevers" and "all other causes." Excluding Madras where the death-rate was as high as 47·1 per mille the districts which returned highest death-rates were Bellary (38·1), Kurnool (34·8) and the Nilgiris (30·1): the lowest rates were recorded in Rāmnād (17·2), Ganjām (20·6), Madura (20·9), Nellore (21·6), Coimbatore (21·7) and Vizagapatam (21·9). Male deaths were more numerous during the year than female deaths, the proportion being 102·7 to 100. Racially considered the death-rate among Muhammadans (26·8) was the heaviest. Among Hindus and Indian Christians the rates were 25·0 and 20·8, respectively; corresponding figures for the previous year were 23·7, 21·4 and 18·6. The infantile death-rate for the districts during the year under report was 196·5 per mille of registered births against 180·0 in 1913. Distinguished by sex, the rate of mortality of male infants was 206·4 and that of female infants 186·3. Thus for every 100 deaths, there were 53·6 male and 46·4 female deaths. The incidence of infant deaths was the heaviest in Madras as in several previous years. The rate in compulsory areas (24·8 per mille) exceeded the rate in tracts where registration was voluntary by 1·0 per mille. The total number of deaths registered in municipal towns during the year 1914 was 98,096 against 83,584 (including the deaths returned by Tiruvālūr) in 1913, representing annual ratios of 37·4 and 31·9 per mille, respectively, on the census population of 1911, the quinquennial average being 33·4 per mille. The increase in the number of deaths over the previous year's figures occurred chiefly under "cholera," "small-pox" and "all other causes." Highest death-rates were returned by Bellary (92·1), Tiruppattūr (72·0), Adōni (55·2) and Hospet (52·3). Kodaikānal returned the lowest rate of 19·3 per mille.

Deaths.

383. The total number of deaths from cholera in districts was 68,449 or 1·7 per mille against 37,730 or 0·9 per mille in 1913. It prevailed in all the districts of the Presidency excepting the Nilgiris; and was present all the year round in 11 districts. Kurnool (5·6 per mille), Tanjore (3·8), Cuddapah (3·7) and Bellary (3·5) suffered most. Among municipalities Cochin (13·8), Nandyal (9·1), Adōni (8·9), Bellary (8·0), Vāniyambādi (7·1), Tirupati (6·3), Chingleput (6·2) and Hospet (5·5) were most severely hit. In the 19 municipal towns in which a protected water-supply has been in existence for more than five years, the effect has been to reduce the average number of deaths from cholera from 2·7 per mille during the quinquennium preceding the date of introduction of the water-supply to 1·1 per mille during the last five years. "Fevers" continued to be the chief classified cause of death and accounted for 7·7 per mille (or about a third of the total of the deaths from all causes). In rural tracts the figure was 8·1 and in town circles 5·0. The rate was particularly high in the districts of Vizagapatam (19·0), Kurnool (16·0), Ganjām (15·6) and Guntūr (12·3) and in the municipal towns of Kurnool (18·2), Nandyal (13·9) and Ellore (12·2). Small-pox occurred in all districts. The general mortality from it increased from 0·4 to 0·7 per mille. The highest death-rates occurred in Bellary (3·9), Kurnool (3·7), Anantapur (1·8) and Guntūr (1·5). Among towns the rate was high in Adōni (12·9), Nandyal (10·3), Bellary (9·7) and Guntūr (7·9). The number of deaths from plague fell from 5,130 to 5,102. The rate was highest in Bellary (1·4 per mille). Among municipal towns Tiruppattūr (38·3 per mille) was the worst sufferer.

Chief diseases. Cholera. Fever. Small-pox. Plague.

384. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa increased from 1·6 and 5·4 per mille to 1·9 and 6·0 per mille in rural and urban areas respectively. The Nilgiris and Malabar recorded the highest death-rates in rural areas,

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Respiratory diseases.

while Madras and Tellicherry were the towns most severely affected. There were 43,499 deaths from respiratory diseases against 38,327 in 1913. The rate was largest in Coonoor, Ootacamund, Bellary, Tellicherry, Cochin and Madras. Nearly one-half of the total number of deaths were classified under the elastic term "all other causes."

Europeans and Eurasians. (1914-15.)

385. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. There was an increase of three in the number of Registrars of Births and Deaths. One hundred and three births and 30 deaths were registered as against 132 and 41 in 1913-14. The decrease is due to the fact that three German missionaries who were Registrars of Births and Deaths ceased to exercise their functions after the outbreak of the war. The usual disparity between the number of counterfoils of births and deaths received from municipalities and the occurrences actually registered continues. The reported baptisms and burials numbered 1,376 and 1,018 against 1,448 and 926, respectively.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1914.)

[*G.O. No. 853, Public, dated 1st June 1915; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Emigration.*]

Regulated.

386. Emigration to Fiji continued till May 1914 and two joint shipments (Madras and Calcutta) were made during the period, the number despatched from Madras being 542. Recruitment for British Guiana began on 3rd June 1914, and continued till the end of July 1914, during which period two shipments were made from Calcutta and Madras jointly, 312 persons being despatched from Madras. The due proportion of women was maintained in respect of emigrants sent to Fiji—the deficiency in respect of the Madras shipments being made good by an excess number of women shipped from Calcutta. With regard to British Guiana, the deficiency of 12 women in the first shipment was made good in the next shipment. None were detained in the depot for more than three months for future shipments. During the months of August and September, 120 persons were registered for Trinidad but were sent back to their homes as emigration was suspended for the rest of the year owing to the steamers chartered having been utilized by Government for the transport of troops. There was no emigration to Mauritius or Seychelles during the year. The management of the depots during the year was good and the emigrants were well cared for. 1,662 emigrants returned from Natal in three shipments, 287 from Fiji in two shipments and 155 from Mauritius in a single shipment. As in previous years, there was no emigration to the French Colonies during the year.

Non-regulated.

387. Only 49,028 passengers embarked for the Straits Settlements as against 117,783 in 1913. The decrease is due to the outbreak of the war in Europe resulting in the dislocation of the steamer service and to the diminished demand for labour on the Malay States. 79,757 proceeded to Burma as against 130,725 and 144,146 to Ceylon as against 190,059. Of these it is impossible to distinguish between genuine emigrants and ordinary passengers. The decrease in the number of passengers to Burma which occurs chiefly in Madras and the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari is reported to be largely due to the irregularity of the steamer service on account of the war. The decrease in the numbers for Ceylon is reported to be due to the prevalence of plague in Ceylon which stopped emigration for some time. The opening of the Indo-Ceylon Railway accounts for the variations in Rāmnād and Tinnevelly. During the year under report 9,004 persons emigrated to other parts of British India against 12,000 in the previous year. 105,382 persons returned from Burma, 158,607 from Ceylon, 59,038 from the Straits Settlements and 10,139 from other ports. The decrease in the arrivals from Burma and the Straits Settlements is probably due to the dislocation of steamer

services and to the smaller number of persons that proceeded to those places during the year under report. The increase in the number of passengers who returned from Ceylon is small. The total charges were Rs. 10,108-3-1, while the receipts were Rs. 2,349.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1914.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1914; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Hospitals.*]

Institutions and Staff.

388. The number of institutions affording relief rose from 684 to 688. Of these 71 were maintained by Provincial funds, 44 being for the Police. Local funds maintained 487 and Railways 46. There were also 29 private-aided and 55 non-aided institutions. Seven Local fund, 7 private non-aided and 5 private-aided institutions were closed during the year, together with the State special malaria hospital at Eruvadi in Tinnevelly district. Of the 24 new dispensaries, 11 were Local fund, 3 private-aided and 8 private non-aided. Thirty-seven of the total number of institutions were for women and children. The State public, Local fund and private-aided hospitals increased their number of beds by 62 for males and 65 for females, but only 75 per cent of the beds for men and 63 per cent of those for women were occupied during the year. This is due to the inadequacy of the nursing staff. Itinerating dispensaries were established for the treatment of malaria in Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Vizagapatam and Chittoor. Owing to the war, 41 Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ were recalled to military duty during 1914. Forty-six Sub-Assistant Surgeons were also sent. The department has thus been short-handed. The new system of appointing young medical graduates as House Physicians and House Surgeons in various hospitals was brought into force during the year. At the end of the year, there were 16 of these officers in the Madras City hospitals and 9 in mufassal hospitals.

Relief.

389. In the general hospitals 78,695 in-patients were treated, together with 12,870 in the hospitals for women and children only. The total is 4,345 in excess of the preceding year. The out-patients numbered 3,381,538 men, 1,475,391 women and 1,795,224 children, the total being 233,375 above that for the preceding year. The daily average attendance increased by over 2,000. The institution showing the largest increase is the General Hospital at Madras. This is undoubtedly due to improved arrangements for marshalling and dealing with the patients. The State special institutions gave relief to 11,467 in- and 68,840 out-patients, while the Railway dispensaries treated 85 in- and 200,303 out-patients. All these figures show an increase over those for the previous year. The private non-aided institutions showed a considerable reduction in the number of out-patients.

Diseases

390. There were marked increases in the number of cases treated for cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa. Cases under the head of injuries also increased. The prevalence of other diseases was in the same proportion as usual. Labour cases numbered 39,201 as contrasted with 37,865 in the previous year. Nearly 4 per cent of those seeking treatment needed operations. The number of operations performed on in-patients was 26,807 and on out-patients 232,759. The number of serious operations conducted fell, owing to the strain put upon the Civil Medical Department by the war, but the outturn of surgical work on the whole increased by 2 per cent. Ninety-six per cent were cured and 3 per cent relieved, the rate of mortality being 0·24 per cent.

Finance.

391. The total amount spent on medical relief was Rs. 31,65,256. Of that sum Rs. 10,73,664 were expended in the City of Madras, Rs. 8,43,043 being contributed by Government, Rs. 1,30,756 by the Corporation and Rs. 31,134 by the public. Of the mufassal expenditure, Government contributed 15·6 per cent; Municipalities 24·3 per cent; Local Boards 54·6

per cent; European subscribers 1·7 and Indian subscribers 0·9 per cent. Excluding the charges for buildings and diets the cost per patient was Rs. 1-14-0 in Madras and As. 3-10 in the mufassal. The expenditure on diets is steadily increasing owing to the rise in the price of food-stuffs.

Medical College, Madras. (1914-15.)

392. The eightieth session of the College began on the 2nd July 1914 and terminated on the 31st March 1915. Owing to the recall to military duty of several I.M.S. officers on account of the war the changes in the professorial staff were more frequent than usual. Four hundred and nineteen students including 33 females were on the rolls of the college as against 411 in the previous session, but the number of new admissions fell from 150 to 141. The fall is due chiefly to the temporary suspension of the post-graduate course for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, as many of them have been temporarily deputed to military duty. One hundred and sixty-eight students, of whom 10 were females, were engaged in the M.B. & B.S. course of studies and 99, of whom 2 were females, in the L.M. & S. course. Of the 43 in the apothecary class, 25 were military pupils and 18 females. The percentage of passes at the University examinations was 53·3 and that at the final examination 43·2. The figures for 1913-14 were 51·9 and 34·5. The holding of the final examinations in October under the new regulations of the University of Madras was of the greatest benefit to many students who while preparing for these examinations attended the higher year of study, thus avoiding a prolongation of their period of study. Two candidates appeared for the M.D. degree examination held for the first time in April 1915 under the new regulations, both of them in midwifery, and one passed. Twelve students of the College joined the Hospital Ship "Madras" in November 1914, but as the University of Madras had since resolved that after the present session of the College exemption from College attendance will be given only on certain conditions, all the students except 5 who were in the final year of study returned from the Ship and rejoined the College in February 1915. Madras was once more to the fore in the Director-General's examination for military pupils which is common to the three Presidencies, three of the Madras pupils heading the li st

Women students.

393. Of the 33 women students on the rolls of the College, 12 were Europeans and Eurasians, 18 Indian Christians and 3 non-Brahman caste Hindus. Twenty-eight of these held stipends, the other five being private students not in receipt of any stipends.

Miscellaneous.

394. Books to the value of Rs. 12,856 were added to the College libraries and the work of rearranging the Museum and preparing a descriptive catalogue of specimens was continued. The construction of temporary buildings for practical anatomy and materia medica classes and the improvement of the existing Chemistry Lecture Theatre are under consideration.

Medical schools.

395. There were during the year 1914-15, 271, 98 and 122 pupils on the rolls of the three medical schools, Royapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore against 267, 82 and 109 respectively in the previous year. Of these 196 were private pupils against 172 in the previous year. In the final examination for hospital assistants held in March 1915, 76, 20 and 19 pupils were presented from the schools at Royapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore respectively against 73, 13 and 15 pupils in the previous year and 71, 18 and 16 passed against 38, 13 and 12 in 1913-14. The results this year were thus much more satisfactory. The receipts of the three medical schools for the year amounted to Rs. 9,047 and the expenditure to Rs. 72,567 as against Rs. 10,327 and Rs. 69,916 last year. The scheme for training Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupils at the Medical College, Madras, for the first two and a half years of their course has not yet been given effect to. The additions and improvements necessary to the Medical College buildings before that scheme can be carried out are under consideration.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, COONOOR.

(1st March 1914 to 28th February 1915.)

396. The total number of patients treated in the Institute during the year was 1,210 against 1,293 in the previous year. The number of deaths from hydrophobia was 21; of these six died during the course of treatment, seven died in less than 15 days from the date of completion of treatment and eight more than 15 days after the completion of treatment. The latter were classed as failures giving a rate of 0·66 per cent. There were in addition 11 patients who did not, for various reasons, complete the course of treatment. Thirty-five patients were under treatment at the close of the year. One hundred and thirty-five persons sought advice but were not treated as it was found that they ran no risk of infection. Europeans formed 9 per cent of the total number of patients treated, the average for the past eight years being 11 per cent. There were slight indications of greater attention being paid by municipalities to the matter of dealing with dogs which has perhaps had the effect of reducing the incidence of rabies.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1914.)

[*G.O. No. 836, Public, dated 28th May 1915; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Lunatic Asylums.*]

397. In the three asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut there was accommodation for 980 inmates as against 977 in 1913. The population consisted of 581 males and 211 females as against 587 and 208 in 1913, the daily average rising from 788 to 812. Fifteen of the admissions were voluntary under Act IV of 1912 as against 17 in 1913 and 6 in 1912. Of the 270 new admissions during the year, 31 were Europeans and Eurasians, 22 Indian Christians, 168 Hindus, 36 Muhammadans and 13 of other castes. At the beginning of 1914 there were 190 criminal lunatics at the Madras asylum. The number of admissions during the year was 46. Of the total 35 were discharged or transferred and 25 died, leaving 176 at the end of the year. The average daily sick fell from 115·36 to 89·95, debility and anæmia being the most common complaints. The percentage of cured to daily average strength was 10·35 as against 12·19 in 1913. The deaths among the total number of inmates numbered 111 as against 113 in 1913, the death-rate being 10·42 per cent. This extremely high percentage seems to be due to the condition in which the new admissions were brought to the hospital and to the large proportion of aged and infirm. Taking criminal lunatics separately the death-rate is even higher. During the cholera epidemic which prevailed in Madras in 1914, there were 22 attacks and 14 deaths among lunatics. In 1914 Rs. 17,251 were received from paying patients against Rs. 18,565 in 1913. The net expenditure increased from Rs. 1,64,100 to Rs. 1,65,729.

SANITATION. (1914.)

[*The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Board (1914), the Fifty-first Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner (1914) and the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras (1914).*]

Sanitary Board.

398. The constitution of the Sanitary Board underwent no alteration. The Board approved plans and estimates relating to 56 works estimated to cost over Rs. 22 lakhs in the aggregate. Twenty-seven of these schemes estimated to cost Rs. 3·13 lakhs were within their own sanctioning powers: 4 of these were completed during the year and 12 others were under execution at its close. Among the standard designs issued during the year were designs for (1) latrines, (2) well water-supply

arrangements, (3) scavengers' huts, (4) markets, (5) slaughter-houses, (6) out-patient dispensaries of three types, (7) conservancy depots and (8) vaccine-station.

Sanitary Commissioner.

399. During the year three mufassal towns were provided with a pipe water-supply—Berhampur, Negapatam and Vizianagram. Fourteen towns have received Government sanction for a protected supply; nine of them are under execution. The conditions as to drainage remained in the same unsatisfactory state as in the previous year, Ootacamund being the only mufassal municipality with a proper drainage system. In the majority of the municipalities rubbish and night-soil conservancy has not made any progress. The contract system still continues. There was, however, an increase under all heads of the sanitary staff, except public toties, employed during the year. The number of sanitary inspectors rose from 156 to 165 and sanitary overseers, maistries, peons and sweepers from 47, 134, 341 and 2,814 to 48, 232, 375 and 2,958. The number of public toties fell from 1,952 to 1,911. In the matter of conservancy plant there was a falling off. This may be due to improvement in the quality of the plant, but as a general rule the plant employed in most municipalities is inadequate. The night-soil was as usual trenched and either sold by public auction or given away to the conservancy contractor in return for services rendered. The public latrine accommodation of approved pattern showed an increase and there was a diminution in the number of enclosures. But the latrine accommodation was still deficient in 57 municipal towns, notably in Trichinopoly, Madura, Calicut, Rajahmundry, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Ellore and Guntūr. It is satisfactory to note that the number of private latrines rose from 138,776 in 1913 to 142,188 this year, which indicates that municipal councils generally made better use of section 207 of the Municipal Act. But it is obvious that there is ample scope for further improvement; for when compared with the number of houses assessed to the tax on buildings the proportion of backyard latrines to such houses was only 41·2 leaving about 60 per cent of the houses without latrines; the worst towns were Hospet, Nandyal, Tenali, Anakapalle, Srīvilliputtūr, Ongole, Adōni, Ellore, Cannanore and Chingleput where the proportion varied from 3·9 per cent in Hospet to 19·9 in Chingleput. Of the total number of private latrines 119,637 or 84·1 per cent were conserved by municipal agency against 116,939 or 84·4 per cent, which shows a slight diminution when compared with the previous year. The private scavenging service made greatest progress in the municipalities of Ongole, Tenali, Anantapur, Tiruvannāmalai and Tellicherry where every private latrine existing was conserved by the municipality but, satisfactory as this may be, these councils have not shown a like activity in attending to the more important matter of requiring house-owners to provide latrines for themselves. In 51 other towns over 50 per cent of the private latrines were cleaned by municipal agency but in one, Srīvilliputtūr (31·4 per cent), there was considerable backwardness in this respect. For the cleaning of the private latrines 2,522 toties were employed in 1914 against 2,478 in 1913. In the matter of sewage farming no advance has been made over conditions existing in 1913. The assignment made from municipal funds for the improvement of sanitation amounted to 51·8 per cent of the total income of all municipalities and was an improvement over the allotment for the previous year, but the expenditure during the nine months of the year which was 66·2 per cent of the allotment was less. Of the total allotment Rs. 4,80,382 were assigned to the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 11,72,235 to conservancy and the balance to the improvement of drains, town-sites, fairs and festivals, the construction and repair of markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, etc. The expenditure under water-supply and conservancy amounted to 63 and 76·2 per cent respectively of the allotment for these purposes against 71·4 and 71·9 per cent in 1913. Most municipalities spent a fair share of the sanitary allotment during nine months of the year. In 23 towns the expenditure exceeded 75 per cent of the allotment whilst in 38 it was below this proportion, the worst cases being Periyakulam, Masulipatam, Karūr, Mangalore, Mannārgudi, Ellore and Nandyal where the expenditure from municipal funds did not amount even to 50 per cent

of the allotment. The relief of congestion and town-planning have received some consideration during the year, but progress is slow. The improvement in rural sanitation noticed in 1913 was duly maintained and showed a further advance. The number of rural towns and villages conserved rose from 555 to 582, the increase occurring in both union and non-union villages, viz., 405 unions and 177 non-union villages against 389 unions and 166 non-union villages. In spite of this improvement, however, there are still nearly 99 per cent of the villages in the Presidency without any sanitary care. Considerable activity was shown in the year under report in the submitting of proposals for improving and constructing wells of approved designs; but there is ample scope for development in this direction. In the matter of drainage, however, little improvement is visible. No major water-supply or drainage works were given effect to during the year; the chief works carried out being of a petty nature such as the construction or repair of wells, tanks, markets, slaughter-houses, drains, latrines, etc. The allotment for sanitation amounted to Rs. 17,92,204 against Rs. 10,84,141 and the expenditure in the nine months for which figures are available to Rs. 7,30,646, that is, 40·8 per cent of the allotment against Rs. 5,52,841 or 51 per cent in the year previous. The expenditure in South Arcot, Malabar, Gōdāvari, Rāmnād, Vizagapatam, Nellore and Tinnevelly exceeded 50 per cent of the allotment but in the remaining districts it was poor, the worst cases being Koraput (15·9) followed by Kurnool (16·9) and Chingleput (18·8). Of the total allotment the improvement of water-supply absorbed Rs. 8,03,739 or 45 per cent, and conservancy Rs. 5,14,270 or 29 per cent.

Sanitary Engineer.

400. The water-works at Masulipatam, Erode, Ellore and Chidambaram and the extension of the Vizagapatam water-works to Waltair were under construction by the Public Works Department; the department was also engaged in carrying out improvements to the existing water-works at Dindigul, Nellore and Madura. Progress was made in the drainage schemes at Madura and Vellore. The Sanitary Engineer was in charge of the execution of (1) the Gudur water-works, (2) certain improvements to the water-works at Kurnool and (3) the boring operations at Cochin. The Special Assistant Sanitary Engineer was engaged during the year on the investigation and improvement of the drinking water-supply in the rural tracts of Anantapur. The chief schemes under investigation during the year under report included schemes for the supply of water to Tiruvannāmalai, Cochin, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Parlākimedi, Ongole, Peddāpuram, Kalichedu (in the Nellore district), Mannārgudi, Palakollu, Nandyal and Srīrangam and schemes for the drainage of Tiruppattūr, Rajahmundry, Tenali, Periyakulam, Calicut, Cochin and Tanjore. Besides inspecting existing water-works and advising as to their maintenance, the Sanitary Engineer prepared six type-designs and checked and scrutinized plans and estimates for 570 works, 495 of which came within his powers of sanction, the amounts involved being less than Rs. 10,000 in each case. In pursuance of the policy of improvement to rural water-supply, the Sanitary Engineer obtained by indent on the Director-General of Stores 2,500 sets of semi-rotary pumps and 50 sets of Kite motion railway pattern pumps for deep wells and distributed them to district boards.

VACCINATION. (1914–15.)

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency and on the work of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the year 1914–15; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vaccination.*]

401. The chief features of the year were—(i) a slight increase of 0·6 per cent in the total number of cases vaccinated; (ii) a rise of 27·1 per cent under the head of re-vaccination in local fund areas including the Agency tracts and a fall of 15·8 per cent in municipalities; (iii) a decline from 91·8 to 90·8 in the percentage of success under primary vaccinations

and from 80·5 to 79·1 under re-vaccinations; (iv) a fall from 33·9 to 33·5 in local fund areas including Agency tracts and a fall from 50·7 to 50 in municipal areas in the proportion of successful operations per mille of the population; (v) a further increase of 3·7 per cent in the number of successful operations on children under one year of age; (vi) a rise from As. 3–8 to As. 3–10 in the average cost of each successful case; (vii) an increase in the registered mortality from small-pox. All operations were as usual performed with the vaccine supplied by the King Institute, Guindy. The number of vaccine cases supplied by the institute during the year was 1,983,417 against 1,972,165. The price of a case of vaccine fell from 4·84 pies to 4·28 pies. As usual the bulk of vaccine supplied was made up with lanoline, but a small quantity of glycerinated lymph was supplied to Madras City and Colombo. An unusual feature of the year was the increased success rate secured with the lymph during the hot months of the year; but it is possible that this is due to unreliable returns from the vaccinators.

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CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

402. *Vide* pages 213 to 228 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

EDUCATION. (1914–15.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1914–15; Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

Staff.

403. Pending the issue of final orders on the scheme for the reorganization of the inspecting agency sanction has again been accorded by Government to the retention for another year from the 1st November 1914 of the 48 temporary sub-assistant inspectors referred to in last year's report. With a view to equalize the work of the ordinary sub-assistant inspectors in the Malabar district the new Badagara range under the charge of a probationary sub-assistant inspector was opened in that district on the 5th December 1915. The post of Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools has been included in the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service and the number of appointments in the grade of sub-assistant inspectors reduced by one. The Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of a separate Department of Industries, the control of industrial education was transferred to the Director of Industries at the beginning of the year.

Rules and Codes.

404. The following are the important changes in the Madras Educational Rules introduced during the year: (1) the selection of subjects for the courses laid down for teachers' certificates of the secondary and elementary grades at the preliminary examination has been left to the Director's decision, and the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been empowered to determine which of the candidates shall be declared to have passed these examinations; (ii) the Inspector of European and Training Schools has also been empowered to issue to a teacher holding a certificate of a lower grade who subsequently passes a higher literary examination a teacher's certificate corresponding to the higher examination that he has subsequently passed. This may be done without further training but must be on the specific recommendation of the Circle Inspector. It does not apply to certificates of the collegiate grades; (iii) the permanent enhancement by Rs. 1–8–0 per mensem of the rate of stipends allowed to students of the elementary grade under training in lieu of the temporary special allowance granted in consideration of the high prices of foodstuffs; (iv) the enhancement of the limits of the powers of inspectors and inspectresses of schools to sanction building grants and grants to elementary schools for furniture, books, etc. No change of importance was made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

General statistics.

405. The number of public educational institutions rose from 28,137 to 29,083 and their total strength from 1,345,554 to 1,417,840. Private institutions also increased from 4,712 with a strength of 124,391 to 4,750 with a strength of 125,115. All classes of institutions except those classed as unaided participated in the general improvement, but the increase in the number of scholars did not keep pace proportionately with that in

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the number of schools. The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school-going age increased from 39 and 8·8 per cent to 40·8 and 9·4 per cent respectively. The increase was shared by all classes of the community except Europeans who showed a slight decrease. The advance made by Muhammadans, both males and females, was particularly noteworthy.

Finance.

406. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 180 lakhs to Rs. 193·5 lakhs and the net expenditure from Provincial funds was Rs. 78·28 lakhs against Rs. 79·20 lakhs in 1913–14. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 66·7 lakhs, District funds Rs. 29·2 lakhs, Municipal funds Rs. 8·5 lakhs, private funds Rs. 38·2 lakhs and fees Rs. 50·9 lakhs. Compared with the previous year there was an increased expenditure from public funds and fees, while there was a decrease of Rs. ·5 lakh from private funds. This decrease is, however, only apparent as the figures for 1914–15 exclude the statistics of the Department of Industries which were till April 1914 shown under Education. The total direct expenditure rose from nearly Rs. 120 lakhs to over Rs. 130 lakhs. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions, viz., colleges and secondary, elementary and special schools. The expenditure by District Boards and Municipalities on board schools increased by more than Rs. 4 lakhs, while the Provincial subsidy to these schools increased by little over Rs. 1 lakh. Indirect expenditure was Rs. 63 lakhs against Rs. 60 lakhs. The expenditure under the heads University, Direction and Inspection decreased, while that on buildings, scholarship and miscellaneous increased. The decrease under the three heads mentioned is due to the reduction in the grant to the University, the abolition of the temporary appointment of special Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the exclusion from the accounts of the Educational Department of the expenditure on account of industrial education. Grants-in-aid from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 48·18 lakhs, of which Rs. 32·07 lakhs were paid to institutions under private management. Out of Rs. 34·05 lakhs of Imperial grants available during the year Rs. 29·43 lakhs were spent.

University and Collegiate education.

407. During the year Government sanctioned an amendment in transitory regulation 416 of the University regulations, providing for the continuance of the B.A. degree examination under the old by-laws for the years 1915 and 1916, and also a revised body of regulations for the B.E. degree examination. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate at its meeting held on the 30th October 1914, the Syndicate issued a circular to all affiliated colleges notifying the rules and directions to come into force in 1916 in connection with the admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates to University courses of study. Arrangements have been made for courses of special University lectures being delivered during the year 1915–16 on Tropical diseases, Indian Ethnology and Architecture and for holding a series of vacation lectures in Laboratory Practice under the auspices of the University for the benefit of science teachers in secondary schools. These lectures are to be delivered at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Government College, Rajahmundry, and the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, by the respective lecturers in Physics. During the year the Government Madras College for Women, the Madanapalle High School and the Findlay College, Mannārgudi, were affiliated to the University of Madras.

Examinations.

408. For the M.A. examination 199 candidates appeared and 87 passed against 111 and 58 in the previous year. 2,686 candidates appeared for the B.A. examination in the different sections under both old and new regulations and 1,424 passed. The results of the B.A. (Honours) examination were on the whole satisfactory, but those of the Intermediate examination were poor, the percentage of successes having fallen from 39 to 27·5. The lower percentage was presumably due to indiscriminate admissions and promotions in the Intermediate classes. Of the 11 candidates for the degree of Master of Laws only one passed. The number who appeared for the B.L. degree fell from 467 to 454 and the number of passes from 210 to 192. The

number of candidates for the First Examination in Law increased from 550 to 562 and the number of passes from 229 to 269. Six out of 18 candidates obtained the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, Civil and Mechanical, while only 11 out of 35 candidates passed the First Examination in Engineering. The percentage of passes in the L.T. degree examination was as usual high, 131 candidates out of 143 being successful.

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Colleges.

409. The number of first-grade colleges continued to be 11, while that of second-grade colleges rose from 20 to 21 in consequence of the opening by Government in July 1914 of the Madras College for Women. There was a further accession to the strength of arts colleges which had, on the 31st March 1915, 8,159 students on the rolls or 1,159 more than in the previous year, the increase being shared by all the departments. The post-graduate class disappeared altogether presumably as the result of the regulation permitting graduates in arts who desire to qualify for the M.A. degree to present themselves for the B.A. (Honours) examination in the subjects in which they qualified for the B.A. degree. For the B.A. (Honours) course there were in all 401 students, of whom 213 were in the Presidency College, 109 in the Madras Christian College, and 79 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. In the three professional colleges, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering, and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there were 500, 429 and 100 students respectively against 504, 380 and 102 in the previous year.

Secondary education.

410. During the year the number of secondary schools increased from 332 to 333, the number of pupils in them from 115,425 to 123,140 and the number of teachers employed from 4,748 to 5,004. There were 170 recognized secondary schools of which 159 were complete and 11 were in the course of becoming complete. The number of pupils reading in the three highest forms increased from 24,756 to 26,818 or by 8·3 per cent as compared with a 7 per cent increase in the previous year. The percentage of male pupils attending secondary schools to the male population of school-going age has increased from 3·75 to 4 per cent. Anantapur remains the most backward district from the point of view of secondary education, Madras and Tanjore the most advanced. There was a notable increase in the number of Panchamas and non-Brahman caste Hindus in secondary schools. The number of teachers professionally qualified shows a steady increase though the increase is not sufficiently large to prevent a slow decrease in the percentage of professionally qualified teachers employed in secondary schools. The opening of the Teachers' College in the Circars will, it is expected, eventually arrest this decrease. During the year Government sanctioned certain proposals for the improvement of the study of languages other than English under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme. 5,529 secondary school-leaving certificates were completed while 2,339 candidates were taking a supplementary course in order to improve their certificates against 4,860 and 2,241 respectively in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 28·7 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs of which public funds contributed 13 per cent, fees 73 per cent and other sources 14 per cent. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 27–3–0, while each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19–14–0.

Elementary education of boys.

411. The number of public elementary schools for boys increased from 26,005 to 26,905 while the number of pupils in them rose from 1,088,686 to 1,143,995. The increase was shared by all three grades of elementary schools. The percentage of male pupils attending public elementary schools to the male population of school-going age rose from 31·1 to 32·7. Municipal Councils and Local Boards opened 32 and 388 new schools respectively and accounted for 37·2 per cent of the net increase in the number of public elementary schools and 58·3 per cent of the net increase in the number of pupils. The increase in the number of public elementary schools led to an increase of 1,949 in the number of teachers employed in them. The number of teachers holding professional certificates was 32·6 per cent of the total number employed. In seven districts every village with a population of over 2,000 was supplied with a school. During the

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year 571 buildings were constructed for the use of public elementary schools. Of these, 274 were for schools under the management of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 48·37 lakhs to Rs. 53·17 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 73 per cent, fees 13 per cent and other sources 14 per cent. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 13-8-9, in a board school Rs. 6-3-6 and in an aided school Rs. 4-2-6.

Special education.

412. The number and strength of schools for special education fell from 204 and 9,068 to 166 and 7,134 respectively, the decrease, which is nominal, being due mainly to the transfer of industrial schools to the control of the Director of Industries. The institutions classed as technical and intended for non-Europeans were fewer in number by six and contained consequently 296 students less than in the previous year, while the single European Technical school had an accession of 28 students.

Training schools.

413. During the year six Government temporary lower elementary training schools for masters were placed on a permanent footing and higher elementary sections were opened as a temporary measure in three lower elementary schools. The number of training schools for masters rose from 54 to 56 and their strength from 3,780 to 3,979 in consequence of the opening of three temporary training schools at Guntūr, Madras and Coonoor and the closing at the end of the year of the temporary training school at Amalāpuram. Training schools for non-European mistresses increased by one and the numbers under training by 180, the addition to the list having been brought about by the conversion of the C.M.S. Secondary Girls' School, Masulipatam, into a training school for mistresses. Twenty-three mistresses, or 4 more than in the previous year, were under training on the 31st March 1915 in the single European training school, viz., the Presentation Convent Training Class, Georgetown. Forty-six sessional schools were at work at the close of the year with 875 students against 43 and 821 in the previous year.

Technical and Industrial schools.

414. The School of Arts, Madras, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art Class, Kumbakōnam, continued to work on the usual lines. There was a fall in the strength of the first two institutions, the decrease being slight in the one case and due in the other case to the introduction of commercial subjects for the school final course in many secondary schools. The Art Class, Kumbakōnam, had 48 pupils only at the close of the year. It is noteworthy that 6 female pupils were in attendance in the class from June to November 1914. There were, on the 31st March 1915, 2,339 students receiving education of a technical character, of whom 463 were pursuing art education, 47 technical education, 420 industrial education and 1,409 commercial education. None were returned under the head "agriculture."

Female education.

415. The number of schools intended for non-European girls rose from 1,633 to 1,705 of which 125 were private institutions. The number of girls in these schools was 131,592 against 121,598 in the previous year, while the total number of girls under instruction on the 31st March 1915, including those in schools not solely intended for them, showed an advance of nearly 18,500 over last year's figure. The percentage of female students to the population of school-going age was 9·3 against 8·7. The establishment under departmental management in July 1914 of a second-grade residential College for Women at Madras resulted in an increase in the number of colleges for women from 2 to 3 and in their strength from 28 to 65. There were besides 39 female students in non-European colleges for men. The number of secondary schools for girls was 38 as in the previous year and their total strength rose from 5,947 to 6,288. There was an advance of 41 per cent in the number of Brahman girls receiving secondary education and the number of Muhammadan girls in public secondary schools rose from 14 to 31. Elementary schools for girls increased from 1,434 with a total strength of 110,351 to 1,516 with a total strength of 119,963. Of the total number of teachers employed in non-European public secondary and elementary schools for girls 57 per cent held professional certificates and only 7 per cent were

entirely unqualified. The hostel for Brahman widows attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for Indian Girls, Madras, had 31 boarders at the close of the year; a hostel for Indian Christians was also opened in connection with the school and had 12 boarders on the last day of the year. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 10·8 lakhs to Rs. 12·25 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs. 7·78 lakhs, fees Rs. ·8 lakh and other sources Rs. 3·67 lakhs. An increase of Rs. ·75 lakh in the expenditure on board schools was due to the opening of additional elementary schools for girls.

European education.

416. Two schools were recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools during the year. One was closed, while another (St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Bellary) was transferred to the Director of Industries. The total number of institutions intended for Europeans therefore remained the same as in last year, viz., 87, while their total strength fell from 8,139 to 8,080. There was an increase from 613 to 618 in the number of teachers employed, but the number holding diplomas and professional certificates has decreased from 453 to 427. No great improvements can be expected in the number of qualified teachers until additional facilities are provided for the training of European teachers. The scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community is still under consideration. The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. The results of the Middle School examination were much better than those of the previous year. The failures in these examinations continue to be mainly in English. The total expenditure on European institutions rose from Rs. 12·93 lakhs to Rs. 14·43 lakhs towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6·02 lakhs, fees Rs. 2 lakhs and private funds Rs. 6·41 lakhs.

Education of Muhammadans.

417. The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 2,439 to 2,535 and their strength from 124,665 to 130,525. Of secondary schools there was one more in consequence of the opening of a Government secondary school for Muhammadans in Georgetown, while public elementary schools for boys as well as girls contributed to the general advance both in number and strength. There was an increase also in the total number of institutions managed by Government and local boards, which rose from 62 and 777 to 65 and 821, respectively, with a corresponding increase in their strength. The number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts colleges and in secondary schools for non-Europeans continued to advance, the figures for the 31st March 1915 being 195 and 6,769 against 167 and 6,529, respectively, at the close of the previous year. The percentage of the total number of Muhammadan scholars in all classes of institutions, both public and private, to the Muhammadan population of school-going age also rose from 39·6 to 42·4. At Guntūr a temporary training school for Muhammadan masters was opened under Government management. This increased the number of training schools for masters of this class of the community from 7 to 8, while their strength rose from 247 to 263. Three special schools were transferred to the control of the Director of Industries. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans 162 were elementary schools for girls attended by 9,803 pupils, these figures showing an increase of 8 and 1,349, respectively, over those for the previous year. Private institutions also showed an advance both in number and strength. Secondary school-leaving certificates were awarded to 170 Muhammadans, while 81 others passed through a supplementary course under the scheme for the award of such certificates. Of the two Muhammadans who appeared for the Matriculation examination one was successful, while at the Intermediate examination in Arts, 25 Muhammadans passed out of 113 that appeared. In the English Language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree examination under the old by-laws 6 and 2 Muhammadans passed out of 15 and 8 that were examined; while in the examination under the new regulations 9 Muhammadans appeared of whom 5 passed. At the F.L. examination one Muhammadan passed out of three that appeared and at the B.L. degree examination also one passed out of five that were examined. The

expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 6·87 lakhs towards which public funds contributed Rs. 4·89 lakhs, fees Rs. ·70 lakh and other sources Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

Education of Panchamas. 418. There was a further advance in the number of institutions intended for this class of the community as well as in their strength, the former having risen by 128 and the latter by about 4,900, the increase being noticeable chiefly under public elementary schools for boys. As many as 84 schools were opened by local boards, while 182 schools more than in the previous year received aid from public funds. The total number of Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction in all classes of public schools increased from 97,196 to 104,528. The total expenditure on Panchama schools rose from Rs. 7·55 lakhs to Rs. 7·75 lakhs.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. 419. There was an increase in the number of schools intended for aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts while it remained stationary in the Ganjām district. During the year nine more Government schools were opened in these tracts, while the number of schools under local boards rose by two in each of the three districts. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes in the Presidency as a whole increased from 5,786 to 6,592.

Education of the blind and of deaf mutes. 420. The schools at Palamcottah for the blind and deaf mutes continued to show a record of good work. In the blind boys' school six pupils passed the elementary examination in cotton-weaving and in the deaf and dumb schools five pupils appeared for the elementary examination in freehand drawing and three passed. The deaf and dumb school at Madras continued to do useful work though the strength was small. The South Indian Blind School in Madras contained 18 pupils, of whom 3 were girls, but the work in the industrial section is reported to have suffered for want of funds. The blind school at Rentachintala was attended by 11 pupils (4 boys and 7 girls).

Private institutions. 421. The total number of private institutions increased from 4,712 to 4,750 and their strength from 124,391 to 125,115, the increase in both cases having occurred mainly under secondary schools for boys.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT. (1914.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

422. The average strength of the school rose from 240 to 247 and the number of pupils at the end of the year including four boys out on licence was 249. There were 50 admissions including one boy readmitted from the Lunatic Asylum and 44 removals. Of the 50 admissions, 37 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, of whom 8 belonged to criminal classes, 9 were Muhammadans, 2 Christians and 2 Panchamas. A satisfactory feature was the decrease in the number of boys belonging to criminal classes from 11 in the previous year to 8. Twenty-three of the new admissions were habituals of whom 19 were sent after one previous conviction, 3 after two previous convictions and 1 after three previous convictions. Of the total school population, 179 had been convicted of petty theft, 52 of house-breaking and theft, 3 of murder, 1 of robbery with attempt at murder, 1 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 3 of receiving stolen property, 2 of dacoity and the rest of miscellaneous offences. The work of the school was seriously handicapped by a severe outbreak of malaria which is attributed to the insanitary condition of the moat surrounding the school. The daily sick rose from 3·68 to 9·58, the total admissions into hospital being 377. The general conduct was good all through the year and offences decreased from 44 to 40. There were two attempts to escape. The system of allowing senior boys to go on errands outside the school without an escort continued to work satisfactorily. Four pupils were

licensed out during the year of whom two were returned for misconduct. The total earnings of the pupils under the mark system increased from Rs. 1,024 to Rs. 1,076 while the average annual earnings per pupil decreased from Rs. 4-8-9 to Rs. 4-6-7. The amount in the Post Office Savings Banks to the credit of the pupils at the close of the year was Rs. 1,425 against Rs. 1,276 in the previous year. The reports on the general education and physical and industrial training of the boys were generally favourable while the results obtained at the technical examinations were good. Considerable attention was paid to religious and moral instruction. Of the boys discharged during the year 31 or 74 per cent obtained employment. One hundred and fifty pupils were discharged during the three years prior to 1914. Of these 51 are following the trades taught them in the school, 34 are following other trades, 3 have emigrated and 24 were re-convicted. The total expenditure for the year on account of the school amounted to Rs. 44,109 against Rs. 43,313 in the previous year. Deducting receipts the net expenditure was Rs. 39,103.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1914-15.)

Government examinations.

Technical examinations.

423. The examination in vernacular shorthand which was included among the subjects of the Technical Examination scheme last year was held for the first time during the year under review and several candidates appeared for the elementary grade in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam shorthand. The total number of individual candidates registered for the three grades of technical examinations was 11,383 : of these 499 were for the advanced, 3,394 for the intermediate, and 7,490 for the elementary grade. The total number of subject-candidates examined was 13,867 and of these 6,430 were successful. Three hundred and ninety-eight of the subject-candidates were females and 236 of them were successful. Brahmans, as usual, secured the largest number of passes and commercial subjects continued to attract the greatest number of candidates in all three grades. There were 102 applicants for 40 vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical pupil. There were 10 vacancies for Indian Military pupils : 2 of these were filled by selection and 9 candidates applied for the remaining 8 vacancies. Fifty-six candidates registered their names for the grade of Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupil in which there were 12 vacancies. For the Special Test examinations, 4,457 candidates applied, 3,409 presented themselves for examination and 1,070 passed. The percentage of passes was lower than that of last year in most cases : the lowest percentage being in the Précis-writing test for which 347 appeared and only 38 passed. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,83,591 while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,37,736.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Special Test examinations.

Finance.

Lawrence Memorial School. (1914.)

Strength.

424. On the 31st December 1914, there were 463 pupils on the rolls of the school, 298 boys and 165 girls. Of these 14 boys and 7 girls were day-scholars. The numbers are slightly less than last year, owing to the fact that in the month or so preceding the Christmas holidays, 18 pupils left for England, their fathers' regiments having been sent on active service. It was not considered advisable to fill up the vacancies till the ensuing school year, especially as both schools are being re-roofed by the Military Works Services during the holidays. There are 219 children registered and awaiting admission (102 boys and 117 girls), of whom 63 boys and 91 girls are the children of British soldiers now serving or having served in India. Of the boys who left during the year, 11 went to England, 9 enlisted in British regiments, 8 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 3 entered the Eastern Cable Company, Bombay, 3 joined the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, 5 entered Railway or other workshops, 1 became a teacher, and 1 was appointed to the Burma Customs. Of the girls, 3 became nurses, 2 joined hospitals to be trained as hospital nurses, and 7 went to England.

Education.

425. In the Government examinations held in November 1914, 2 boys and 6 girls passed the High School examination while 5 boys and 6 girls passed the Middle School examination. Both the boys who passed the High School examination earned Government High School scholarships. One boy and one girl obtained Government Middle School scholarships and one boy a Government Primary scholarship. Three boys appeared for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department examination and all passed. Owing largely to the war there were many changes in the teaching staff of the boys' school. Telegraphy, typewriting and music continued to be taught in addition to the ordinary school subjects. In the girls' school, instruction is given in cooking and dress-making on scientific lines. Games, drill and gymnastics are regularly carried on. There are 157 members of staff and pupils in the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. Many of these were called out on garrison and guard duty and received high praise from the military authorities. (Health.) The total number of boys and girls treated in hospital was 221 and 146 respectively and the daily average sick 8·80 and 4·29. These figures show an improvement on the previous year's. Influenza and chicken-pox were the most common diseases. There were no deaths. (Finance.) The total receipts, including Government grants and opening balance, were Rs. 3,08,180, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,38,020, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 70,160. The average cost for a boy was Rs. 373 and for a girl Rs. 363.

School of Arts, Madras.

426. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1915 was 252, of whom 14 were females, and the average attendance during the year was 171. These figures show that the decreased attendance noticed in previous years is continuing. Nearly 40 per cent of the students come from the hereditary artisan caste. The most popular departments are the engraving, lacquer work (which includes all sorts of decorative painting) and wood work. There were 59 scholarships, 50 allowed by Government, 5 given by the Mysore State and 4 by the Victoria Technical Institute. Seven passed students left the school to take up positions outside. In the Government Technical examinations, 152 students appeared and 115 passed. These figures show an improvement over those for the previous year, when 140 appeared and only 89 passed. In the Technical Teachers' Certificate examinations only 7 appeared and 5 passed, against 14 candidates of whom 11 passed in 1913–14. The net receipts of the school amounted to Rupees 5,522-12-11, while the expenditure was Rs. 58,911-3-4. The most noteworthy feature is a large increase in the sales. In 1914–15 these amounted to Rs. 7,418, nearly double the figure for 1913–14.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

427. *Vide* pages 239 to 241 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1914–15.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

Public libraries.

The Connemara Public Library.

428. The total number of readers during the year was 20,412 against 19,474 in 1913–14. Four hundred and sixty-four standard works were added to the library, 450 of these being purchased and the rest presented. A consolidated subject-index was published early in the year. Apart from dictionaries, encyclopædias and works of reference, the most popular subjects were Belles-Lettres, History, Religion and Philology. (The University Library.) The University Library was only opened to the public early in 1914. The total number of readers was 3,046, and 4,204 volumes were consulted. The privilege of taking books on loan from the Library on a deposit of Rs. 20 was exercised by 36 University readers, 985 volumes being consulted

in this way. At the Oriental Manuscripts Library, the number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 524 against 934 in the previous year, the decrease being due partly to the strict rejection of duplicates and triplicates and partly to a reduction in the number of tours undertaken by the permanent staff of the Library in consequence of the organization, for a year at first, of a separate peripatetic search party for the purpose of acquiring in a systematic manner Oriental manuscripts of interest and value now in private hands. There was also a decrease, from 1,908 to 1,397, in the number of visitors to the Library and, from 3,034 to 2,703, in the number of manuscripts consulted by them as the entrance to the Library on the Archæological side of the Museum had been closed for most part of the year. *The Oriental Manuscripts Library.*

Periodicals. (1914.)

429. Two hundred and twelve newspapers were in existence at the end of 1914 as against 117 at the close of the year 1913. Fifty-eight were started during the year, while 24 were discontinued. Sixty-one newspapers and periodicals dealt with politics for the first time in 1914. Of the total number published (236), 88 or about 37·2 per cent were published in Madras City, 79 or about 33·5 per cent in the mufassal, 58 or about 24·6 per cent in the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and 11 or about 4·7 per cent in the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal. Eighty-eight or 37·2 per cent were conducted by Brahmans, 61 or 25·9 per cent by other Hindus, 34 or 14·4 per cent by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 29 or about 12·3 per cent by Indian Christians and 24 or 10·2 per cent by Moslems. Sixty-three or 26·7 per cent were published in English, 58 or 24·6 per cent in Tamil, 38 or 16·15 per cent in Telugu, 19 or 8·05 per cent in Malayalam, 17 or 7·2 per cent in Urdu, 14 or 5·95 per cent in Canarese, 1 or 0·45 per cent in Uriya, 1 or 0·45 per cent in Konkani in Canarese characters and 25 or 10·45 per cent in two or more languages. The circulation of most of the newspapers increased, owing largely to the demand for the latest war news. The most noticeable increase is that of the *New India*, which as the *Madras Standard* had a circulation of only 2,000. Under its new title and management the circulation has risen to 10,500, the largest in the Presidency. In regard to the war the tone of the press was on the whole thoroughly loyal, while its attitude towards question of local administration was more restrained. The powers of the Indian Press Act were applied in demanding security in 8 cases, and in forfeiting in 17. There was one prosecution under the Press and Registration of Books Act. The proprietors of 4 presses and the editors of 24 newspapers were warned for various reasons.

Registration of books. (1914.)

430. There were 2,620 books and 1,885 periodicals presented for registration in 1914. The number is the largest on record since the enforcement of the Books Registration Act XXV of 1867. Of the total, 1,119 were in English and other European languages, 2,897 in the vernacular languages, 143 in Indian classical languages and 346 in more than one language. These figures show a large increase in the number of original works published in the vernacular and a slight increase in those published in European languages. There was, however, a slight fall in the number of original works published in the Indian classical languages. Tamil continues to be the most popular language, with English and Telugu next. Religion was, as usual, the subject most largely taken up, though there has been an increase under the heads Fiction, Law, Medicine and Natural Science. The number of works dealing with Art, Biography, Drama, History, Language, Philosophy and Mathematical Science has declined. During the year several books dealing with the causes and events of the war have been produced in the vernacular languages. There was one work dealing with Travel, a subject which was not represented in the previous year. Three dealt with Politics, one of them being an interesting history of the growth of local self-government in the Bombay Municipality. Other noteworthy books are (*a*) "Tamil Studies"—a simple lucid account of the early history of Tamil culture, language and civilization; (*b*) "Dravidian Religion"—a clever pamphlet on the religion and mode of worship of the ancient Dravidians; (*c*) "Turkey-Balkan Yuddhacharitram"—a history of the Balkan war written in Tamil by a cultured

Muhammadan ; and (*d*) "Critical Essays on Social Reform"—a collection of essays on social and educational subjects. The number of copyright registrations was 135 against 687 in the previous year.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1914-15.)

Government Museum.

Visitors.

431. The total number of visitors to the Museum during 1914–15 was 700,619 against 896,479 in 1913–14. While the figures for April to August show an increase, there was a decrease in the remaining seven months. The diminution in the number of visitors commenced immediately after the raid of the German cruiser "Emden" and continued during an unusually unhealthy cold weather, both causes no doubt restricting the usual influx of visitors into the city during these months. The number of gosha female visitors fell from 20,248 to 12,533.

Buildings.

432. The extensions to the Archæological and Economic Galleries were completed in the early part of the year, and the stuffing room was fitted with an electric installation. Extensions to the new building on the southern side have been sanctioned.

Demonstrations.

433. The demonstrations to pupils of the higher classes of high schools, which commenced in the previous year, were continued from November to the end of March, the number of pupils attending being 1,748. The Superintendent conducted ten demonstrations to teachers in Madras schools from January to March. These were attended by 183 teachers.

Archæology and Art.

434. The completion of the new extension to the Archæological section in July 1914 led to an extensive rearrangement of the archæological exhibits, which constitutes the most important piece of work undertaken in the Museum during the year. It then became possible to separate the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain antiquities, which were formerly arranged promiscuously in the old gallery, and the task of moving and rearranging objects, some of great weight and many of which were fixed in cement walls, has been carried out without damage to any of the exhibits. Among the most notable additions to this section were (1) a set of Western Ganga copper plates purchased in Penukonda and containing information likely to settle some obscure points in the chronology of the Ganga dynasty ; (2) a collection of prehistoric pottery, stone and iron implements from Coimbatore district ; (3) copper images of Vishnu and his two wives, of considerable artistic merit from Trichinopoly district ; (4) copper images of various deities from Tanjore district. Under the Indian Treasure Trove Act some exceedingly interesting Roman coins found in Guntūr, Vizagapatam and Anantapur were acquired, together with some French and Muhammadan coins. Indo-Danish lead and copper coins and gold Ganga coins were also purchased. The other sections also received considerable valuable accessions, including several species of birds, reptiles and fishes new to the collection. The exhibits were also rearranged.

Numismatics.

Marine Aquarium.

435. The total number of visitors during the year and the amount realized in entrance fees were 90,623 and Rs. 3,309 against 110,191 and Rs. 4,113 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of visitors is due to the causes mentioned above in the case of visitors to the Museum. The special rate of As. 4 per visitor hitherto charged on Wednesdays was abolished in October. The general health of the fish was good and there was only one slight outbreak of disease in January.

Meteorology.

436. The number of observatories under the control of the Meteorologist, Madras, during the year was the same as in 1913–14. It has, however, been decided to close the observatory at Dodabetta as its usefulness did not justify the expenditure necessary for its upkeep. A fourth-class observatory is to be opened at Koraput in the little known Agency tract of the Vizagapatam district. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological office continued to be the publication of the daily weather report and the rainfall returns of the Presidency. The number of rain-recording stations rose from 475 to 477 and of these 388 were inspected

during the year. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 13,745-1-2.

Astronomy. (1914.)

437. At Kodaikānal the record of solar activity was maintained on the same general lines as in former years. Direct photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the diameter were obtained on 336 days. Spectroheliograms of the disc in calcium light were taken on 329 days and of the prominences on 287 days. The increase of solar activity compared with the year 1913 was very marked and indicates that minimum activity for both spots and prominences occurred during 1913. The number of new spot groups observed during 1914 was 71 as compared with 16 in 1913, and the mean daily area of the prominences rose from 2·19 square minutes in 1913 to 3·10 square minutes in 1914. Research work with the grating spectrograph was actively continued and much light was thrown on the causes of the displacement of the lines in the solar spectrum when compared with the lines in a terrestrial spectrum such as that given by the electric arc. These displacements were found to be largely due to movement of the solar gases, and it is very remarkable that this movement appears to be always in a direction away from the earth. A continuous registration of earthquake disturbances is made with a Milne seismometer and 60 earthquakes were recorded during the year. Magnetic observations, both continuous photographic records and absolute eye observations, were made throughout the year by the Survey of India under the general supervision of the Director of the Observatory. At Madras the only astronomical observations made are those necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at Fort St. George was fired correctly on 702 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 96·2. None of the 28 failures were due to faults at the Observatory. The semaphore at the Port Office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every day except six when it failed from causes outside the Observatory.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1914–15.)

[*Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1914–15 (G.Os. No. 1260, Public, dated 25th August 1915, and No. 1324, Public, dated 11th September 1915).*]

Archæology.

438. The only excavation work undertaken during the year was the examination of a group of ancient tombs at Gajjalakonda in the Kurnool district. One of these tombs contained ten separate coffins or stone partitions let into the floor of the chamber each containing the remains of human bones, domestic pottery vessels and large pots or urns for food and water, but no traces of stone or metal implements or weapons or beads or jewellery of any kind to indicate the age of these tombs were found. Most of the stone slabs had been cut and dressed with metal tools which show that they belong to the iron age, but beyond this nothing could be discovered concerning the people who built these quaint sepulchres, or at what period they existed. The nature of the pottery and the construction of the tombs show that they were a highly civilized race of people and no mere wandering jungle tribes. The large stock of drawings in the Superintendent's office was rearranged and classified and a printed list of them has been made available to the public. During the year under report 18 applications for photographs were received from the public and 566 photo-prints were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 219-10-0. Illustrated articles on the following subjects were prepared and published : Bhima's Ratha at Mahabalipuram, Vadamallisvara temple at Oragadam, Tree and Serpent Worship in Southern India, the Manufacture of Stone Implements in Pre-historic Times, and a report on the excavation of the tombs at Gajjalakonda mentioned above. Out of the budget grant of Rs. 40,000, a sum of Rs. 32,862–14–3 was spent on conservation works during the year. The most important works undertaken were the continuation of the repairs at Hampi ruins in the Bellary district, at the Seven Pagodas in the Chingleput district, and at Gingee in the South Arcot district. Important repairs have just been commenced to the handsome tomb of Abdul Wahab Khan at Kurnool. Several interesting treasure trove cases were reported to the department and some valuable and beautiful metal images have been acquired for the Government Museum. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,685.

Epigraphy.

439. During the year 179 villages were inspected. Eleven copper-plates and 620 stone inscriptions were examined and transcribed. The amount of work done on inscriptions shows a decided improvement on the previous year. The Hadagalli taluk of the Bellary district was completely surveyed for inscriptions. The collection includes valuable epigraphical records of the Chola, Pandya, Western Chalukya, Eastern Chalukya, Hoysala and Vijayanagara dynasties. The premier discovery of the year is an Asokan Edict at Maski hill in His Highness the Nizam's dominions. Its importance consists in the mention of the name of the greatest Buddhist king both by his titles Devanampiya and Pryadasi and his proper name Asoka. On the hill at Sittannavasal in the Pudukkōttai State, a cavern, with rock-cut beds on its floor, was examined and copies of an ancient inscription in Brahmi characters, the language of which is still unintelligible, and a few other old Tamil inscriptions were secured.

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CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

440. *Vide* pages 244 to 246 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911-12.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1914-15.)

Church of England.

441. In consequence of the death of the Right Reverend Arthur Acheson Williams, D.D., Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura, the Bishop of Madras resumed charge of the vacant See on the 1st July 1914. At the close of the year there were in all 281 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. During the year three Indians and one European were ordained deacons and three Europeans were ordained priests by the Bishop of Madras, while the Bishop of Dornakal ordained seven priests, all Indians, on behalf of the Bishop of Madras. Nine clergymen were licensed to officiate in the Diocese of Madras. The Church of the Ascension at Lovedale, the Nilgiris, was consecrated by the late Bishop Williams on behalf of the Bishop of Madras on the 21st May 1914. The alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,202.

Voluntary contributions.

Church of Scotland.

442. At the close of the year, the establishment of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency consisted of four chaplains, viz., the Presidency Senior Chaplain, the Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, and the Junior Chaplains at St. Andrew's Churches at Secunderabad and Madras.

STATIONERY. (1914-15.)

443. The value of the stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1914-15 was Rs. 9,23,593 (English stores Rs. 6,94,156 and Indian stores Rs. 2,29,437) against Rs. 11,21,407 (English stores Rs. 6,96,712 and Indian stores Rs. 4,24,695) in 1913-14. The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 9,60,606 (English stores Rs. 3,81,547 and Indian stores Rs. 5,79,059) against Rs. 9,28,676 (English stores Rs. 5,26,795 and Indian stores Rs. 4,01,881) in 1913-14. The total value of issues amounted to Rs. 9,56,079 (English stores Rs. 4,54,027 and Indian stores Rs. 5,02,052) against Rs. 11,26,490 (English stores Rs. 5,29,351 and Indian stores Rs. 5,97,139) in 1913-14. The value of stationery debited to Local funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment amounted to Rs. 21,527 against Rs. 22,642 in 1913-14. The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 9,28,120 (English stores Rs. 6,21,676 and Indian stores Rs. 3,06,444) against Rs. 9,23,593 (English stores Rs. 6,94,156 and Indian stores Rs. 2,29,437) in 1913-14.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1914–15.)

Finance.

444. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 87,049 against Rs. 91,532 in 1913–14. The decrease is due to smaller sale-proceeds of old plant and stores and to adjustments on account of chargeable work in the year under report. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,88,749 against Rs. 4,98,287 in 1913–14. The general expenses increased, but there was a decrease of Rs. 22,853 in the amount spent on the purchase of plant.

Publications.

445. The receipts on account of the Law Reports amounted to Rs. 18,525 and copies to the value of Rs. 11,495 were issued to officials, while the total charges for printing, binding, paper and postage amounted to Rs. 8,090 against Rs. 19,250 and Rs. 8,665, respectively, in 1913. There was a small increase of 40 copies in the number of copies of the *Fort St. George Gazette* printed. Receipts from subscriptions, sales and advertisements and the value of free copies at subscription rates amounted to Rs. 43,187 against Rs. 43,146 in the previous year, while the cost of printing, binding and paper was Rs. 33,394 against Rs. 35,430 in 1913–14. Acts and books to the value of Rs. 75,095 were issued free to officials, while the receipts on account of their sales amounted to Rs. 21,455 against Rs. 21,021 in 1913–14.

Printing and binding.

446. The total number of standard pages printed was 294,053 and of impressions 180,298,417 or more than thirty-four millions above the output of 1913–14. The cost per standard page was higher at the Central and Ootacamund Presses and lower at the Mount Road and Penitentiary branches, the total Madras average being Rs. 1–0–4 and that of Ootacamund Rs. 1–0–9. The cost for printing per unit decreased in all four presses, the average per 1,000 impressions at the Central Press being As. 12–11, at Mount Road Rs. 1–7–1, at the Penitentiary As. 4–5 and at Ootacamund Rs. 4–5–6 or (excluding the latter) a general average of As. 9–9 per 1,000 impressions compared with As. 12–2 in 1913–14. The better results from Mount Road are due partly to the transfer of more work from the Central Press. The binding charges in all the four presses amounted to Rs. 1,14,086 against Rs. 1,12,172 in 1913–14. The difference is accounted for partly by increases in the cost of material and partly by larger output in half-bound books, envelope-making, etc. In one case the increase was more than 100 per cent.

Miscellaneous.

447. The additions to the plant cost Rs. 34,508. The total value of the press stocks on 31st March 1915 including stores and books was Rs. 14,15,713. The output of type foundry was 89,388 lb. against 82,803 lb. in 1913–14 and the expenditure was Rs. 48,469 including Rs. 3,872 for the carpentry and mechanics section employed in the manufacture of furniture, etc. The total cost of rubber stamps, pads, etc., supplied was Rs. 3,508 or a decrease of 19 per cent compared with the actuals of 1913–14, which is due mainly to the scrutiny by the press of the indents received.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1914.)

[*G.O. No. 691, Public, dated 3rd May 1915; Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial—Medico-legal Investigations.*]

General.

448. The total number of cases investigated by the department rose from 1,076 to 1,089 and the number of articles examined from 3,238 to 3,483. The number of general analyses undertaken was 477 against 519 in the previous year and of these 76 were for private parties consisting chiefly of waters for boiler purposes, foods, drugs, manure, etc. There were 33 miscellaneous cases in which 192 articles were examined.

Medico-legal investigations.

449. Two hundred and twenty cases of suspected human poisoning were sent up for investigation against 188 in 1913. The percentage of detections rose from 51·6 to 52·7 and arsenic and mercury were detected in 41 and 31 cases respectively. Poison was detected in 116 of the cases,

inorganic poisons having been found in 63 and organic poisons in 53. Other poisons discovered were atropine, aconite, morphine, calotropis gigantea and nerium odorum. *Human poisoning.*

450. There were 88 cases of animal poisoning requiring 364 investigations. The percentage of detections was 54·5 against 64·8 in the previous year. Of the 48 cases detected arsenic and its compounds were found in 28. *Animal poisoning.*

451. Two hundred and seventy-one cases were investigated for blood or seminal stains or for both and the number of articles examined was 988 as compared with 244 cases and 918 articles in 1913. The percentage of detections was 77·8. During the year 470 specimens of blood stains were sent for examination to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta; human blood was detected in 420 of these. *Stains.*

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (1914-15.)

452. Excluding dispensaries there were 3,007 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of 15·36 lakhs of rupees, 26 garces of paddy and 26 muras of rice during the year under report. 1,977 were maintained entirely by the general public with contributions in the shape of subscriptions, donations and endowments in land and money amounting to 8·05 lakhs of rupees. Three hundred and eighty-five institutions were supported by Government at a cost of 1·43 lakhs of rupees and 93 were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of 2·30 lakhs of rupees. The maintenance of the remaining 552 institutions costing about Rs. 3·58 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on local bodies. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which their funds were devoted, there were 2,021 institutions intended for travellers who were provided with accommodation and in many cases with cooked food or raw rice and other supplies. Of these 1,171 were exclusively for Hindus, 43 for Muhammadans, 20 for Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 787 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 419 institutions were maintained, of which 280 were restricted to Hindus, 12 to Muhammadans and 3 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 124 were open to all classes, irrespective of caste or creed. There were 558 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmans and Bairagis (Hindu devotees). There were also 7 institutions for orphans, 1 for Rajput boys and girls and 1 for the support of the blind, the deaf and lepers. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 10,332,611 and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 44,218 or about one in every thousand of the population. **General.**

453. The Monegar Choultry with the Foundling Asylum attached to it, the Native Infirmary and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry continued under the management of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. Excluding the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry the balance to the credit of these institutions at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,719-2-4 against Rs. 3,739-5-3 in 1913. The receipts including those from Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital were Rs. 20,156-15-5. Of this amount Government contributed Rs. 9,362-0-11 and the Corporation of Madras Rs. 1,601-14-0, while Rs. 6,262-4-4 were realized from Government and other securities. A sum of Rs. 660 was recovered from the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry and Rs. 992-9-0 from the Corporation of Madras. Subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 1,262 and miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 16-3-2. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,249-5-1. Of this amount Rs. 10,221-15-4 was spent on the Monegar Choultry and the Foundling Asylum, Rs. 11,094-7-2 on the Native Infirmary and a sum of Rs. 932-14-7, being the interest received during the year on the endowments of the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital, was paid to the Corporation of Madras on behalf of the hospital. The daily average number of paupers in the Monegar Choultry **Monegar Choultry, etc. (1914.)**

was 77·50 against 80·34 in the previous year and the daily average cost of diet per pauper was As. 2-3 as in the previous year. No foundling or stray children were fed during the year. In the Native Infirmary the average daily number was 72·94 against 65·19 in 1913 and the daily average cost of diet As. 3-11 as in last year. The receipts of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were Rs. 6,651-1-7 including an opening balance of Rs. 2,315-5-8. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,793-8-6 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,857-9-1. The daily average number of in-door and out-door paupers was 17·38 and 108 respectively against 11·84 and 100 in the previous year. The daily average cost of an in-door pauper was As. 2-5 against As. 2-3 in 1913 and of an out-door pauper 9 pies as in the previous year.

Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

454. The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhana including an opening balance of Rs. 409-13-1 amounted to Rs. 5,512-9-1. The daily average number of paupers who received help from the institution was 176 as compared with 179 in the preceding year. There were two female Mussalman paupers in receipt of money doles at an expenditure of Rs. 48, the figures being the same as those of last year.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1914–15.)

455. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior grades of the public service at the close of the year 1914–15 was 8,238 as against 8,482 at the end of the previous year. Eight hundred and twenty-five were admitted during the year, and of this number 798 obtained employments in the Police Department. The total number of appointments in the superior service was 59,772 so that the proportion held by Muhammadans was 13·78 per cent against 14·29 per cent in 1913–14. According to the census of 1911 the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·6, and the figures seem to indicate a proportionately large employment of Muhammadans. But of the total number (8,238) employed, 5,701 held appointments on an annual salary of Rs. 120 or less, 1,793 drew Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 per annum, 334 Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, 258 Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, 109 Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, 31 Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 and 12 Rs. 5,000 and over. The majority of the Muhammadans were as usual employed in the Police Department where out of a total of 6,646 employed 6,330 drew less than Rs. 20 a month. The Courts of Law employed 469 Muhammadans, the Land Revenue Department 269 and Education 214. In other departments, the numbers were comparatively small and in all cases the majority of appointments were in the lower grades.